

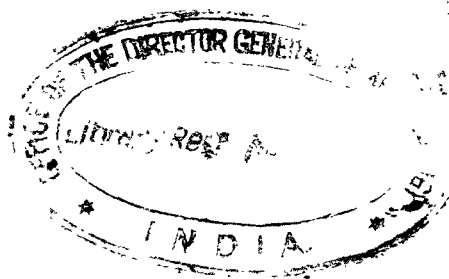
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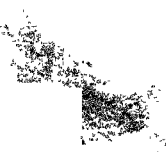
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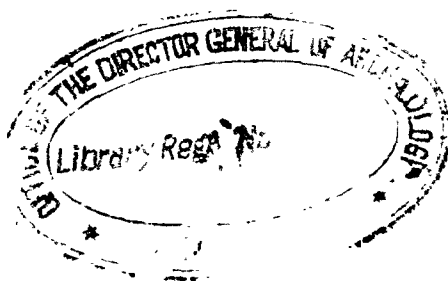
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JULY 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DAVID BROWN,

Late Senior Chaplain of the Hon. Company's Establishment at Fort William.

WHAT pen can answer all the yet unsatisfied claims of deceased worth or surviving admiration? In the civil and military branches of the Company's service, the numbers of distinguished individuals, whose names are remembered with honor by the present generation, far exceed those of whom biographic notices can be handed to posterity. The tenor of a life of public service produced results which are not forgotten; but the particular steps were not traced for public instruction by a witnessing friend. On many previous occasions we have explored the best accessible sources, in order to attain a correct summary of the life and actions of the statesman and the soldier, the scholar and the traveller; and in several instances, original manuscript communications have enabled us to present some substantial additions to the information previously extant in relation to the subject of the memoir; in others, the series of authentic materials wrought into a brief narrative, has been a new structure from the foundation. But

Asiatic Journ.—No. 43.

of the life which we are now about in part to trace, all the incidents are drawn from a full and valuable piece of clerical biography, entitled, "*Memorial Sketches of Rev. David Brown, with a selection of his Sermons preached at Cutta.*" It appears from the face that the first piece is a tribute to the excellence of the minister by his widow. Besides the articles announced in the title page, the ample but not diffuse volume which bears the title of *Memorial Sketches*, contains five sets of extracts from Mr. Brown's papers, including those from his journal and correspondence. The signature to the preface discloses the editor of the whole to be the Rev. Charles Simeon, of King's-college, Cambridge.

The Rev. David Brown, six years the provost of Fort William College, was born, towards the close of 1762, near Hull, in the county of Yorkshire, where his parents are now living, and where he was educated, and where he spent

on extra
He is
Vol.

rious turn of mind, and was distinguished among his connections for his amiable disposition and thirst for knowledge.

At about eleven years of age, whilst on a journey under the eye of his friends, he fell into the company of a minister, who was met by his intelligent enquiries [remarks. The stranger desired to know for what line of life his friends were educating him; his parents answered, that as he evinced no great disposition to be employed in his father's farm, they would probably apprentice him to some country tradesman, perhaps a druggist. The clergyman replied, "I think he is destined to a higher, more important profession; you will entrust him with a year or two, I will give him preparatory attention nearly to his passing through a school, which may fit him for college, and lead to his being the church." His parents accepted this liberal proposal; and

David resided under the private tuition of his new friend at [borough, till he removed to [to attend the public grammar school then governed by the Rev. [Milner.

He, master and scholar contracted a mutual esteem. After the usual term of preparatory studies, David Brown proceeded to Cambridge, and was entered at Magdalen College. He became ardently attached to academical pursuits, and found in the society to which he was introduced many congenial minds. Under much interruption from severe illness, he successively renewed his application to the usual course of classical and theological studies, cultivating those qualifications for entering the church which the handmaid sciences can confer; but from this measured graduation he was unexpectedly called away by the [of an unsolicited appointment [office in India, the [of an institution

at Calcutta for educating the orphan children of indigent officers deceased, belonging to that settlement.

The manner in which the overture commenced, the friendly influence which induced him to accept it, and the munificent assistance which enabled him to go to India under the Company's patronage, will be best unfolded by taking the particulars from his own papers.

During his residence at college, he corresponded with a friend, in London, on serious subjects, and related some successful efforts he had made to do good among the poor and destitute. That friend communicated his letters to Major Mitchell of the Hon. Company's service: the major wished to be acquainted with Mr. Brown, from a desire to serve him, and introduced himself by letter, before Mr. Brown had even heard of his name. The original letter remains in the possession of the family. The following are extracts from it:

"To Mr. D. Brown.

"Sir:—If there be any obligation conferred on you by the application contained in this letter, you owe it entirely to our common friend; for it is in consequence of the very high opinion I have conceived of your character and capacity, from the favorable mention of both in the course of many conversations with your estimable correspondent, that I have been induced to write you this letter.

"The officers belonging to the army in Bengal have formed themselves into a society, for the benevolent purpose of supporting, educating, and introducing into life the orphans of both sexes belonging to indigent deceased officers of that settlement: they have twenty-five male, and twenty-one female children under their care in Bengal. Their intentions are to send these children to be educated in England when they arrive at a certain age; but as they propose to have a superintendent of the institution in India, they have authorized a captain of the Bengal army, lately arrived in England,

and on the point of re-embarking for India, to look out for a married young gentleman (a clergyman in preference) to proceed to India in one of the ships of this season. As the gentleman embarks for India in ten days, you must make an immediate choice. I have prevailed on him to wait for your answer until Thursday morning; and if you have thoughts of accepting the offer, it will be necessary for you to come to town without the loss of a moment. You will probably have until the beginning of April to get yourself ready, before which I should hope it would be in your power to take orders; because, though that is not an indispensable condition, it would yet be eligible on every account. I am aware that you are at present a bachelor, and it must rest wholly with yourself if you could acquire the other requisite for the situation between this time and your embarkation. I give this to your friend to forward, and am, with esteem, Sir,

"Your's, &c.

"A. MITCHELL."

"London, Feb. 1785."

The private papers of Mr. Brown connect all the parts of the narrative.

"When this letter reached me at college, I was just recovering from a long indisposition. There were many objections immediately occurred to me; I foresaw them all at a rapid glance, and settled in my mind that I might decline the offer with a good conscience: above all, I was too young for priest's orders, and without ordination I was resolved to accept of no service or situation whatever. I acquainted some of my serious friends with the import of the major's letter, and my sentiments upon it. They differed from me in judgment; they thought it was the voice of Providence, and that so unexpected and singular an application ought not to be disregarded."

The Rev. Mr. Romaine also wrote a letter to his parents, avowing that if the same offer had been made to him at the same age, he would gladly have accepted it.

Mr. Brown was introduced to the major on the 15th February, and to Captain Fitzpatrick, the agent for the institution, two days afterwards. The captain, expecting to sail, wished to have the articles of agreement filled up; but how was the major surprised to find he had misunderstood the offer, that there were no fewer than five hundred children of the orphan establishment, and that the salary was considerably less than he had stated: however, this unexpected obstacle was easily removed, since a larger field of mission was thus opened to him. Brown signed the articles of agreement, upon proviso that in obtaining orders, without was determined not to go.

"I waited," says he, "on Lowth, the bishop of L. asking to be ordained to go abroad he answered flatly, that he would never ordain another man abroad; for that he had ordained several for the colonies, who afterwards remained lounging about the town, a disgrace to the cloth."

"On coming out, I said to my new friend the major, 'Well, this business is at an end; to-morrow I return to Cambridge.' He said, 'let us call on the Bishop of Landaff (Dr. Watson); he is a liberal man, and will give us his advice.' We did so; and on his hearing the circumstances of our bad success with my lord of London, he regretted our disappointment, wished well to the plan, and observed: that if his grace of Canterbury saw no impropriety in his ordaining me, after having been refused by Dr. Lowth, he would do it most cheerfully; and he advised me to see the archbishop, which I lost no time in doing, and he most cordially approved my undertaking."

"I set off for Cambridge on the following day, for the documents which the major directed me to procure: and when there again waited on by the archbishop."

he appearing now to feel some hesitation on the subject, I caught at it, and said, 'my lord, I am satisfied, I shall return to college; for my views have been to the ministry, and without ordination I shall not go to India, whatever offers are made me.' After a pause, however, he said he would ordain me, and that he would too have given me priest's orders the day following, if I had been of age to receive them. He appointed the next day for my examination, and ordained me the day after."

On the second of March Mr. Brown was elected a corresponding member of the society for promoting christian knowledge. These reverend gentlemen had presents of books, and a mark of attention; and they addressed a recommendation, of which he was the bearer, to the court of directors. Some time afterwards, when the court had received satisfactory testimonials of his character and qualifications, they gave him three hundred guineas for the expenses of the voyage, which were paid in full. The magnitude of this exceeded his hopes; the grateful impression was never effaced.

While some unexpected difficulties, and the necessity of waiting for a passage, detained him in England, he kept a journal of daily occurrences, from which we have taken some passages relating to his intimate concerns. As we have seen, it was wished that the superintendant of the Bengal Orphan establishment should go out a married man: to this, Mr. Brown saw no objection, and accordingly offered his hand to a lady to whom he had been some time warmly attached, and who was every way worthy of him; she was a Miss Robinson, of very respectable connections in Hull. They were married on the 4th of March 1785, in expectation of proceeding at once to India: but it appears that marriage was a spectacle occasion-

ed them to experience some temporary delay and embarrassment. The journal says, (p. 166,) "I am now to reside in Chelsea, and have very little money and food to provide for my wife and self."

During his stay in England, he performed the office of curate at Chelsea church. His means of living comfortably and respectably while he had to remain in this country, and of adequate preparation for the voyage to India, and the due discharge of his calling there, were consulted and extended by the spontaneous and unostentatious assistance of many sincere and closely attached friends; time would fail us to enumerate them all, and it would displease many still living to have their names mentioned. Some of them, imitating the friends of Job after his recovery, made him gifts, and others volunteered small loans: their contributions did not aim to confer opulence, but to make the good of the day competent to a full blessing; and Mr. Brown, as he ultimately had the ability to make returns with interest, treated all these friendly advances equally as loans, where he could shew this honorable remembrance of such kindness without offence.

The passage to Calcutta was completed in seven months. On Sunday the 18th of June 1786, he entered upon his charge as chaplain of the military orphan establishment. The interests of so many children demanded his zeal, and he watched over them with affection.

Within a few days after arriving, he was nominated chaplain to a brigade in Fort William. During the voyage, he had begun the study of Bengallee, and amidst these active labours he continued the pursuit of this acquirement.

In 1787, he superadded to his engagements the services of the mission church. The orphan institution was then altogether on the bank of the river opposite

Calcutta. Thus he officiated at three distant points in succession every sunday.

He undertook the charge of the mission church without any remuneration whatever, at a time when, without his voluntary ministry there, its doors must have been closed and the congregation dispersed. After he had filled that vacant pulpit about seven months, the managers of the orphan institution did not deem his assumption of the charge and service of the mission church compatible with his primary engagement as superintendant of their school; and while they declared themselves to be impressed with a just sense of the laudable motives which led him to officiate in that congregation, they insisted on his either relinquishing the charge of it, or terminating his engagement with them. With the unanimous advice of his religious friends, he persevered in that course which amounted to a reluctant choice of the latter alternative, and was dismissed by the management in August 1788.

While he resided at the orphan house, he had established a charity school at his own charge, and under his own superintendence, for such native children as were abandoned by their parents at a time of famine; but on his quitting that establishment, he had no means for continuing that school, being unable to fill up the vacancies occasioned by removal or death.

On separating from the orphan institution, he received private pupils into his own house. He delighted in the work of educating youth, and his domestic academy was much in request. He also executed with great attention the duty of inspecting visitor to a school then supported by the old charity fund, but now combined with the free school of Calcutta. He moreover attended the hospital and jail, on fixed days, to impart religious instruction.

In 1794, he received a new accession of professional duty, in the appointment of chaplain to the presidency; and now on each returning Sunday he preached once at the presidency church, without relaxing in his previous engagements to officiate once before the garrison and twice to the mission congregation: he delivered besides a weekly lecture, and tended to the catechetical instruction of children.

Mr. Brown had now been under the eyes of three successive viceroyals-general, Lord Teignmouth, Marquis Cornwallis, and Lord Wellesley; and he found favour from them all. The last founded the Fort William, of which he pointed Mr. Brown the The celebrated Dr. Claudius Buchanan was nominated at the same time vice-provost; they had coadjutors as chaplains, and reported the duties attached to the new dignities with zeal and cordiality.

The provost saw in this institution a sphere of large utility to him, into which he entered with alacrity. The first formation and arrangement of a collegiate establishment brought with it new duties to exercise both the mind and the body, the nerve of application and the eye of superintendence. Under his care a striking improvement was effected in the deportment of the students; the rules of the college induced them to be regular in attendance on the public services of the church, the system of conduct in morals was gradually improved, the unprincipled tide of debt was stemmed, and the culture of talents became the prevailing taste.

The Civil Fund rose out of the college, and was instituted in honour of marriage. Its regulations redound greatly to the credit of the writers on the Bengal establishment for industry, judgment and correct feelings.

It was impossible for him, with this additional responsibility, to continue the daily labour of performing the surplice-duties of the presidency. These accordingly he resigned to the junior chaplain, with the entire emolument accruing from them.

He had still enough of ministerial and other labours to prove his invincible zeal, industry, and perseverance. He had been at intervals tried by much domestic and private affliction, and by many anxieties and mortifications. By the effect of all these and an enfeebling climate, his naturally strong constitution was at length sensibly impaired; and having now resided about twenty years in India, he had become subject to severe attacks of fever. These often laid him very low; but his cheer and alacrity of spirit was fortunately restored.

Among the incidents which had depressed him, was the loss of many valued friends by death. His first beloved wife, who suffered much at the returns of the hot season, could not be induced to go to England without him. She at length sunk under the recurrence of debility, in July 1794. After two years widowhood, he thought it his duty again to marry, and fixed his choice on the daughter of Capt. Cowley, of the Bengal infantry, a lady well known to his first wife, who knew and admired her, and had often said to her husband, in her exuberance of concern for him: "How happy would Miss Cowley make you! I wish you none other, should it please God to take me from you." Mr. Brown's second marriage took place 19th July 1796.

His correspondence with his friends in England was at one time almost totally suspended; so did application to the high duties, for the discharge of which he was responsible, absorb his attention. At length he was constrained to take leave from his public

labours, by the decision of the hon. Court of Directors to remodel the college of Fort William, on a diminished scale of establishment and expenditure, and so to lessen the number of the students as to render the higher appointments unnecessary. Among the offices annulled was that of provost, which he had held nearly seven years.

Such are the grounds for diminishing the establishment stated in the orders from home.

Extract from a Public General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 21st May 1806.

Para. 6.—"We think the writers may complete their studies in the oriental branches, in one year, at the college at Calcutta, provided they devote their time and attention exclusively to this object. The expense, therefore, of the institution may be reduced within a much more limited scale than at present.

7.—"Considered upon these principles, it will be unnecessary to continue the offices of provost and vice-provost: all requisite superintendence may be found in the professors, or in occasional visitations of the governor-general or the members of the council."

Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. was then the Governor-general and the visitor of the college. To him Mr. Brown addressed a paper, of which it will be enough to cite the principal passages, to manifest the disinterested concern which he displayed on the occasion.

"Hon. Sir:—From conviction that I cannot devote my time and attention more usefully in the service of the hon. Company, than by promoting the success of their collegiate institution, I am induced to offer the continuance of my superintendence, if my doing so be thought eligible, and to officiate without salary, if that is considered necessary by the government under present circumstances.

"In making this proposal, I am more actuated by moral feeling than by any other. As head of a numerous family, I feel for the best interests of the rising generation. The vast difference between even imperfect discipline and no discipline, must be obvious to the mind of every parent. Restraint, in point of ex-

pense alone, must be considered as no small advantage in a distant country, where the habit of contracting debt, and the danger of native influence, are so prevalent.

"The settled state of the college, under the vigilant inspection of the governor-general, during the last year, enabled me to make reports very satisfactory, and highly creditable to the institution. The agitation which again prevails has produced, within a few weeks, considerable irregularity, as appears from the returns of the professors; and there are other symptoms of rapid departure from the rules of the college, which nothing but established discipline, enforced with more rigour than has heretofore been found necessary, can check.—*Fort William, 23d Dec. 1806.*"

The government did not judge proper to depart from the letter of the orders received, and to accept his spirited overture, until the further pleasure of the court should be known. The circle of his public labours was thus suddenly circumscribed. Some time afterwards, the appointment of a chaplain to the mission church relieved him from over-strained efforts in another field, and salutary leisure seemed within his reach. From the year 1809 he had little occupation in Calcutta, besides that which arose from his chaplaincy, and voluntary services in the mission church to assist the new pastor.

He considered himself as placed by Divine Providence in every office to which he was called, so long as there was work for him to do in it; but when the plain commission ceased, he considered the call to cease: just as the day-labourer, employed only to plough the field, does not repine at not being permitted to gather in the fruit, but cheerfully turns to whatever other work his master directs him to pursue.

The Court of Directors assigned to Mr. Brown a pension in India, in addition to his salary as chaplain, in consideration of his disappointment in the abolition of the office

of provost to the college. With this succour he was enabled to continue his pious care of his parents, by a liberal support while he lived.

About this period a new field for exertion opened to him, in aiding the operations of the bible and church-mission societies in Asia. He was the first whom I invited to be their secretary, office which he zealously filled.

And now to educate his family demanded from his sing attention. In one letter, dated 1810, he changed my exalted of provost to a humble occupation of ter to my own languages of the tures, Mr. Brown, matical helps for their instr and with the extended facilitating bible translation commenced a polyglot, lary of several eastern ges, accompanied with Latin.

He had acquired, from the brated Yuseph Emin, an of the language of Armenia, attributed to its radical part, remains of the tongue spoken the immediate descendants from the family of Noah. The learned natives represent it to be the parent of the Persian, and to surpass it in sweetness. In another letter Mr. Brown observes:

"We must not quit Calcutta, the Athens of the East, without some knowledge of the Armenian tongue. The Armenian is the version of the scriptures, above all others (except the Syriac), which I should like to read."

It was Mr. Brown's design to give that impulse to his children's minds which was calculated to cause them to proceed through life in the line which in British India had been found pre-eminently useful, that of making literature subordinate to business. But as he had grounded them,

the cooperation of Asiatic assistants, in a comprehensive course of Oriental and European literature, his health became too drooping to allow him to follow up his intention.

Increasing symptoms of debility, but stimulated his application to works which he had to finish. The publication of the first report of the Calcutta bible society was the crowning labour of his life. Having seen it correctly through the press, scarcely had he said, "Now no more work, send for my doctor," than he found his labor was to be resumed; for on the 11th of March 1812, the memorable fire at the Serampore mission press destroyed, with other works of great value, the whole impression of the report, save two copies, of which had been dispatched an hour before to the noble president of the British and foreign bible society; and, with the remaining one he had retained, he again, without a moment's loss of time, set to work.

Pursuing his object through a period of intense bodily suffering, in which he had repeatedly an imminent view of death, he once more conducted his report through a Calcutta press, and effected its distribution; when, as if a load were removed from off his feelings, he was permitted an interval for some weeks of rapid and nearly perfect recovery, in which he quickly turned his thoughts to plans for extending Christian knowledge in the east.

But approaching health suddenly vanished, and his disorder returned with fierce violence. At this period, under acute pain, for a while he persevered in attempting to keep his mind to the habit of useful exertion. At length he consented to go out to sea, for the recovery of his health. The Indian ship in which he embarked for

Madras struck on a sand-bank in her passage down the bay; thus the trial of a voyage was frustrated, and the first favourable effects on his health from enjoying a little sea air counteracted. He was brought back to Calcutta under a train of adverse circumstances; even to sleeping, exposed to the insalubrious night air, on the open deck of the crowded schooner which conveyed the various passengers from the grounded vessel. This, together with the want of proper sustenance, and all the comforts requisite for an invalid, greatly increased his weakness. In a word, it pleased God that he should be brought back to the bosom of his family, and be surrounded by the objects of his tenderest love, when his spirit was called hence. He was not again conveyed to his own abode; but was received under the hospitable roof of Mr. and Mrs. Harrington,* at Chouringhee, with a view to his receiving the first medical attentions.

During the fortnight that he lingered after returning from the ship, his recovery repeatedly appeared hopeful. His last morning was particularly calm, collected, and resigned; and his last breath spoke thankfulness for the kindness shewn him by his friends, and for the consolations showered upon him by his heavenly father. While in the act of thus expressing gratitude to God and man, he closed his eyes, and raised his feeble hands, and still moved his lips in inward worship; but his voice was heard no more!

(To be continued.)

* The name of John Herbert Harrington, Esq. will inspire recollections associated with attachment and esteem in the minds of those who were acquainted with him.

Mr. Harrington was born in 1779, and at the period of his quitting India, the beginning of the present year, was in the high station of chief judge of the court of Sudder Dewanee and Nizamut Adawlut.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—A chart and memoir of the Madagascar Archipelago has been lately published and dedicated to the Earl Bathurst by Governor Farquhar, a gentleman who has always exerted himself for the prosperity of navigation and commerce; and with this view, no doubt, and under the impression of the superior accuracy of this chart, copies of it have been sent to the Admiralty, and to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

A copy of the chart and memoir, mentioned above, having been handed to me by the Secretary of this house; however painful may be the task, I am very sorry to be obliged to exhibit some dangerous errors, and to caution navigators against trusting implicitly to it, lest they should be led into situations of embarrassment.

1st. Cargados Garajos. In the new chart, these dangers extend *only* from lat. $16^{\circ} 15'$ to $16^{\circ} 29\frac{1}{2}'$ south, or fourteen miles and a half extent in latitude; whereas, their *real* extent is from lat. $16^{\circ} 17\frac{1}{4}'$ to $16^{\circ} 53\frac{1}{2}'$ south, or thirty-six miles and a half in latitude, according to a survey by Captain Harris of the royal navy, engraved by Captain Hurd, hydrographer to the Admiralty, in March 1817.

The Cargados Garajos shoals were visited in 1810 by his Majesty's ships *Cornelia* and *Sir Francis Drake*; and Lieut. J. Henderson, an excellent observer, made the north islet anchorage in lat. $16^{\circ} 27\frac{1}{2}'$ south, long. $59^{\circ} 39'$ east; and the south islet anchorage in lat. $16^{\circ} 27'$ south, long. $59^{\circ} 34\frac{1}{2}'$ east, by observations of sun and moon, and $59^{\circ} 33'$ east by chronometer; from which anchorage the reef extends six or seven miles farther south. The East-India Company's ship *Huddart*, in December 1810, made the south islet.

of Cargados Garajos in lat. $16^{\circ} 47'$ south, long. $59^{\circ} 31'$ east, by chronometer. By these statements it appears, that the southern limit of danger, or extremity of the reef, is twenty-three or twenty-four miles and a half in latitude farther south than represented in the new chart; and that the southern limit in this chart is placed nearly where the northern limit of danger ought to be.

2d. Seychelle Islands. In the new chart, the most easterly group of these islands are omitted; among which are *Frigate's Isle*, *Three Sisters*, *Felicité*, and *Marian Islands*; which lie far to the eastward of Mahe, the principal Seychelle Island, and being situated on the windward part of the are consequently the first visible in approaching with south-east trade wind; yet are not placed in the new chart.

3d. Cape Ambre. The extremity of Madagascar in the new chart in lat. 12° south, long. $50^{\circ} 6'$ east. It is in lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$ south, long. $49^{\circ} 22'$ east, by mean of three chronometers in a run of twelve days to Bombay. The mean of observations taken in several of the Company's ships place it in long. $49^{\circ} 25'$ east: and Mr. Stevens, an experienced officer and correct observer, made it in lat. $12^{\circ} 2'$ south long. $49^{\circ} 25'$ east, by mean of upward of two hundred lunar distances measured up to the cape by chronometers. Hence it appears, that Cape Ambre is placed forty-one miles too far east in the new chart; which is of serious consequence, as ships proceeding by the middle passage towards Hindoostan, endeavour to correct their reckoning by a close approach to this cape, and thereby shape a proper course to avoid the dangers to the north-east and north-westward.

4th Bassas de India, called Juive in the new chart, is delineated here, of a similar form to the representations of it in the old charts; the southern part being marked *as a reef of rocks* in lat. $21^{\circ} 45'$ south, long. $40^{\circ} 3'$ east, from whence a dotted bank or shoal is made to extend about sixty-seven miles nearly north-west east-north. The Bassas de India is *not a shoal or reef of rocks*, but an island of two and a half or three leagues extent, covered with brushwood and small trees on the north end. Several of the Company's ships have passed near it on both sides, without perceiving any appearance of danger, except very near the shore, which consists of a white beach. Captain Jones, of the David Scott, made the body of this island in lat. $22^{\circ} 28'$ south, long. $40^{\circ} 34'$ to $40^{\circ} 39'$ east: Captain Donaldson, of the Neptune, made the south end of it in lat. $22^{\circ} 26\frac{1}{2}'$ south, long. $40^{\circ} 37'$, by mean of lunar distances and chronometers nearly agreeing: Captain Rush, of the Royal Charlotte, made it in long. $40^{\circ} 37'$ east, or $3^{\circ} 44'$ west of Saddle Island at the west point of Johanna by chronometers. So that the island Bassas de India is really forty-one miles and a half in latitude farther south than any part of the shoal which is placed for it in the new chart.

Europa Shoal is not placed in the new chart; but the situation assigned to the Bassas de India in this chart nearly corresponds with the true position of the former, which is in lat. $21^{\circ} 28'$ south, long. $40^{\circ} 3'$ east, by the observations of the late excellent astronomer, Captain Huddart.

5th. The two islands of the old charts, John de Nova and St. Christopher's, are *both* placed in the new chart, viz. John de Nova in lat. $17^{\circ} 2'$ south, long. $42^{\circ} 21'$ east, and the latter in lat. $17^{\circ} 15'$ south, long. $43^{\circ} 31'$ east; whereas I pointed out many years ago, that these *are one and the same* island, situated in lat. $17^{\circ} 3'$ south, long. $43^{\circ} 3'$ east, by mean of the observations of many of the Company's ships which have passed near to John de Nova, within these last fifteen years.

6th. Chesterfield Shoal, in the new chart, is placed in lat. $16^{\circ} 8'$ south, long. $43^{\circ} 33'$ east; but the mean of many lunar observations of Mr. R. H. Gower (an excellent astronomer) places it in lat. $16^{\circ} 19'$ south, long. $44^{\circ} 7'$ east, nearly corresponding with its position as determined by the Warren Hastings and Walpole, viz. lat. $16^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{4}'$ south, long. $44^{\circ} 8\frac{3}{4}'$ east.

Errors of *less* importance might easily be pointed out in this lately published chart; but perfection cannot be expected in a work of this nature, and it is painful to find fault with the labours of others. The inaccuracies, which have been noticed above, are of great importance to the safety of navigation; and this, I trust, will be a sufficient apology for developing them to the view of oriental navigators, if you can afford the foregoing statement a place in your popular journal.

I am, Sir,

Your's, &c.

THOMAS HORSBURGH.

Hydrographical Office,
East-India House, 22d May 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

London, 5th May 1819.

SIR:—I felt no small degree of satisfaction in finding that my sentiments accorded with those of

your Exeter correspondent, on a subject which has previously occupied our attention; and I have now a further pleasure in follow-

ing up his arguments upon another topic which he has introduced in your last number, as to the propriety of establishing schools in India for teaching the English language.

I must premise, Sir, that my residence during a series of years was confined to the western part of the peninsula; and that therefore any observations I may adduce, as to the state of society or local usages of the natives, are limited to that small portion of the empire which was the theatre of my employments.

When the propagation of Christian knowledge first actively engaged the attention of the British legislation, or rather when the incipient measures were adopted for introducing its disseminators into India, the strong impression which I had, was, the primary necessity of commencing upon the general moral improvement of the people; conceiving as I did, and still do, that it would afford the most probable means of accomplishing the far more important object, which appears, by almost universal consent, to be the grand desideratum.

Speaking generally of the population of India, I believe it will be admitted that their abject condition, as far as regards the want of civil, intellectual, moral, and religious improvement, is too notorious to require illustration. In the ordinary occurrences of life they are guided by those superstitious principles of idolatry, to which, I submit, may be rationally ascribed the grand cause of their debasement; and in that part of the country where I have exercised my public functions, I found that the pernicious usages of this superstition were so truly deplorable, and the seeds of it so deeply engrafted, as not to be easily susceptible of indication. The condition of the lower classes, in particular, is lamentable in the extreme, and such as to possess the strongest claims upon our benevolence and

consideration; they are for the most part involved in almost irremediable ignorance; from ignorance germinates immorality, and consequently, their bodily strength is too frequently enfeebled by intemperance; they have little intellectual capacity, less moral sensibility; while the nature of some can scarcely boast any of the properties which are essential to distinguish it from that of brutes; their indolence and apathy are so notorious, that it is well known a great proportion of them live merely from hand to mouth; they are content with a productive harvest which provides them with food for the ensuing year; while their crops are arriving at maturity they are partially industrious, but when that object is attained, their energy dwindles into sloth, and they usually pass through the remainder of the season in a comparative state of languid indifference to the future, until they are again roused from their lethargy by the approach of the revolving year which compulsively calls upon them to throw off their inertia.

Supposing then this picture to be true, can it be wondered at, that people who are so woefully indifferent to their worldly advantages, should be equally so as to spiritual improvement? Is it matter of surprise that they fall an easy prey into the wiles of idolatry and superstition? or is it to be denied that they are objects eminently worthy the attention of those who display an active anxiety to advance the best interests of mankind?

It has been, no doubt, a generally received opinion, that the superstition of the natives is the grand cause which involves them in a mist of darkness, and which sinks them so low in the scale of civilization. That the hypothesis is partially correct, is too obvious to be denied; but superstition is the effect of ignorance, not the cause of it.

The perverse, and almost puerile antipathy of the natives of India to any thing like innovation, is proverbial. Their adherence to customs, and obstinacy in superstition, are such as at first view to defy the spirit of improvement, and any attempts on our part to produce reform, are not only viewed with distrust and jealousy, but might also, with a people naturally timid, cause a dangerous irritation in the public mind; the nature of the improvement therefore to be adopted, requires the most deliberate consideration, and such consideration will hazard the happiness of none, while it may better the situation of all.

But I do conceive that the attempt must emanate from the State. Some primary measures should be suggested to ameliorate the degraded condition of the lower classes, to render their vassalage less irksome, and to hold out a stimulus to industry: moral amendment, together with a desire for intellectual advancement, would, it is presumed, naturally follow; and admitting for a moment that any subsequent attempts towards spiritual improvement should prove abortive, still it will be a solacing reflection to find that their general condition has been at all changed for the better, and that the distinguished philanthropy of a British administration has been directed to an object of such high importance.

Most of the preceding observations apply principally to the lower orders of society, or what would be termed in Europe, the labouring classes; while with regard to those of a higher or intermediate state, it would certainly be very advantageous to introduce amongst them a system by which they might be gradually taught the English language, and progressively an abridgement of history, especially that of their own country. Curiosity would (as your correspondent "Three Stars in the

House" justly remarks) induce them to read the Scriptures; any knowledge or conviction which they might attain would, in the course of time, be partially disseminated through their dependents and inferiors, and ultimately, though slowly, tend to exterminate those vital principles of paganism and idolatry, which we all ought, and I trust do, abhor with virtuous indignation.

I am happy to embrace this opportunity of stating, that prior to my quitting India (now nearly three years), some of the gentlemen who had arrived there as missionaries had commenced upon this plan. After having, with a very laudable zeal and perseverance, acquired both rudimentally and colloquially the vernacular languages of the country, they had opened, both at Bombay and Surat, seminaries for the reception of natives, and for their instruction in the English tongue. The resort to them was very considerable; and though the avowed object might be, in the first instance, to fit the scholars for a more ready intercourse with the European community, yet I have no doubt that, from the characters and capacities of the preceptors, they will shortly be enabled to expand their views, frequently enlightening the minds of their pupils, and preparing them for more general improvement.

In short, it is a hope not too visionary to be indulged in, that the plan of establishing schools in India, if followed up by the zealous and co-operative exertions of those who interest themselves in the progress of civilization, will be attended with such eventual advantage, and in time, to the inculcation of Christianity; but we must advance slowly, prudently, and circumspectly, endeavouring at first to convince by reason and example, and carefully abstaining from any thing which has the appearance of intolerance. A resolute perseverance, tempered by foresight, may

do much; the soil is "a soil of promise," and though those who labour in it will have to contend with the baneful effects of prejudice and superstition, yet I trust that even these obstacles are not altogether insuperable.

"The wise and active conquer difficulties
 "By daring to attempt them;—sloth and
 folly [hazard,
 "Shiver, and shrink at sight of toil and
 "And make the impossibility they fear."

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A RETIRED CIVIL SERVANT.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In a letter which I did myself the pleasure of addressing to you last November, and which was inserted in your journal of the succeeding month, I took the liberty of suggesting the propriety and justice of extending the appointments of Hindoostanee interpreters (which had long existed at Bombay and Bengal) to the regiments on the Madras establishment; and I have now the satisfaction of announcing that, by recent advices from Madras, it appears the Marquis Hastings was actually creating the appointments in India at the very time that I was recommending them in this country. The young gentlemen now, therefore, who are appointed to that establishment have the same high encouragement to prosecute their studies in that department of literature. I trust it will not be deemed unseasonable to remind pupils of that class in the metropolis, that the intelligent and learned professor Dr. Gillchrist, with a liberality and public spirit, I believe, unprecedented in the annals of literature, continues to give gratuitous instruction to all young people proceeding to India in the King's or Company's service.

The King's officers, however, are still without an adequate stimulus to acquire the colloquial language of that country, though most assuredly a competent knowledge of the Hindoostanee is no less indispensable to them than it is to every one of the Company's officers. Indeed, several unfortunate circumstances have occurred in the military history

of British India, which might have been avoided had the king's officers possessed an accurate knowledge of this most useful of all oriental languages. In support of this assertion I have only to remind your readers of the insurrection at Wuloor (Vellore) in 1806, and of an unfortunate event which happened during the last both of which might, I am credibly informed, have been prevented had there been expert linguists among the king's officers.

Ek wugt yih hus ad oot, ha moolkisham
 men
 B, ha ga g, hur upna ch, horke hur ek juwan
 opeer
 Dihgan ke bete buske firascut men tag
 t, he
 Phooche hoozoor shah ke bulke hoo waz-
 eer
 Nadan wuzeer zade gu, e b, heek, h mangle
 Dihgan ke dur pu juee ko, ee moobtazil
 fugeer.*

It is therefore to be hoped, that the proper authorities at home will henceforward grant similar encouragement to King's officers to acquire the Hindoostanee language, as is now held out to all those in the Company's service at the three different presidencies.

I cannot close this letter without expressing my sincere acknowledgments to your intelligent correspondent "a Retired Bombay Civil Servant," for the prompt and liberal manner with which he seconded my feeble endeavours by his sensible essay on the same subject.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

A RETIRED BENGAL CIVIL
 SERVANT.

* I purposely avoid giving a translation of the above, in order that the young students at Haddesbury, and cadets at Addiscombe, may have an opportunity of exerting their own abilities.

ORIGINAL NOTICES

OF

THREE SHOALS RECENTLY DISCOVERED.

Communicated by Captain James Horsburgh, F.R.S.

CANTON PACKET SHOAL;

A NEW DISCOVERY.

THE following notices of three shoals, and an islet, not marked in the charts hitherto published, are presented for the information of the East-Indian navigator. The description of the Canton packet shoal includes that of a small island seen by the same ship not named.

July 25th, 1818.—Half-past six A.M. made the N.E. point of Gillolo, bearing N.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W., latter part squally, the land in sight at times; lat. observed $1^{\circ} 1' N.$; long. $129^{\circ} 0' E.$

July 26th.—Commences light winds and variable, with heavy squalls; at six P.M. Catherine's Island bearing S.E. by S., distance three or four leagues; the wind being far to the eastward, stood to the westward of the islands. Through the night, light winds and pleasant weather. At four A.M. tacked to the N.E., at day-light the E. point of Gillolo bearing S. by W., the Shanpee Islands S.W. nine or ten miles, Catherine's Islands N.E. by E. At eight and a half A.M. discovered breakers on our lee quarter, and the water discoloured, one-half or three quarters of a mile to the eastward of it. Tacked to the southward, but finding we could not weather it on that tack, as the current was setting strong to the northward, tacked again to the north-eastward: saw the bottom, sounded from nine to fourteen fathom, the bottom appeared to be white sand with black rocks; we directly deepened to no bottom, with fifteen fathoms. The place where it broke appeared to be a rock very near the water's edge, with no more than four to six feet water on it, and we were within one and one quarter of a mile of it. When on the shoal the south point of Gillolo bore S. by W., Catherine's Islands E.N.E., the body of Shanpee Islands S.W. This shoal appears to lie near the middle of the channel between Shanpee and Catherine's Islands. There is a small island or rock lying about ten miles S.W. by W. from

Catherine's Islands, which is not placed in the charts. At meridian the east point of Gillolo bore S.S.W., Catherine's Islands E. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., the small round island, a rock, S. $\frac{1}{4}$ W., lat. observed $00^{\circ} 40' N.$, long. $129^{\circ} 5' E.$

The above-mentioned danger I have called the Canton Packet Shoal, being the name of the ship I was in when discovered, provided no one claims a prior discovery. Lat. of the shoal $35' N.$ and long. $128^{\circ} 55' E.$ The small island appeared from one-half to three-fourths of a mile round, with some small shrubs on different places. Most parts of the island appeared white when the sun shone on it; when five or six miles from it to the westward, it appeared like a sphere or globe five-eighths out of the water, being larger a little above the surface of the sea than at the water's edge.

ORMSBEE'S SHOAL;

A NEW DISCOVERY.

At meridian 6th Aug. 1818.—The American ship Asia, under my command, was in lat. (by means of three different observers with instruments well corrected) $0^{\circ} 48' N.$ and long. by chronometer $130^{\circ} 8' E.$ The 7th commenced very pleasant, the island called in the chart of Laurie and Whittle, Nameless Island, bearing S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E.; Wyag in sight from aloft; winds from S.W. by W. to W.S.W.; ship under all sail upon a wind standing southerly. At half past one P.M. two sets of sights \odot and \odot gave long. $130^{\circ} 1' 45'' E.$ At half past two was alarmed by seeing the bottom alongside, immediately got the ship about, sounded and had fifteen fathoms, coral; stood off N. and N. by W. keeping the lead going; had 15, 15, 16, 17, 20, 20, 17 and 16 fathoms coral till four P.M., then from sixteen fathoms, the next cast 150 fathoms no ground. As soon as the ship was about, we had Nameless Island bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., Wyag an island full of hummocks S. $\frac{1}{4}$ E., and Pulo Syang, a low flat island as seen

from mizen top, this island not being in sight from the deck. Whether this bank is safe to pass over I cannot say, but the shoalest water we had was fifteen fathoms; from appearance there was shoaler water, about a cable's length a head of the ship, but no breakers to be seen, as the water was very smooth. We had a current setting to the northward of nearly one knot per hour, so that I place the north edge of this shoal in lat. 46' north, and when the Asia first sounded in lat. 0° 42' north, its long. per lunar as above

130° 2' ☉ and ☾ 130.4. chronometer	{	East long.; which corresponds nearly with the long. assigned by the bearings of Syang and the other islands from the above bearings.
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JOHN H. ORMSBEE,

*Master of the American ship Asia,
from China.*

MINERVA'S SHOAL, SITUATED BETWEEN NEW CALEDONIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

Minerva, 8th July 1818.—At midnight sounded in thirty-three fathoms coral bottom, hauled up to the eastward, carrying from thirty-three fathoms to thirty, sand and corally bottom; ran five miles and tacked to the S.W., ran eight miles in that direction, and gradually increased to thirty-six fathoms. At daylight bore up and steered N. by E.; kept the lead going in thirty to thirty-five fathoms, coral and sandy bottom. At 11 h. 15 m.

A.M. no ground with forty fathoms, but immediately afterwards found ourselves on a bed of coral, with from ten to fifteen fathoms; the rocks quite visible. Hauled on a wind to the S.W., but shoaled the water to nine and eight fathoms, and it appearing still shoaler to the S.W. At 11 h. 30 m. wore and stood to the eastward, and immediately got into deep water, from thirty to forty fathoms.

When we first obtained soundings, our lat. was 21° 22' S.; and by four good chronometers, in a short run of eight days from Port Jackson, 159° 10' east long.; at noon 159° 22' 45" E., lat. 20° 50' S. Immediately upon the shoalest part we found we were directly between the shoals of Booby and Bellona in Flinder's charts.

July 26th.—At five P.M. perceived water discoloured and rippling; sounded thirty-three fathoms; the point of the island Waygoo bore by pass N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.; Point Pigot S.W. by W distant three or four leagues; the next east forty-five fathoms, and afterwards no bottom in a distance of two hundred yards; there appeared shoaler water to the N.W.

July 29th.—At seven A.M. saw to leeward a small islet with apparently a few black bushes upon it, distant about four miles, bearing by compass N. by W.; at the same time Bee Hive Mount on the island of Poolo Popa S.E.; the south end of Popa S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., the N.W. end S.W. by W.; our distance from the land about three miles; the Boo Islands just visible from the fore yard west from the deck, the small islet appeared about the size of a ship's hull.

CREMATION OF WIDOWS.

COUNTER PETITION OF THE HINDU INHABITANTS OF CALCUTTA.

THIS Petition, which explains its own object, was signed by a great number of the most respectable Hindu inhabitants of Calcutta. It will be observed that this document bears no date. From the date of some MSS. transmitted with it for the Asiatic Journal, we consider it to have been presented soon after the Governor-general's return to the seat of government—say the beginning of August 1818.

To the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, Governor-general in Council.

The humble petition of the undersigned Hindoo inhabitants of Calcutta,

Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners have, with equal surprise and sorrow, perceived a statement in the newspapers, that a petition to your lordship's government, to repeal the orders at present in force against illegal proceedings in burning widows with the bodies of their deceased

husbands, was drawn up, and had received the signature of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta, and we have since learnt that a petition to that effect has actually been transmitted to the hon. the Vice President in Council.

That your petitioners do not know by what authority the subscribers to the said petition have been so designated; as from the very nature of their petition it appears obvious, that those who signed it must be either ignorant of their own law, or amongst the most inhumane of any class of the community.

That your petitioners would have considered themselves as passing the bounds of respect due to the wisdom of your lordship's councils, in presuming to offer any opinion whatever respecting the measures adopted by government for the security of the lives or property of their fellow subjects, were they not impelled to vindicate themselves from the disgrace that, in the opinion of all men impressed with the common feelings of humanity, and therefore most especially in that of your lordship's government, must attach to them in common with the other Hindoo subjects of the British government, if the petition above-mentioned should be considered as expressive of the sentiments of the majority, or of any other portion of the inhabitants of Calcutta, beyond that of the individuals who have been influenced to sign the said petition.

That your petitioners are fully aware, from their own knowledge, or from the authority of credible eye-witnesses, that cases have frequently occurred, where women have been induced by the persuasions of their next heirs, interested in their destruction, to burn themselves on the funeral piles of their husbands; that others, who have been induced by fear to retract a resolution, rashly expressed in the first moments of grief, of burning with their deceased husbands, have been forced upon the pile, and there bound down with ropes, and pressed by green bamboos until consumed by the flames; that some, after flying from the flames, have been carried back by their relations and burnt to death. All these instances, your petitioners humbly submit, are murders, according to every shastur, as well as to the common sense of all nations.

Your petitioners further beg leave to state to your lordship, that women have been permitted to burn themselves on the funeral piles of men who were not their husbands; that widows of Brahmins have burnt themselves on a separate pile; that widows of the other casts have burnt themselves many years after witnessing or learning the death of their husbands; that girls of tender years, pregnant women, and women who have been unfaithful to their husbands, have burnt on their

funeral piles; and that the mothers of infant children, have, contrary to the dictates of nature and morality, as well as of law, abandoned their helpless and innocent offspring, to burn themselves with their deceased husbands.

Your petitioners deem it a happy circumstance, that from the just and liberal policy of the British government in causing the principal sacred depositories of their law to be printed and translated, and thereby secured from interpolation or false exposition, it stands confirmed by authority not to be disputed, that all these are instances of suicide; which though not only not prevented, but even generally assisted by the bystanders, are in direct opposition to the shasturs of the Hindoo faith, which uniformly denounce the most severe punishments as awaiting, in a future state, those who thus wantonly embrace self-destruction: and it seems an insult to the known humanity of the British nation, as well as to your lordship's government, even to imagine that such of these practices as have been already so wisely and justly prohibited should be permitted again to exist.

But if your petitioners were surprised at hearing that any set of their countrymen could seriously pray government to remove restraints on the commission of murder or suicide, they cannot help astonishment at the boldness that can have dictated such an argument as the conduct of the former Mooshulman rulers of India, which your petitioners understand has been adduced, by way of example, in support of the privilege desired. It is not the wish of your petitioners to recount the numberless insults, cruelties, and oppressions of the governments, to which their forefathers submitted; the slightest acquaintance with history, teaches what sort of tolerance was allowed to the Hindoo religion, whenever it suited the interest or the caprice of a Mahomedan prince to interfere with its exercise. Most of those who have signed the petition alluded to, may have seen the chief mosque at Benares, and may have heard of the Hindoo temple on the site of which it was built. They may have read also some accounts of the degree of protection afforded to the Hindoo religion by Iffurkhan, Nuvab of Bengal; the tyrannical conversions of Hindoos by Tippoo Sultaun, took place within their own recollection. But setting aside these instances, the general spirit of the doctrines of the Koran sufficiently explains why Mooshulman governors should have felt perfectly indifferent, how many, or in what manner, violent deaths took place amongst their Hindoo subjects.

Your petitioners having been compelled, by the motives already mentioned, to obtrude their sentiments on this subject on

your lordship's notice, beg leave further to submit to the benevolent attention of your lordship's government, that in the opinion of many of the most learned Brahmins, founded upon their shasturs, all kinds of voluntary death are prohibited; that Munoo, whose authority is admitted to be equal to that even of the Veds, positively enjoins widows to lead a life of virtue and abstinence from sensual gratifications; that the Vedant, which contains the essence of all the Veds, as well as the Geeta, forbid all acts done with the view of future temporary reward; and that amongst the inferior authorities, while some, as the Smirittee shasturs, actually prohibit all violent death, others, Mitakshura, declare the leading of a virtuous life preferable to dying on the pile of a husband, and a few only insist on the superior merit of con cremation. Amongst these admitted discrepancies of opinion, however, no authority can be found, as to the practices against which the orders of government have been directed: and your petitioners with the greatest confidence

maintain, that the authorities which prohibit such self-sacrifices are more entitled to the respect of Hindoos, and are actually in higher estimation amongst them, than those by which such sacrifices are countenanced; and they, therefore, reflecting with pleasure and gratitude on the means that have been adopted to prevent mothers from sacrificing their children at Gunga Sagur, and likewise on the regulations in force against those barbarous Rujpoots who made it a rule of their cast to put their female children to death, and also against the practice, formerly frequent, of putting a relation to death, that the crime of the murder might fall on the head of an enemy, look with the most lively hope to such further measures, relative to the custom of burning widows, as may justly be expected from the known wisdom, decision, and humanity, which have ever distinguished your lordship's administration.

And your lordship's petitioners, as in duty bound, ever pray.

EXTRACT FROM THE READINGS ON HINDU LAW.

BY MR. ELLIS.

THE report of the proceedings of the *Madras Literary Society*, given in the last number of the *Asiatic Journal*, comprehended an outline of the lectures by Mr. Ellis. In the progress of the readings, some passages on Hindu law occurring in Mill's *History of British India* were individually examined. As this part of the lecture may be conveniently detached, we present the following extract as a dissertation on a subject complete in itself—a critical episode, here an intelligible whole, an elegant part where it originally stood.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

One of the greatest, but not the most obvious defects of human reason, is, to speak figuratively, the incapacity of regarding things in more than one point of view. Enlightened as the European now is, severe as is his reasoning, accurate generally as is his judgment, this is a defect which strongly marks his character, and may even be attributed, perhaps, to that which ought to have corrected it, the extent of his acquirements; for knowing the value of these, he is well content not to look beyond them, and holds others in contempt because he has never taken pains duly to appreciate their qualities, and cannot, therefore, be acquainted

ed with the motives which actuate them. In the eyes of those who are the objects of this contumely, and who are not frequently actuated by a similar spirit, has the appearance of envy, a wish to depreciate from despair of excelling; this, however, is an inaccurate judgment of it, for it certainly proceeds, with respect to the European, simply from that confidence in himself and his attainments, which in great actions is the pride of his character, but in minor actions is often overweening, and sometimes degenerates to arrogance and even to insolence. The supercilious spirit proceeding from this mental imperfection led the egotistic Greeks to the use of the word *Βαρβαροι*, which they liberally bestowed on all nations but their own. In this, little worthy of praise as it is, we have not been backward in imitating them; and we now constantly apply the term barbarism to all usages differing from our own; seldom deigning to enquire, provided they are strange, whether they are founded in right reason or not. A striking instance of this blot in the escutcheon of our race, nobly emblazoned as it is, is afforded by a recent work, which, had I then seen it, I should have particularly noticed at the commencement of these readings: I allude to *Mill's History of British India*. Endowed with great pow-

ers of reasoning, and (to judge from the information he has accumulated from a variety of sources) with great assiduity of research, the abilities and the usefulness of this writer are neutralized by the supercilious contempt he invariably manifests towards every thing for which he cannot find a criterion in his own mind, or which he cannot reconcile to some customary standard of thought.

He has subjected the Hindu system to a comparison with an abstract standard of his own erection, and as might have been expected, has condemned it, as being found wanting. It is possible that his ideas of perfection are not the most correct; but, admitting them to be so, such comparison is not fair. No work of man can be or is expected to be absolutely, though it may be relatively perfect, and this process therefore is more tyrannical than the bed of Procrustes. But let the legal system of the Hindu be compared, as we have compared some parts of it, and as in justice it ought to be, not with the theories or it may be the reveries of ultra-perfectionists, but with the practical codes of other nations; and it will not be found wanting. It is to this comparison I should challenge Mr. Mill; and sound reason would adjudge him recreant if he refused to answer. There are, no doubt, many points in the Hindu law, which to the preconceptions of a European appear exceptionable; many there are also (for its authors were men) that are really so, and for which better provisions have been made by other legislatures ancient and modern: but where is the code to which similar imperfections may not be imputed? To our own we are attached from habit; and prepossession, therefore, makes us overlook many that perhaps exist: and we endure many that are apparent for the sake of the whole. Mr. Mill's microscopic eye, however, overlooks none of them; for he seems to entertain at least as bad an opinion of the English as of the Hindu law.

It is not my intention to enter into a very particular examination of this work, though I shall probably have occasion to refer to it more than once in the course of these readings; at present I shall merely deduce from it a few instances of that short-sightedness of the mind I have here noticed, and of the wide distance nature has interposed between fact and speculation.

FIRST INSTANCE.

"Such are the principal branches of the duty of the sovereign; and in these various institutions may be contemplated an image of the Hindu government. It is worthy of a short analysis. As the powers of government consist of three great branches, the legislative, the judicative, and the administrative, it is re-

quisite to inquire in what hands these several powers are deposited, and by what circumstances their exercise is controlled and modified. As the Hindu believes that a complete and perfect system of instruction, which admits of no addition or change, was conveyed to him, from the beginning, by the divine being, for the regulation of his public as well as his private affairs, he acknowledges no laws but those which are contained in the sacred books. From this it is evident that the only scope which remains for legislation is confined within the limits of the interpretations which may be given to the holy text. The Bráhmans, however, enjoy the undisputed prerogative of interpreting the divine oracles; for though it is allowed to the two classes next in degree to give advice to the king in the administration of justice, they must in no case presume to depart from the sense which it has pleased the Bráhmans to impose upon the sacred text. *The power of legislation, therefore, exclusively belongs to the priesthood. The exclusive right also of interpreting the laws necessarily confers upon them, in the same unlimited manner, the judicial powers of government.* The king, though ostensibly supreme judge, is commanded always to employ Bráhmans, as counsellors and assistants in the administration of justice, and whatever construction they put upon the law, to that his sentence must conform. A decision of the king, contrary to the opinion of the Bráhmans, would be absolutely void; the members of his own family would refuse it obedience. Whenever the king in person discharges not the office of judge, it is a Bráhman, if possible, who must occupy his place. The king, there, is so far from possessing the judicative power, that he is rather the executive officer* by whom the decision of the Bráhmans are carried into effect."

The whole of this passage is founded on misconception. We had occasion to observe, at the close of the last lecture, the misapprehension which prevailed with respect to the exemption of Bráhmans from capital punishment. This is one only of the innumerable misconceptions of their situation in Hindu society, which has obtained among foreign nations from the earliest times. Not the least gross of these, is that which ascribes to the whole body a sacerdotal character; and which Sir Wm. Jones has unaccountably countenanced, by translating in the Institutes of Menu the words used to designate an individual of the first caste, *Brahma-*

* Rather of the courts as established by law—so he ought to be; and so, also, is our king actually, in his capacity of chief magistrate.

† History of British India, vol. 1, page 130. Analysis of the Hindu Constitution; and see the book to the end of the chapter.

*nah** and *Viprah†* "priest," and the feminine of them *Brāhmana* and *Vipra* "priestess." The latter mistake is particularly remarkable, as the wives of Brāhmanas, though they assist in the private devotions of their family, not only never officiate as priestesses, but have no part in the public ceremonies of religion, except as spectators. The truth is, the first caste of Hindus, though from their birth eligible to the priesthood, are not priests *ipso facto*; the conduct of religious ceremonies, though the first, is only one of their many duties: they are, also, professionally the *savans*, or men of letters, to whom the interests of science and literature is committed in all its branches; the hereditary teachers of the other classes both in sacred and profane learning; and especially the lawyers. To these different occupations and their subordinate divisions they applied themselves as to so many distinct professions, the respective members of which never interfered with each other, any more than our divines do with our physicians, or either of these with our jurists. And hence has proceeded the several distinctions actually obtaining among the Brāhmanas in Southern India: these are, first, *Vaidica Brāhmana*, subdivided into *Sāstris* men of science, *Achārya* teachers, and *Pujāris* priests; the two former of these may perform the higher offices of religion in the solemn sacrifices &c. or act as *Purohita*, domestic chaplains, &c., but the last only conduct the public worship in the temples, and are considered as an inferior class:—secondly, *Lokika* or *Niyogi* Brāhmana, secular Brāhmanas, who gain their livelihood by the several worldly occupations permitted to the caste. These distinctions are now become hereditary; but as this is founded solely on custom and not on law, the restriction is more nominal than real, as any *Niyogi* family may become *Vaidica*, if the head of it qualifies himself by the study of the sciences; and *vice versa* any *Vaidica* may betake himself to worldly pursuits, sinking thereby, perhaps, in the estimation of his fellows, but not forfeiting his privileges and distinctions as a Brāhman.

The various courts provided for the administration of justice by the laws of India, the respective jurisdiction of these courts, and the precision with which the powers of the king or presiding magistrate and the assessors or judges are distinguished, have been already stated; with this in your remembrance, let me request your attention to another passage in Mr. Mill's work.

* *Brahma*, greatness, eminence, also the Vedam, from *Brih*, great.

† The intensive *tri* combined with the root *prī*, protect, fill.

SECOND INSTANCE.

"After the care of protecting the nation from foreign aggression or from internal tumult, the distribution of justice was the next duty of the king. In the first stage of society, the leader in war is also the judge in peace; and the regal and judicial functions are united in the same person. Various circumstances tend to produce this arrangement. In the first place there are hardly any laws; and he alone is entitled to judge who is entitled to legislate, since he must make a law for every occasion. In the next place, a rude people, unused to obedience, would hardly respect inferior authority. In the third place, the business of judicature is so badly performed as to interrupt but little the business or pleasures of the king, and a decision is rather an exercise of arbitrary will and power, than the result of an accurate investigation. In the fourth place, the people are so much inclined to terminate their own disputes, by their own cunning or force, that the applications for judicature are very small. As society advances, and a variety of circumstances opposite to these gradually introduced; laws are which the judge has nothing to apply; the people learn the value of submitting to inferior authority; a more accurate administration of justice is demanded, and cannot be performed without a great application both of money and of time: the people learn that for the good of the community, they should not be allowed to terminate their disputes by force or fraud, their own doing the administration of justice being then too laborious to be either agreeable to the king or consistent with the other services which he is expected to render; and the exercise of judicature becomes a separate employment, the exclusive function of a particular order of men.

"To this pitch of civilization the Hindus had not attained. The administration of justice by the king in person, stands in the sacred books as a leading principle of their jurisprudence, and the revolution of ages has introduced no change in this primal practice."*

That the assertion contained in the concluding paragraph is directly opposed by the fact, is fully proved by the observation made in the last lecture on the text of Brihaspati, as quoted in the *Mād-haviyam*, respecting the four superior courts, and the authorities there cited relative to the fifteen inferior courts of the Hindus.

The passage in the preceding lecture, above alluded to, is as follows:

"Brihaspati says that the court of jus-

* History of British India, vol. 1, page 197, Judicial Duty of the King; and see the following paragraphs.

tice above mentioned (the king's court) is of four descriptions.

"The seat of justice is declared to be four fold; namely, Pratishta, Apratish-tā, Mudritā, and Sāstritā; and the persons constituting it, likewise of four descriptions."

The terms here used would appear to be only the denominations of the king's court, the Aula Regis, in its several states. This court, as formerly with us, was held wherever the king resided. It was called Pratishtitā when stationary in the capital, as our Court of Common Pleas was made by Magna Charta, and as the Court of King's Bench and the other courts into which the old Aula Regis resolved itself now are; it was called Apratish-titā when made ambulatory, as our courts originally were liable to be, by the prince being on a progress through his dominions, or, for any other reason, absent from his capital. It was called Mudritā, when the Prādwivāca, having the custody of the great seal, presided in it instead of the king. It was called Sāstritā when the king was personally present, and in the name of our law (which are now a fiction, and had, probably, become so in this country before the dissolution of the In-dian empire) pleas were held *coram ipso rege*.

This statement seems to be confirmed by the author of the Mādhaviyam, who says:

"Brigu notices other and inferior courts, different from the principal one (that is the one, in the singular, described under the four denominations above stated) hold in the vicinity of the royal palace."

He (Brigu) says, that the places to which disputants engaged in a suit resort to obtain decisions of their causes, may be said to be of ten or fifteen kinds; namely,

1. *Aranya Sabhā*, (from *aranya*, forest, wilderness, and *sabha*, court,) the forest court. This court, however, does not appear to have been established, like ours of the same denomination, for the preservation of the king's vert and venison, nor for the lawing of mastiffs, but for the protection of men. In former times in India, when it was customary for persons to retire, not from civil life only, but from society, those who entered into the third order, *Vānaprastha* "anchorites," resorted in numbers (as some do even at present) to the forests and wilds of India, which their ancient writers described as being covered with hermitages (see the translation of 'Sacóntalā by Sir William Jones). These were under the protection of the prince within whose dominions the lands they inhabited were situated, and this court was erected for their benefit.

2. *Sārthika Sabhā* (from *sartham*, an

assembly). This court is described to be "for decisions arising among persons collected for travelling either on pilgrimage, for commercial affairs, or the like." —Sartham may also be rendered market, fair; and this court may, therefore, be assimilated with our court of pie-poudre, in its civil, or the court of the clerk of the market, if it had any criminal jurisdiction.

3. *Sainaca* (a derivative from *sēni*, an army). Court martial, or rather a court for deciding differences among military men, like our ancient court of chivalry.

4. *Grāmāpyub haya vasi-Sabhā* (from *grāma* a township, *ubhaya* both, and *vāsi* an inhabitant.) A court for the decision of differences arising among villages people, happening to be at times in the forest, with the army or elsewhere. This is one definition given of this court by the author of the Mādhaviyam; but according to another and more correct description of it, it was, as its name implies and as it is explained in Smṛiti-chandricā, a court for the decision of suits respecting boundaries, trespasses, and other matters in dispute between the inhabitants of different townships distinct from that of the parties in dispute. It nearly resembled our hundred and county courts.

5. *Ubhayānumata Sabha* (from *ubhaya* both, and *anumatu* consent). A court of arbitrators, chosen by the consent of both parties, from, 1st, *Culicah*, heads of caste; 2dly, *Sārthi muchya*, leaders of pilgrimages, caravans, &c.; 3dly, *Prā-ni-vāsi*, residents in cities; 4thly, *Grāma-nivāsi*, residents in towns. That a majority may concur in the decision, the numbers of arbitrators should be the same as the assessors in the king's court, that is three, five, or seven. From the second of these numbers in Sanscrit, *pancha*, "five," courts of arbitration are now called *panchayet*, under which name they have by a recent regulation been established in every village in the dominions under the presidency.

6. *Grāma Sabhā*, town or village court. This is our court baron, for a village township nearly resembles our manor, all the inhabitants having according to their tenures an interest in the soil; the Mīrásidar being the freeholder, the U-cudi-payacari the copyholder, the Suga-vāsi the tenant on lease, and Paracudi-payacari the annual tenant. In the northern and western countries the Maudel and Patèl was the lord, and no doubt presided in this court; in the Tamil countries, for the most part, the Mīrásidars are both the freeholders and the joint lords, and probably conducted the business of this court, when it existed, as they did the praverticam or general affairs of the township, without any superior agency.

7. *Paura Sabha* (a derivative from *pura*, a city) city court. This no doubt exercised nearly the same functions as the courts which sit in Guildhall, and were, like those, composed of the inhabitants of the cities within which they were held.

8. *Gana Sabha* (from *gana*, a herd, crowd). Family court, formed by the assembly of all the members of the same family.

9. *Srēni Sabha* (from *srēni*, a line). A court composed of members of the eighteen inferior tribes, (Sudras).

10. *Chatur-vidya Sabha* (from *chatur*, four, and *vidya* science). A court held by persons learned in the four great sciences of logic, theology, law, and ethics. Qu. may not this have resembled our university courts?

11. *Vārgi Sabha* (from *vergi*, a promiscuous assembly). A court formed of all descriptions of people. In a verse quoted from Cātyayana in most of the authorities, it is described to consist of—*Pāshānda*, heretics; *Puga*, traders and artisans; *Vīratu*, military men; *Srēni*, the Sudra tribes; *Samūhastha*, all descriptions of persons gathered together. The assemblies of the right and left factions, common at Madras, are held to be of this description, and are not, therefore, illegal in themselves if peaceably conducted.

12. *Cula Sabha* (from *cula*, tribe, family). It is defined to be "a court formed of persons of the same Gōtram as the parties," that is, descended from the same common ancestor.

13. *Culica Sabha* (from *culica*, heads of tribes or families). A court composed of ancient persons of the same Gōtram as the plaintiff and defendant. The *Gana*, *Cula*, and *Culica* courts took cognizance, especially, of what is termed technically *Samvid-nyeticranam*, all transgressions against the discipline and peculiar customs of the tribe or family; they had, also, jurisdiction, probably to a limited extent, in civil causes between the members of the tribe or family: but they had no jurisdiction in criminal cases, and did not, therefore, resemble the domestic courts of the Romans, in which the Pater-familias presided, and punished the faults of his wife and children* even with death.

14. *Niyucta Sabhā* (from *niyucta*, appointed). The court of the Pradwivāca with his three assessors. The enumeration of this court proves the identity of the four courts first mentioned, and the distinctions I shall make with respect to the functions of the Prād-wivāca. He presided as chancellor, with the authority of the great seal, in the king's court, which was then called Mudritā; and as lord

chief justice he presided in a court entirely distinct, and not necessarily held in the neighbourhood of the palace.

15. *Nripati Sabhā* (from *nripati* prince). A court held by the king only with Brahmans and the rest. This appears to describe the Sāstritā court, but being here reckoned among those of inferior jurisdiction, it may be explained to mean a court held by the prince alone in cases of emergency, when in a distant part of his dominions, and during the absence of the Prād-wivāca.

The Smṛiti Chandrica states the three first of these courts to be ambulatory, the next ten stationary, and the two last it makes the same (erroneously, I think, but different practice in this respect might exist at different times) with the Mudritā and Sāstritā courts.

I shall notice only one more passage in this work, it is that relative to legal definitions. These, as shewn in the lecture, are to be sought in the Sāstritā authorities, where it is no exaggeration to say, they are as perfect as reason can make them. Mr. Mill, ignorant of this, and careless as ignorant, ventures on this subject the following assertions.

THIRD INSTANCE.

"In respect to definitions the Hindu is in a state which requires a few of elucidation. Prior to the art of writing, laws can have little accuracy of definition; because when words are not written, they are seldom exactly remembered, and a definition whose words are constantly varying, is not for the purposes of law a definition at all. Notwithstanding the necessity of writing to produce fixed and accurate definitions in law, the nations of modern Europe have allowed a great proportion of their laws to continue in the unwritten; that is, the traditional state, the state in which they lay before the art of writing was known. Of these nations, none have kept in that barbarous condition so great a proportion of their law as the English. From the opinion of the Hindus that the Divine Being dictated all their laws, they acknowledge nothing as law but what is found in some one or other of their sacred books. In one sense, therefore, all their laws are written. But the passages which can be collected from these books leave many parts of the field of law untouched: in these parts the defect must be supplied either by custom, or the momentary will of the judge. Again, as the passages which are collected from these books, even where they touch upon parts of the field of law, do so in expressions to the highest degree vague and indeterminate, they commonly admit of any one of several meanings, and very frequently are contradicted and opposed by one another. When the words in which

* His wife, and by the Lex Julia, his daughter for adultery; his son, for anything or nothing.

laws are couched are to a certain degree imperfect, it makes but little difference whether they are written or not. Adhering to the same words is without advantage, when these words secure no sameness in the things which they are made to signify. Further, in modern Europe, the uncertainty adhering to all unwritten laws, that is, laws the words of which have no certainty, is to some degree, though still a very imperfect one, circumscribed and limited by the writing down of decisions. When on any particular part of the field, a number of judges have all, with public approbation, decided in one way, and when these decisions are recorded and made known, the judge who comes after them has strong motives, both of fear and of hope, not to depart from their example. *The degree of certainty, arising from the regard for uniformity, which may thus be produced, is, from its very nature, infinitely inferior to that which is the necessary result of good definitions rendered unalterable by writing; but such as it is, the Hindus are entirely deprived of it. Among them the strength of the human mind has never been sufficient to recommend effectually the preservation, by writing, of the memory of judicial decisions. It has never been sufficient to create such a public regard for uniformity, as to constitute a material motive to a judge; and as kings, and their great deputies, exercised the principal functions of judicature, they were too powerful to be restrained by a regard to what others had done before them. What judicature would pronounce was, therefore, almost always uncertain, almost always arbitrary.**

In the course of the first lecture I stated, in remarking on the Institutes of Menu, that "in the actual administration of Hindu jurisprudence, especially in latter times, it had never ranked higher than a mere text book, which the Indian jurists consider of little authority unless accompanied by some commentary, or incorporated into some digest," and this position is illustrated and confirmed by the authority of the Indian jurists themselves, in the introduction to the last lecture.

The passage in the last lecture just referred to is as follows:

"The other point I wish to notice is the statement I made in the course of the last reading, that the ancient text books were at present of no authority, unless accompanied by some commentary. I shall now go further and say, that the sole authority of Hindu law, as it has in latter times, and does now operate, are contained in the Siddhāntam, the conclusions or decisions of the authors of the

several digests and commentaries, according to the schools to which they respectively belong.

Bṛīhaspati says:

Cóvalam Sástram asrétya
Nacartavyo vinirnayah:
Yuctihīna vicārēna
Dherma ná'sih prajayati.

R. "the man's law."

1. "the man's law."

Is productive of the destruction of justice.

The word here rendered due authority, *yucti*, signifies literally connection, but the word *Nyāya* must be supplied, and the passage read *Nyāya yucti hīna* "without the connection or consistency given to it (the mere Sástram) by reason;" and this consistency every school agrees is to be found in the Siddhāntam of the writers of which each admits the authority. This text is simply quoted without further explanation by Tercapanchānana and thus translated in the Digest (see page 128, vol. 21, "Bṛīhaspati.") "A decision must not be made solely by having recourse to the letter of written codes; since, if no decision were made according to the reason of the law (or according to immemorial usage, for the word *yucti* admits both senses) there might be a failure of justice." The jurists of India (of the south at least) interpret what is here called the "reason of the law," in the manner I have already stated.

It hence follows, (and it is not necessary to establish the fact, to quote further authorities though many exist), that in the actual administration of justice the decisions of the established legal authorities, and these only, should be admitted as the actual law. The text books, like the institutes of the Roman law, and even the reasonings of the jurists on which these conclusions are founded, appertain properly to the schools in which the law is taught, where they are of the greatest utility, but can have no weight in courts in which the art is practised.

The definitions of the Hindu law are not to be sought in the text books, from which chiefly Mr. Mill would seem to have derived his notions of them; his references in this part of his work being confined to Menu and Halhed's "Gentoo Code," which is scarcely any thing more than a collection of texts. These, it may be conceded to him, "leave many parts of the field of law untouched;" which, however, are neither supplied "by custom nor the momentary will of the judge," but by the conclusions or decisions of a succession of writers, ancient and modern, belonging to various schools,

* Mill's Hist. of Brit. India, vol. 1, p. 170. "Exactness," and Definitions of the Hindu Law.

* The Mula smṛiti, or original text books.

—as deduced, not from the ordinances only, but the principles of the text books, by reasoning—and which, varied by the tenets of their respective schools, have become the actual *definitions* of practical law. Further, Mr. Mill prefers written definitions to the concurrent authority of previous decisions, the degree of certainty with respect to them being he says “infinitely inferior to that which is the necessary result of good definitions rendered unalterable by writing,” and he adds, “but such as it is, the Hindus are entirely deprived of it. Among them the strength of the human mind has never been sufficient to recommend effectually the preservation by writing of the memory of judicial decisions.” It is true the Hindus do not at present possess the advantage of the record of previous judicial decisions; nor is this to be wondered at, for admitting it to be possible that the operation of the courts in Westminster-hall were suspended for two centuries, what, notwithstanding all that has been written on the subject, would become of

the nicer distinction and minuter definitions, now well known and observed in practice, but which are to be found in the head of the sound lawyer rather than in any written record? What would really become of them may be inferred from the doubts and difficulties that attended the proceedings when the obsolete mode of trial by judicial combat was lately about to be restored in the appeal of murder against Abraham Thornton. But though the Hindus have not now the advantage of recorded judicial decisions, they must to a certain degree have had it when their courts were in full operation; and with them, as with us, it must in many respects, from its nature, have been oral rather than written, and they actually have that to which the author states this to be “infinitely inferior;” they have “good definitions rendered unalterable by writing,” of which I have already, and shall again in the course of this and my future readings produce innumerable instances, on all points to which my subject extends, from the authorities quoted.

ROUTE FROM AJMEER TO HANSI.

By a Detachment from Brig. Gen. ARNOLD'S Division.

Hansi, 26th August, 1818.

On the 2d left Ajmeer and made about 11 miles to Chauda, an inconsiderable village and almost uninhabited. The country is in a most desolate and uncultivated state.—On the 3d, reached Armarah, about 17 or 18 miles, our way laying both days through hills. This day the prospect much the same as yesterday; grass and water in great abundance.—4th. This day marched to Neranah, about 10 coss. (N. B. The coss in this part of the country is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.)—On the 5th, arrived at Jeitpore, about 6 coss.—On the 6th, in consequence of heavy rain, could only make Mawarrab, about 2 coss.—On the 7th, Meendah, 4 coss.—On the 8th, Budhar, 6 coss.—On the 9th, made Bingus, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ coss. Hitherto similar objects presented themselves. Villages very much scattered, very much dilapidated, very thinly inhabited, and the country consequently very partially cultivated; indeed, the view of the towns, and the abject state of the inhabitants of them, plainly indicate the oppressed state they have lately been in. However they seem now in some degree reanimated. Many severe remarks

were made on Ameer Khan's troops, for their former depredation, and many handsome compliments paid to the English, who had freed the country from their oppression. The soil, which is almost entirely composed of a light sandy clay, seems very capable of producing large crops of grain; and its lightness would lead one to suppose, that if properly irrigated the vegetation would be rapid and the produce abundant. At any other season than the rains, the difficulty of procuring water would probably obstruct the cultivation very much, as there are very few rivers, and fewer wells than in any part of the country I have ever been in. Those few of the latter that are in existence are very deep, but from the quality of the soil noticed above, would seem to be sunk with little difficulty.—On the 10th, marched to Madoopore, a place once of some consideration; but Ameer Khan and his satellites have made a complete ruin of it, and also of the place we marched to on the 12th, called Chokery, both of which places he has pillaged several times. Madoopore lies about 11 miles from Bingus, and Chokery about 14 miles from that.—On the 13th

we made Serai, the most disagreeable march we have had, our way proceeding through narrow ravines and not the least trace of a regular path.—On the 14th marched 16 miles to Gowarry, through a very considerable town called Maundah, which together with Bussie (where we marched on the 15th, and which lies about 8 miles to the north of Gowarry) were pillaged about a week before by the troops of the Rajah of Jeipore, although they are both in his territories. The annals of history can scarcely produce an instance of similar barbarous and wretched policy; their unroofed houses and uninhabited state, particularly that of Maundah, sufficiently proclaim the exactitude with which his despotic orders (for it is understood he had given them up to his troops in lieu of certain arrears of pay) were obeyed. The loss of revenue for many years, which this savage act will occasion, will no doubt cause him to curse the day when he exhibited his Nero-like talent of extermination.—On the 16th reached Narnoul, by far the most considerable town we have hitherto met with. It occupies a considerable surface of ground, but is most deplorably in ruins. The country around it is very well cultivated. This is the frontier town of the Jeipore Rajah, through whose dominions our route hitherto has almost entirely lain.—On the 17th halted at Narnoul.—On the 18th marched to Nangle, about twelve miles, a place built under an immense sand-bank, which must render it a perfect *Eliseum* in the hot winds.—On the 19th prosecuted our route to Kernoun, about six miles; a place belonging to the Nabob Feyze Ally Khan (or Zeiz Zullub Khan) of considerable extent. The country about in a very high state of cultivation, though labouring under the same want of irrigation formerly noticed. This Nabob received this tract of country for services performed during Lord Wellesley's *Mahratta* war. He is obliged to keep up a certain

number of troops, one battalion of which is clothed and disciplined after the European fashion.* We visited the fort, which, although built in a very low situation, is apparently very strong. It is of mud, with a very large pukka citadel in the centre. There are a few buildings in it wonderful in this part of the country, but that which appears most attractive of attention is, a foundery for brass ordnance. There were several very excellent pieces cast here, and some admirably well mounted in the European style.

On the evening of the 21st marched to Bowanna, about nine miles; the spot where we encamped afforded one of the most beautiful and diversified prospects imaginable. The bright verdure of the grass, contrasted with the more sombre hue of the grain, and the variegated shade of the hills rising in the back of the perspective, furnish a most chaste and delightful landscape.—On the 22d marched to Dadire. This place likewise belongs to the Nawaub, whose country, from the profusion of every species of Asiatic culture, would appear to be admirably well regulated. Dadire is a place of considerable importance and overflowing with inhabitants.—On the 23d marched to Munroo, about eleven miles. Villages are now very infrequent, but the country well cultivated.—On the 24th reached Burra Bhawany, and on the 25th Choota Bhawany, fifteen miles further. Burra Bhawany is celebrated for a brave but most insubordinate class of Hindoos, called Rangras. The country from Dadire to this place is thinly inhabited and worse cultivated; indeed as far as Hansi, which is thirteen miles from Choota Bhawany, the country is in a wretched state; neither inhabitants nor cultivation.—*Calcutta Monthly Journal*, Sept.

* This is called the Dadire battalion; it accompanied Sir David Ochterlony last campaign, and now forms part of Brigadier Arnold's force in *Hurriana*.

INSULATED OR SAFETY COMPASS.

IN order to extend the knowledge of this useful invention, we take from the *Philosophical Magazine*, No. 253, part of a letter communicated to that scientific

journal, in which Captain Horsburgh describes the insulated compass, and adverts to some remarkable tests by which its efficiency seems established. Mr. Jennings

has discovered a method of arresting the progress of the magnetic fluid, and securing the magnetic needle from being disturbed by the contiguity of small pieces of iron, such as have been liable to disturb the mariner's compass hitherto, and have often led to the loss of much property and many valuable lives.

"Captain Dunbar, an experienced seaman, who was many years a master in the royal navy, and now commander of the *Brassa*, lately arrived from Smyrna, had one of the insulated compasses in that vessel during the voyage, of which he writes in the highest terms in a letter to Mr. Jennings, stating that it was not attracted by iron, although part of the frame, beams, bitts, cables, and cargo of the *Brassa* consisted of iron. During his stay at Malta, Admiral Penrose sent for the compass, and tried it against a large

magnet which would lift forty-two pounds of iron by its attractive power, but it did not influence the compass materially. This circumstance induced the admiral to say, he deemed it the most important invention that he had ever seen.

"The ships which have lately sailed again for Baffin's bay have been supplied by Mr. Jennings with a great number of magnetic needles on a new and peculiar construction, from which it will probably be proved, that the needles which unite the figure of the horizontal and dipping needle, are those most proper for the purposes of navigation. By the others we may expect to gain more knowledge of the laws which govern the magnetic fluid, because in those regions it to act with increased energy, as it does from the immediate theatre of the magnetism."

MURRAY'S ISLAND.

IN a letter dated on board the ship *Claudine*, in *Torres' Strait*, on the 7th of September, we have been furnished with some particulars of the state of this island, which deserve to be made public.

About three years since, a ship called the *Morning Star* was wrecked in *Torres' Strait*; and a lascar belonging to the crew had the good fortune to escape destruction, and get safe to Murray's island, where he remained among the natives, and during this space of time acquired a considerable knowledge of their language, as well as of the language of another island with which they held intercourse, a little to the northward of them, and thought to be one called Darnley's island in the charts.

On the afternoon of the day on which this letter is dated, the *Claudine* and *Mary* anchored close under the shore of Murray's island, when a number of natives were seen on the beach, and contrary to the expectation of those who saw them from the ships, and who had been led to imagine them a ferocious people, from the character given to them in popular descriptions of these islands, they were all unarmed. A small canoe was also seen with four men, one of

whom stood up from among the rest, waved a branch over his head. _____ answered from the ship's poop with a white flag, as equally symbolic of peace, and the jolly-boat with an officer and four men were sent to meet them, with the most positive instructions to avoid hostilities, and even if they received an injury from them not to resent it but to return on board. On the jolly-boat's approaching the shore, the canoe retreated, and when within a short distance of landing, the natives, to the number of fifty, all flocked to the beach. From the signs of friendship that were held out, an interview now took place between those who were in the jolly-boat and those who were in the canoe, the natives from the shore giving them at the same time coconuts and hollow bamboo canes of water, without expressing a wish to have anything in return.

The surprise of the boat's crew, however, was still greater, on observing a Bengal lascar advance from among the crowd and address them in Hindoostanee, which fortunately was understood by one of the seamen of the party, who were all Europeans. This intelligence being conveyed to the commander of the *Cla-*

dine, Captain Welsh, he manned his boats and went on shore in the evening himself, accompanied by Captain Ormond of the Mary, and Lieutenant Stewart of the Bengal army. The whole force of this little party, which was summoned together, not with hostile intentions, but with a view to repel any act of treachery, consisted of twenty-eight Europeans, armed with small arms, pistols, cutlasses, and boarding-pikes. They did not immediately push to the shore and effect a landing, but first accomplished what they most desired, a friendly interview from the boats. The natives flocked around them on the beach; and exchanged with them their shells, cocoanuts, and rude ornaments, for yellow bunting, nails, and knives.

The writer adds, that he had never found the natives of the Friendly or Society isles more civil, obliging, hospitable, and well-disposed than these natives were; and he very naturally expressed his wonder at so marked a change in the conduct of a race of people, who but a few years since committed such piratical depredations on all ships and boats that they could overpower, as to make their cruelties proverbial. And this wonder is increased by his not being able to learn any sufficient cause for this remarkable improvement in their habits of life.

When the commander of the Claudine approached the lascar who was discovered among these people, the first wish he expressed was that of returning to his native country. Powerful as this desire must have been to have occupied the first place in his thought, he whispered it in secret only while the islanders were near him, and did not venture to declare himself openly until he was seated in the boat that was to bear him away from his exile, and until he found himself secure amid the armed band by which he was surrounded. Rising then in the centre of the boat, he turned towards the natives in the canoe and on the beach, and professing his gratitude towards them as his deliverers and protectors in misfortune, when many of his shipmates fell victims to their sufferings, declared that though he quitted them to return to his native country, it was still with feelings of affection and regret.

The commander gave to each of the

natives who were present a knife, and to one of them a piece of bunting also, with which marks of favour they were highly pleased.

He remarks that he witnessed this scene with feelings of surprise and gratification, as the natives were quite afflicted at parting with the Indian whom shipwreck had thrown upon their shores, and whom friendly hands had taken from among them; while the Indian himself said all he could to reconcile them to this separation, and even thought it necessary to soothe them by promising that he would soon return to them again.

When the lascar reached on board, provisions were given to him by order of his deliverer; but his stomach had been so long accustomed to nothing but cocoanuts and plantains, that it was too weak to retain even the simplest animal food.

As the crew of the Claudine were Europeans, the man was afterwards removed to the Mary, Capt. Ormond, where he was more at home with shipmates and countrymen of his own nation and religion; and in this ship he has safely reached Calcutta.

The knowledge which this man has acquired, by so long a residence with these islanders, of their language, habits, and manners, might fit him to give to any one who had leisure for the enquiry many new and curious particulars regarding this people; and if pursued to the extent of which it is capable, might be made subservient to purposes of a higher nature than the gratification of mere curiosity.

Of the island itself, our correspondent remarks that it is small, easily taken possession of, and as easy to be kept and defended at a small expense. The inhabitants are not numerous; and it may be inferred from their behaviour on this occasion, are well-disposed. The soil is described as excellent and capable of producing most of the fruits suited to the climate; while the sugar-cane, with which it abounds, grows luxuriantly over every part of the island, and might itself be made a sufficient object to have its cultivation promoted. He indulges in the hope that some advantage may be taken of the present incident towards the civilization of the natives.—*Madras Courier, Dec. 29.*

Some interesting memoranda regarding these islanders, collected from the relation of the lascar who had so long resided among

them, had been published in a Calcutta Journal, just before the above letter appeared; but read after that prelude they will be better understood, while their authority is confirmed.

“When they determine to marry, the female is taken by force by her lover to his hut, when he informs her parents, which immediately causes a meeting of the friends of both parties, who start objections, and a battle ensues. If the bridegroom and his party are victorious, he is considered married, and next day the parties are reconciled, and join in singing and feasting, &c. They paint their bodies with red and white earths.

“The women are the source of constant quarrels, for they only allow one wife; but this being little attended to, they have, on the discovery, a battle. Children not borne by the wife are immediately killed.

“When a person dies, the body is brought out of the hut and stretched on the ground; when the relations and friends of both sexes sit down round it, and cry for a considerable time. It is then removed to their plantations in the interior of the island, when a frame of bamboos is raised about six feet high, with a mat on it. On this the body is placed, and here it remains, the people returning to their huts.

“There appears to be four tribes on the island, residing at Saib Mirga, Chirwahgait, and Koomaid, who have frequent quarrels among each other: they have no chiefs.

“On their dances they rub themselves with cocoanut-oil and red earth. A small drum, made from the skin of the Guanna, is the only thing in the shape of a musical instrument amongst them.

“The houses are round, built of bam-

boos, cocoanut leaves, and long grass. They sleep upon bamboo frames, raised about six feet from the ground, with mats on them; these are built round the hut, and the centre is kept clear for the fire.

“The fruits, &c. cocoanuts, plantains, sugar-canes, sweet potatoes, and mangoes, are equal to those of Bengal.

“Shaik Jumaul, the lascar, when he accompanied the natives to the other islands, saw several muskets and a compass; on an island called *Tood*, he saw a gold watch. On Mairree they had two cutlasses; and on his asking where they had procured them, he received the following account: That about thirty years ago (for only the oldest man in the island recollected it) a large ship was wrecked in sight of island; that a great number of white men came in their boats from her, and fought them; that several escaped to the other islands, where they were killed, but a young boy's life was saved, who lived amongst them a very long time; he, however, with two young girls, went off in a canoe one night, and was never heard of afterwards, although they searched the neighbouring islands. They seemed to esteem this person very much, for they never spoke of him without shedding tears, and kept his clothes with great care, often looking at and crying over them. They were blue woollen clothes. Might not this have been Prowse's ship? It seems very probable, for it agrees with the time he left Port Jackson; the cutlasses and clothes might throw more light on it. The Pandora's boats got safe through the straits, and we do not know of any other European ship being wrecked in them.

“A few dogs are the only animals on the island, which tradition says came from a ship wrecked many years ago.”—*Asiatic Mirror*.

TRACES OF VACCINATION

IN

HINDOO MEDICAL WRITERS.

WE derive the following from the *Madras Courier* of the 12th January. It is the conclusion of a letter, of which the former part contains a learned exposition

of the *spasmodic cholera*, collected from works in general use among Hindu medical practitioners, with the formulas of the medicines prescribed. The former

dart, though exceedingly curious, we cannot at present find room to insert. The subject incidentally introduced merits all the prominence which it will receive by being detached.

"As my examination of the Vaidya Sāstras has been casual, and may never be repeated, I shall here notice a fact, which will add another to the many proofs of the truth of the wise man's adage, that "there is nothing new under the sun:" it is, that the inoculation for the cow-pox was known of old time to the Hindu medical writers. To substantiate this statement, it is necessary only to refer to the *Sactéya Grantham*, attributed to Dhanwantari, and therefore undoubtedly an ancient composition. In this work, after describing nine several species of the small-pox, of which three (one, Alābhi, being the confluent kind) are declared incurable, the author proceeds to lay down the rules for the practice of inoculation. From this part the following extracts are taken, of the first of which the original is given in the English character for the satisfaction of the Sanscrit scholar; and of the other, for the sake of brevity, translations only.

Text.

D, hēnu stanya ma'sūchi va Narānān cha ma'sūchicā.

Taj jalam bāhumūlāt cha sastrān tēna grīhitavān.

Bāhumūlē cha sastrāni reet' ōtpatti carāni cha.

Taj jalam recta militam spōtaca jwara samb, havah.

Translation.

Take the fluid of the pock on the udder of a cow, or on the arm between the shoulder and elbow of a human subject, on the point of a lancet, and lance with it the arms between the shoulders and elbow until the blood appears; then mixing the fluid with the blood, the fever of the small-pox will be produced.

Translation (the Sanscrit text being omitted.)

The small-pox produced by the fluid from the udder of a cow (Góstany' odacum) will be of the same gentle nature as the original disease, not attended by fear, not requiring medicine; the diet may be according to the pleasure of the patient, who may be inoculated once only, or two, three, four, five, or six times. The pock when perfect should be of a good colour, filled with a clear liquid, and surrounded by a circle of red; there will then be no fear of the small-pox as long as life endures. When inoculated with the fluid from the udder of a cow, some will have a slight fever for one day, two, or three days, and with the fever there will sometimes be a slight cold fit; the fever will also be attended by a round swelling in the arm-pits, and the other symptoms of the small-pox, but all of a very mild nature. There will be no danger, and the whole will disappear in three days.

CALVI VIRUMBON.

Madras, Jan. 2, 1819.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

HIS Excellency Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, who now a second time sustains the august office of representing the ancient monarchy of Persia at the British court, was some years back, not only in disgrace at his own court, but in imminent danger from the displeasure of his sovereign, being involved in the cloud of attributed inculpation which had thrown the shadows of adversity over his house. This was a critical moment in his life; the way of escape from the extremity will shew how critical. During the distresses which befel his family, he took refuge for a considerable time at the mausoleum of Fatmeh, in the city of Khoom, one of the most celebrated sanctuaries in all Persia. Here he was fed in a clandestine manner by some compassionate women, who came to him on pretence of making their de-

votions at the shrine of the saint. An opportunity having presented itself, he retired from this asylum to one of unmeasured boundaries, and to the less precarious security enjoyed by a voluntary exile. Although this incident, exemplifying the powerful virtue of a fragrant reputation in investing the silent tomb with sacred immunity, is thus told in *Morier's second Journey to Persia*; yet the *first Journey* of the same author gives another version of the cause and manner of Mirza Abul Hassan's life being spared. The two accounts are not absolutely incompatible; but there is a degree of negligence in not explaining exactly how they both fall into the procession of events. The sketch in the first journey traces the history of the family from the reign of Nadir Shah, and details a series of interesting particulars which

Mr. Morier had learned in Persia on good authority. Part of it will run parallel with, and illustrate what we have already written.

"Mirza Abul Hassan was born at Shiraz in the year of the Hejra 1190, or 1776 of the Christian æra. He was the second son of Mirza Mahomed Ali, a man famous in Persia as an accomplished scholar, and who was one of the chief Secretaries and Mirzas of the celebrated Nadir Shah. His father's services had nearly been requited by an ignominious and cruel death, when the hand of Providence interposed for his safety, to strike with more severity the head of his atrocious master. Nadir Shah, in one of those paroxysms of cruelty so common to him during the latter years of his life, ordered that Mirza Mahomed Ali should be burnt alive, together with two Hindoos, who also had incurred his displeasure. The unfortunate Mirza, on hearing his sentence, remonstrated with the tyrant, entreating him that he might at least be permitted to die alone; and that his last moments might not be polluted by the society of men, who were of a different faith from his own, and on whom he had been taught to look with a religious abhorrence. To this the Shah consented, remitting his death until the next morning, whilst the Hindoos suffered in that same hour. That very night Nadir Shah was assassinated in his tent, and Mirza Mahomed Ali was saved.

"The family of Mirza Abul Hassan rose to its greatest power during the reign of Aga Mohamed Shah, predecessor to the present king. The Mirza's father died in the service of Kerim Khan; his uncle Hajee Ibrahim Khan (uncle by his mother's side) attained the post of Prime Vizier, whilst himself and the other branches of his family enjoyed the greatest share in the administration of the affairs of the state. It was somewhat before the death of Aga Mohamed Shah that Hajee Ibrahim bestowed his daughter in marriage on his nephew, after a long and singular courtship. A sister of his wife's is married to Malomed Taki Mirza, one of the king's sons; and a second to the Ameen-doulah, the second Vizier.

"The family, however, was not always prosperous. After some time the king ordered Hajee Ibrahim to be put to death, his relations to be seized, his wives to be sold, and his property confiscated. His

nephews, of course, partook of the disaster: one was deprived of his sight, and remains to this day at Shiraz; the youngest, then twenty years of age, died under the bastinado; and the second, Mirza Abul Hassan, who was then the governor of Shooster, was dragged to the capital as a prisoner. The circumstances of his seizure and escape from death are better described in his own words. He told me, "I was asleep when the king's officers entered into my room: they seized me, stripped me of my clothes, and tying my hands behind my back, dragged me to Koom, where the king then was, treating me during the march with all the rigour and intemperance that generally befalls a man in disgrace. The moment I reached Koom, the king pronounced the order for my execution. I was already on my knees, and my neck was made bare, and the executioner had unsheathed his sword to sever my head from my body, when the hand of the Almighty interposed, and a messenger in great haste announced my reprieve. I was indebted for my life to a man who had known me from my boyhood, and who had long cherished me as his son. This worthy man, by name Mirza Reza Kouli, the moment he heard the sentence of death passed upon me, threw himself at the feet of the king, and, pleading my youth and inoffensiveness, entreated that I might be pardoned. The king yielded to his entreaties; my pardon was announced; and I still live to praise the Almighty for his great goodness and commiseration towards me."

"After his providential escape, Mirza Abul Hassan, (fearing that the king might repent of his lenity towards him) fled from his country, although he had received his majesty's order to go Shiraz, and to remain there. He left Persia with the determination of never more returning, until the disgraces of his family had been obliterated, and until the wrath of the king against him had entirely subsided. He fled first to Shooster, the city in which he had so recently been all-powerful; and there he experienced the hospitality for which the Arabs are so justly renowned. As his administration had been lenient and temperate, he found a host of friends ready to relieve him; and on quitting Shooster, miserable and des-

stitute of even the common necessities of life, the inhabitants came to him in a crowd and forced seven thousand piastres upon him. From Shooster he went to Bussora: he then crossed through the heart of Arabia, frequently obliged to proceed on foot, for want of an animal to carry him, until he reached Mecca. On this journey he visited Deriyéh, the capital of Abdul Assiz, the then chief of the Wahabees. From Mecca he went to Medina; and, having performed all the devotions of a pilgrim he returned to Bussora. At Bussora he learnt that the king was still inveterate against his family; and finding an English ship on the point of sailing for India, he embarked on board of her, and shortly after reached Calcutta, at the time when the Marquis Wellesley was governor-general of India. From Calcutta he went to Moorsshedabad, then to Hyderabad, Poonah, and Bombay; having remained altogether about two years and a half in India. At Bombay he received a firman from the king to return to Persia; by which he was assured of the king's forgiveness, and of his having been received into favour. He obeyed the firman, and ever since has enjoyed the royal protection."

In 1809, through the influence of his brother-in-law, the Ameen-ud-Doulah, second vizier, or lord treasurer, he was nominated envoy extraordinary to the court of England. Mr. Morier, then secretary to the English embassy at the court of Teheran, accompanied him as *Mihmandar*, or commissary of legation. On his arrival in London, Sir Gore Ouseley succeeded to Mr. Morier, and they returned to Persia together, Sir Gore being appointed ambassador to that court.

At the first public audience with which the British diplomatist was honoured by the Persian monarch, he stated very em-

phatically the favourable impression which Abul Hassan had made on the English king and cabinet by his talents and deportment, as the dignified representative of a friendly state; and traced the perfect understanding which gave confirmation to the ancient friendship between the two countries to the ability with which he had executed the mission confided to him by his master. The subject of this just eulogium had not been introduced with Sir Gore, nor was he present when it was pronounced. He was called in, and the Shah said: "Well done, well done, Abul Hassan! you have made my face white in a foreign country; and I will make yours white in this." "You are one of the noblest of the families in my kingdom, and with the help of God, I will raise you to the dignities of your ancestors." Among the rewards for his services, he was raised to the dignity of Khan. In 1813 he was appointed to negotiate with the Russians; the basis of the treaty, one of peace and alliance, was settled under the auspices of the British ambassador at Teheran, and formally signed by the Persian and Russian plenipotentiaries. The year following he was sent ambassador to Petersburg, where he continued for three years. He is known in the east, not only as a diplomatist but a man of letters, and speaks the Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Russian, Hindoo, and English languages. He has written a long account of his travels in India, Turkey, Russia and England, to which the Shah has given the title of *Hairet-nameh* (the wonderful book). He proposes to enlarge it by his late observations in Germany and France. His magnificent sovereign, Ali Shah, as a mark of particular respect, has presented him with his portrait, richly set in diamonds, which the ambassador wears in his bosom.

POLICE IN CHINA.

A correspondent of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, No. IV, introduces the translation of an original document with this among other remarks: "Chinese justice has been a topic of high eulogium; and there is often a reasonable mode of talking, and a plausibility about it, which is now and then very imposing; but the want of truth and reality in these hypocritical and specious pretences is shockingly great." We would be understood to cite,

rather than to adopt this sweeping censure. There is a christian precept: "first cast out the beam that is in thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye;" which, were it oftener remembered, might curb the habit to which some of our travellers are prone, and from which even our missionaries are not exempt, of exaggerating the defects and blemishes which lie on the surface of society in foreign nations.

Were a Chinese writer to learn some of the atrocious devices which had been detected in the secret springs of the police in our own country, and generalize them, might not his facts be true, and would not his conclusions be false? The correspondent of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* implies, that when abuses in the police are reported to the Chinese government, they are not inquired into, nor the agents if found guilty punished. There is proof to the contrary in an edict for the condemnation of certain magistrates in the province of Canton, dated 16th August 1805, of which a translation has been published in the *Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay*; and which the introductory remarks of the president acknowledge to be "a remarkable instance of that solicitude about the condition of prisons, which in Europe has been one of the latest fruits of civilization."

"*Reking Gazette*, Aug. 9, 1817.—Chow, the Yu-she (*Censor*) of Ho-nan, kneels, to report, with profound respect, in the hearing of his Majesty, the following circumstances, and to pray for his sacred instructions.

"The clear and explicit statement of punishments is a means of instruction to the people; the infliction of punishments is a case of unwilling necessity. For all courts there are fixed regulations to rule their conduct by, when cases do occur that require punishments to be inflicted in questioning. Magistrates are not, by law, permitted to exercise cruelties at their own discretion.

"But, of late, district magistrates, actuated by a desire to be rewarded for their activity, have felt an ardent enthusiasm to inflict torture. And though it has been repeatedly prohibited by imperial edicts, which they profess openly to conform to, yet they really and secretly violate them.

"Whenever they apprehend persons of suspicious appearances, or those charged with great crimes, such as murder or robbery, the magistrates begin by endeavouring to seduce the prisoners to confess and by forcing them to do so. On every occasion they torture, by pulling or twisting round the ears (the torturer having previously rendered his fingers rough by a powder), and cause them to kneel a long while upon chains. They next employ what they call the *Beauty's bar*,* the *Parrot's beam*,† the *Refining furnace*,‡ and other implements, expressed by other terms which they make use of. If these

do not force confession, they double the cruelties exercised, till the criminal dies (faints), and is restored to life again, several times in a day. The prisoner, unable to sustain these cruelties, is compelled to write down or sign a confession (of what he is falsely charged with), and the case any how is made out, placed on record, and with a degree of self-glorying is reported to your Majesty. The imperial will is obtained, requiring the person to be delivered over to the board of punishments for further trial.

"After repeated examinations and undergoing various tortures, the charges brought against many persons are seen to be entirely unfounded.

"As for example, in the case of the now degraded Tseu-tae, who tried Lee-woo; and of the Che-chow, who Pih-keu-king. These mandarins the most cruel tortures, in a hundred different forms, and forced a count Leu-te-woo, from being a man, just survived: life was spared. The other, being a weak man lost his life: he died as soon as reached the board at Peking. The white innocence of these two men afterwards demonstrated by the board punishments.

"The cruelties exercised by the magistrates, in examining by throughout every district of Chih-le, cannot be described; and the various runners, seeing the anxiety of their superiors to obtain notice and promotion, begin to lay plans to enrich themselves. In criminal cases, as murder and robbery, in debts and affrays, they endeavour to involve those who appear to have the slightest connexion. The wind being raised, they blow the spark into a flame, and seize a great many people, that they may obtain bribes from those people in order to purchase their liberation. Those who have nothing to pay are unjustly confined, or sometimes tortured, before being carried to a magistrate. In some instances, after undergoing repeated examinations in presence of the magistrate, they are committed to the custody of people attached to the court, where they are fettered in various ways, so that it is impossible to move a single inch; and without paying a large bribe, they cannot obtain bail. Their oppressions are daily accumulated to such a degree and for so long a time, that at last death is the consequence.

"Since there is at this period particular occasion to seize banditti, if there be suspicious appearances, as the age or physiognomy corresponding to some offender described, it is doubtless proper to institute a strict inquiry.

"But it is a common and constant occurrence that respecting persons not the least implicated, who are known to pos-

* A torture said to be invented by a judge's wife, and hence the name. The breast, small of the back, and legs bent up, are fastened to three cross bars, which causes the person to kneel in great pain.

† The prisoner is raised from the ground by strings round the fingers and thumbs, suspended from a supple transverse beam.

‡ Fire is applied to the body.

sess property and to be of a timid disposition, pretences are made by the police to threaten and alarm them. If it be not affirmed that they belong to the Pih-leen-keau (a proscribed sect), it is said that they are the remnant of the rebels, and they are forthwith clandestinely seized, fettered, and most liberally ill-used and insulted. The simple country people become frightened and give up their property to obtain liberation, and think themselves very happy in having escaped so.

"I have heard that in several provinces, Chih-le, Shan-tung, and Ho-nan,

these practices have been followed ever since the rebellion; and wealth has been acquired in this way by many of the police officers. How can it be that the local magistrates do not know it? or is it that they purposely connive at these tyrannical proceedings?

"I lay this statement with much respect before your Majesty, and pray that measures may be taken to prevent these evils. Whether my obscure notions be right or not, I submit with reverence."

Imperial Reply,

"It is recorded."

POETRY.

ELEGIAC STANZAS

To the memory of the late

REVEREND DAVID BROWN.

Written in India by a young friend in the military service.)

(Extracted from Memorial Sketches, London 18 .)]

Loon, Hoogley, has thy sullen stream
Down doom'd the cheerless shores to
lave;

Loon has the Suttie's* baneful gleam
Pale glimmer'd o'er thy midnight wave.

Yet gladden'd seem'd to flow thy tide,
Where opens on the view—*Aldeent*†;

For there, to grace thy palmy side,
Lov'd England's purest joys were seen.

Yes, led by friendship's fostering hand,
I've shelter'd in the happy bow'rs,
Where (strangers to this boisterous land)
Domestic pleasures charm'd the hours.

And oft since then, in camps afar,
Unfriended, joyless, as I rovd;
Or midst the pealing notes of war,
My mind recall'd the scene below'd:

I saw, in fancy's soothing dream,
The Sire, amid his smiling band,
Successful plant by Hoogley's stream
The virtues of a happier land.

But sad that fancy now returns,
To trace the fond remember'd shore;
And sad my verse accordant mourns
For HIM, who lends it joy no more!

And ye, whom now in deepest woe
These groves behold—a pensive train;
Permit my tears with yours to flow,
Accept my sympathetic strain!

You dome‡, 'neath which in former days
Grim idols mark'd the pagan shrine,
Has swell'd the notes of pious praise,
Attun'd to themes of love divine.

Memorial meet of his bless'd zeal
T'illumine the realm of noon-tide night,
To let the waiting nations feel
The joys of revelation's light.

The Indian convert there shall stray,
And, as his mem'ry prompts the tear,
Shall grateful to his children say—
"Our Benefactor worshipp'd here."

Farewell! whose pleasing manners gave
This land the charms of Britain's Isle;
Whose faith, triumphant o'er the grave,
Beheld its terrors with a smile.

May we the lesson taught receive,
Whilst angels greet thee to the sky;
In sacred pleasures here to live,
With conscience whisp'ring peace—to die.

Camp, 1812.

G. V.

EPIGRAM.

HOBBS deem'd his mind through all his
body spread,
And rightly claim'd no eminence of head:
This odd idea slept till Scalpel rose
The anatomy of spirit to disclose;
To prove sensation and reflection one,
Both present where excited fibres run;
Solid as physics metaphysics shown,
He scrapes a notion as he scrapes a bone;
He calls the toes to vote, the fingers plan,
And share thought's power in the republic,
Man;
Blind feeling triumph o'er lost reason's
reign,
And democratic nerves dethrone the
brain.

SYNTHERO.

* The funeral pyre, which consumes the living
with the dead body of her husband.

† Mr. Brown's family residence, on the west
bank of the river, opposite the Governor-general's
park.

‡ The Hindoo temple of the idol Phlub, which
had been executed, and left by the Bramins to

the ravages of time and the encroaching river.
Mr. Brown had it repaired and fitted up. It was
appropriated as his family chapel and study: and
sometimes to accommodate particular friends:
among whom the Rev. H. Martyn was its inhabit-
ant, for about five months that he was a guest on
his arrival.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, May 5, 1819.

An adjourned general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall street, for the purpose of proceeding in the consideration of the subject of a grant to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, in conformity with a resolution of the court of directors, recommending that the sum of £60,000 be granted out of the territorial revenues of India, for the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court, that sundry papers which had been presented to parliament since the last court were now laid before the proprietors. The clerk read their titles, as follows :

An account of cotton and other piece goods imported from India, in the years 1770, 1785, 1790, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, and in the last two years, with the value thereof in each year, distinguishing cottons from other piece goods.

Copies of addresses from the Carnatic commissioners to the court of directors, recommending the adjustment of the outstanding claims, with the answer thereto.

An abstract of the amount of money set apart from the revenue of the Carnatic, for the payment of outstanding debts, since the year 1805.

The amount of money paid in each year for interest on the Carnatic debt.

An account of the expense annually incurred by the Carnatic commissioners since their appointment.

The *Chairman* said, he had to acquaint the court that there was a bill then in progress through parliament, for granting relief to certain persons in Madras, claiming to be creditors before the Carnatic commissioners; and that the court of directors had come to a resolution to oppose that measure by every legal means in their power. He had also to inform the court, that a bill had been brought into parliament for the purpose of renewing the powers of the Carnatic commissioners.

MR. WILKINSON'S CLAIM.

Mr. *Hume* said, before they proceeded to the business of the day, he thought it but right to offer one or two remarks on the proceeding which took place at the last court. Every individual who was present on that occasion must agree with him, that the decision on Mr. Wilkinson's case originated in mistake; he and several others declared so at the time. The mistake arose from the conduct of the hon. chairman in not putting the question

correctly; by the course he took, he led the proprietors outside the bar to decide against the question, they having divided to the right, clearly from a want of due explanation on the point, instead of dividing to the left. He did not mean to say that this was done intentionally; but as it was evidently a mistake, originating with the Chairman, in consequence of which the court broke up without doing any thing, he hoped the directors would have reconsidered the matter; that they would have revised the proceeding, especially as the decision militated against the interests of an isolated individual, and against whom almost the whole court of directors was arrayed.

The *Chairman* said, he should be very happy to adopt that line of conduct which was most liberal and fair towards Mr. Wilkinson, or any other gentleman; in his opinion he had, on the occasion alluded to, taken the only course with a due regard to the performance of his duty, he could have taken. The questions were regularly put according to the practice of that court; that practice, as understood was, where two questions presented themselves in the shape of original motion and an amendment, put them regularly from the proprietors then had an opportunity of declaring which of them they pleased to entertain. The proceeding on the 21st of April went on in this course, and he was very sorry that an objection should be directed against it. He was not aware that any mistake had been made; and he was quite sure that the hon. proprietor had not made out his case, when he said, that he (the Chairman) had acted erroneously. Wishing the division of the court to be as accurate as possible, he directed one party to go to the right and the other to the left, and it was impossible for him to devise any other mode by which the numbers could be correctly ascertained. It was true his (the Chairman's) right was the left of the proprietors; and he believed they took his right when they should have proceeded to his left, and *vice versa*; but that was evidently the mistake of individuals, and ought not to be attributed to him.

Mr. *Hume* said, when the decision was called for, and the question was about to be put, the hon. Chairman had directed those who were for the smaller sum to proceed to the right, and those for the larger to the left.

The *Chairman* observed, he had no other mode of putting the question than by pointing out the different sides to which individuals of different opinions

should proceed; it served as an index or label, which pointed out their sentiments. As to the mistake of the proprietors, he was not accountable for it: he was free from blame on that point; he felt that his conduct had been fair, just, and honorable.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, if their chairman was to be called to account because gentlemen mistook their right hand for their left, there would be no end to such complaints.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, that as the worthy proprietor did not stay till the end of the debate, he could not understand what happened, and was not therefore competent to offer any judgment on it; he, however, had witnessed all that occurred, and he had no hesitation in saying that the Chairman had made a mistake. It was very easily accounted for, since the two sides were so equally balanced as rendered it necessary to count them over a second time. He was glad the question was come on again; but, in his opinion, those who dropped off from the court on the former day were very blameable. It was rather too much, however, for the worthy common-councilman (who was in fact a very sensible man) to offer an opinion on what occurred in that house, when he was not present: not being present, he took it for granted that the worthy common-councilman did not know what was going on in that court during his absence.

GRANT TO THE MARQUIS OF HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* said, that a circumstance had occurred, which he wished to state to the court before they proceeded to the business of the day. Some doubt had been communicated to him by certain proprietors, whether the course adopted by the court of directors was in the proper form, so as to enable them to proceed with the question which they had been assembled to consider. Although, on looking into the proceeding with the utmost care, he discovered that business of the same description had been conducted in precisely the same way since the year 1815, when the by-law originated on which the objection was founded; and being convinced, as far as his own judgment went, that the by-law was complied with both in substance and spirit, yet, under those circumstances of doubt, he thought it was most advisable to take the opinion of counsel on the subject. In consequence of a distressing event which had occurred in the family of their standing counsel (Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet), they had been obliged to apply to another learned gentleman of great eminence in the profession. His opinion had arrived at the India-House a little before eleven o'clock that morning, and should now

be read for the information of the proprietors.

Case.—The advertisement, convening the general court, was set forth at length, on which the following question was raised:—

“Your opinion is requested, whether the above proceeding is regular and conformable to the by-laws, so as to authorize the general court, summoned for that purpose, to take the motion into consideration.”

Opinion.—“Lincoln’s-Inn, 4th May 1819.—The by-law, cap. 6, sec. 20, ordains, ‘That every resolution of the court of directors, for granting to any person, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding £600, shall be laid before, and approved by, two general courts, specially summoned for that purpose, in the form of a report, stating the grounds upon which such grant is recommended.’ Though it is not easy to discover why the communication of the resolution of the court of directors, stating all that is necessary for the information of the proprietors, should be in the form of a report, yet the by-law has expressly prescribed that form, and therefore, more particularly as this by-law was ordained to guard against improper grants of money out of the Company’s funds, they had no authority to dispense with it while it was in force; and as it would cause but a few days delay, it was for the directors to consider whether it would not be more expedient to follow the course thus pointed out, rather than deviate from the by-law in the present instance.”

The *Chairman* said, they were thus in possession of the opinion of learned counsel; and it rested with the court to decide, whether they chose to proceed with the business now, according to the practice that had been acted on in every instance since 1815, or whether they would postpone the question to a future day?

Mr. *Hume* said, he and the proprietors at large must feel exceedingly gratified at the conduct of the executive body: he had himself intended to submit an objection in form, on the very point that had been alluded to. After the opinion given by the learned counsel, no alternative was left for the proprietors, except to delay the question for a month or six weeks. This proceeding did not involve any loss of credit or honour to the noble marquis, and he should therefore move that this court do adjourn.

Mr. *R. Jackson*. “The adjournment ought to be for a given time.”

Mr. *Hume* said, if it were necessary he would state a time, but he thought it was better to leave it to the court of directors. Before he moved the adjournment, he wished to notice, on behalf of himself and other proprietors, a subject of very

grave consideration. It was most extraordinary that, with such able counsel as the directors had at their elbow, with whom they might commune on all difficult points, the court should be summoned a first, second, and third time, without being able to proceed to business, on account of the want of due regularity and correctness. (*Hear, hear !*) When there was an individual who for twenty or thirty years had assisted the court with his advice, he hoped they would not again be told, a few minutes after they had assembled, that they could not proceed on account of informality. It was neither creditable to the court nor to their counsel, and it was most inconvenient to the proprietors at large.

The *Chairman* said, that even at the present moment a difference of opinion existed on the point in question. The learned counsel, in his opinion, stated that it was safer to postpone the question, but he did not say that if they proceeded now the court would act illegally. It could not surely be the wish or desire of the court of directors to bring questions on in a manner that might afterwards lead to doubts ; they wished to proceed on all occasions in the most regular course, for it was a great inconvenience, not only to them but to the public at large, to put off the meeting of that court from day to day. In the present instance, the court of directors could have no wish but to proceed in that line of conduct which would be agreeable to the proprietors. Lamenting the circumstance, as he did, he thought that great allowance ought to be made, since the directors had only followed a practice which had prevailed without observation for the last four years. Every question of this description had, during that period, been brought forward in the same way. (*No, No ! from Mr. Hume.*) He meant to say, that every question of the same kind that originated in the court of directors, had been brought forward in the general court precisely in this same manner.

Mr. *Rigby* said, he had not read the case on which the opinion was founded, nor was he aware of its contents, but he had been an attentive auditor while that opinion was read by their secretary ; and it appeared to him to be far from a decisive one. He observed, it contained that which counsel for their own credit, for their own character, never lost sight of, an abundant degree of caution ; they were daily and constantly in the habit of proceeding with the most cautious prudence. Where a question of importance arose (and it was a matter of no small importance how far the proceedings of that court were, or were not regular) in such a case, in order to shift the responsibility from themselves, which must attach, if

they gave a positive opinion, they offered that which was not exactly decisive. Thus, to-day the learned counsel would not make a statement, asserting that, if they proceeded, the act would be positively informal : he left it to the consideration of the court of directors, whether they should go on or adjourn ; as a lawyer he so read that opinion. Considering that the court was now assembled, knowing that their time was of importance, and giving credit to what the hon. chairman had said, who informed them that for some years past the same course had been pursued, it would be rash, he thought, to come to a decision that they were then met informally. If they did so decide, they would invalidate that which had already passed, and which had been done on a variety of occasions ; they would perhaps open a door for cavil and doubt on other important points, and therefore, he hoped the court would not solve to adjourn on such grounds as he stated in the opinion of the learned counsel.

Mr. *Howorth* said, after the opinion which had been given to them by one of the ablest lawyers in this country, he had specially addressed him on this subject, it was, he thought, impossible for the court, with any degree of propriety, to proceed with the business on. With respect to the hon. chairman, he blamed whatever could be attached to him since it was impossible that he could have imagined, there was any informality in adopting a form which had been in use for some years. He (*Mr. Howorth*) would now state the fact. On examining the form of notice made use of, with respect to this grant and some other grants, unfortunately, that no mention was made of a report stating the special circumstances which warranted the vote of a sum of money to Sir Murray Maxwell. On considering the subject farther, and being convinced of the informality, he looked to the notice respecting the Marquis of Hastings, and found that was likewise informal ; this was stated to the hon. chairman, who immediately did all he could do, by appealing to a very high legal authority on the subject. Under these circumstances, it would be much better to set aside any proceeding for the present. It was quite competent for the court of directors, or any friend of the noble marquis, to propose a day for the consideration of the question. It would be necessary, before the motion was made, to draw up a report, stating the grounds on which it was founded : such a report, or minute, was the document contemplated by those who carried this bye-law ; which was intended to guard the funds of the Company from being voted away improperly. This was the state of the fact.

It was a subject of great importance to the noble marquis and his family, and it was far from his intention to make any observations that could tend to weaken his claim; all he would state on this occasion was, that it was a premature grant, because the grounds on which it was to be voted were not yet completed, nor was the subject sufficiently before them to justify the court in agreeing to such a grant of money. He would much rather grant to the noble marquis a larger sum in a proper period. In his opinion, they were tied up from proceeding to such a vote at all, until the final result of the warfare in India was known, which alone could justify the conduct of the court of directors in submitting a motion of this kind to the proprietary.

Mr. Lowndes said, the court was placed in a very difficult situation; because if they adjourned on account of the objection, they would cast a sort of censure on former proceedings. He thought great caution should be observed in voting so large a sum of money, but he could conceive no reason why they might not discuss the subject that day, abstaining however from deciding on the motion. He would not consent to vote away £60,000 in so thin a court. As Mr. Wilkinson's business would occasion a very full attendance at the next court, they might decide the question then with great propriety: but to send gentlemen away when they had met together, and when some of them thought they had a right to proceed, was very wrong; it was adopting one side of the question without discussion, instead of recollecting that every question had two sides.

Mr. Howorth rose to order. There was no question before the court, and therefore the hon. proprietor was irregular in making those observations.

Mr. Lowndes said, he rose for the purpose of seconding the motion of adjournment. To come to any vote in the present course of proceedings would be highly improper, but still, he thought, they might discuss some parts of the question, because by that means less time would be taken up on a future occasion.

Mr. R. Jackson rose with considerable anxiety that this matter should be fairly understood, because, undoubtedly, it would seem, unless it were made perfectly clear, that something like an hostile spirit existed against the noble marquis. Those who thought as he did of that illustrious nobleman, need only read the resolution of thanks which was laid before them some time ago, though not in the form of a report, to be satisfied of the merits and services which the motion proposed for that day was meant to reward. The learned counsel who had given his opinion, had rather relied on one by-law,

when, in fact, there were two that might be quoted. He did right in admitting that they had conformed with their old by-law, cap. viii. sect. 4, which ordained, "that no motion should be made to forgive offences committed by any of the Company's servants, or to grant any sum of money out of the Company's cash, without fourteen days notice being given by the court of directors." That law had been complied with. The notice that a motion would be made for the grant of a sum of money, had been signed by seventeen or eighteen persons who intended to support it. The other by-law was that which ordained "that every resolution of the court of directors for granting, by way of gratuity, any sum of money exceeding £600, should be laid before two general courts, in the form of a report, stating the grounds of recommendation, and signed by the directors approving the same; which report should be open to the inspection of the proprietors, from the day on which public notice had been given of the proposed grant." Here it was stated, that the ground on which the grant was recommended should be pointed out. Let the court examine whether, in this instance, that had not been already done. What were the grounds stated by the court of directors in the resolution which they had come to on this subject? They there said, "that the court, adhering to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings," (referring, said Mr. Jackson, to the very highest and most decided of all authorities, their own acts and deeds, as one of the best and noblest, and most incontrovertible grounds of proceeding) "at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company," (here, observed Mr. Jackson, the directors did not speak their own opinion of those wars, but appealed to the records of the Company for the truth of the statement) "and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, recommend to the general court of proprietors, as a testimony of the grateful sense entertained by the East-India Company of services and conduct so highly meritorious, that a certain annuity shall be granted to him." Surely this resolution gave very proper, very satisfactory grounds for the proposed grant; grounds for the firmness and stability of which they were referred to their own proceedings. It might be observed that the by-law, on which the objection was founded, was one of modern date, but, undoubtedly, its provisions were obligatory on the court. For that by-law, the

proprietors and the public were mainly indebted to his hon. friend (Mr. Howorth) who had lately addressed them ; it was introduced as a fence and guard round the funds of the Company ; a fence over which it would be no slight matter to bound, however warm their feelings, and however anxious their desire, to arrive as speedily as possible at a certain point. The question was, whether the ground laid down in the opinion of the learned counsel was one sufficiently strong to authorise a motion of adjournment. When he said that the court of directors were to a certain extent justifiable in what they had done, he did not mean to confine their justification to the resolution which he had read. Let the court consider what were the proceedings which took place when that resolution was laid before them : they all knew that the proposition was for a pension ; to that proposition succeeded a mass of papers containing all the merits of the question, all the proceedings of the court of directors on the subject, and touching on all the features of the noble marquis's administration, so that, in fact, the spirit of the by-law had been rigidly observed, for these papers had been laid before the proprietors during many days, and no objection was taken to the line they had adopted. Unluckily, however, the court of directors had altered the form of proceeding, otherwise they could legally have entertained the question. This court was specially adjourned from the 31st of March to the 5th of May, for the express purpose of taking into consideration the resolution of the court of directors ; but the executive body, instead of confining themselves to that resolution in the regular order, which, when it came on to be considered, would have enabled them to exert the right they possessed, of exchanging a large sum for a less, thought proper to call a new court, in order to discuss the propriety of a specific grant ; the grounds for which not being laid before the proprietors in the form of a report, they were of course prevented from proceeding. He was anxious to do justice to the court of directors, and readily admitted that they retained the spirit of the thing, although they let the form escape them ; but he loved those laws too much to deviate from the form, and he felt too much gratitude to the person who had propounded this particular law to depart in the slightest degree from the course which it pointed out ; beyond this, he was one of those, who thought that the noble marquis would not suffer indignity of character by paying due obedience to those laws, under the provisions of which he served the Company. If this question were propounded to the noble marquis, " will you accept of this grant at the expense of the Company's by-laws, or go

without it altogether ?" he (Mr. Jackson) was never so much mistaken, in estimating the spirit of an individual, if the noble marquis would not say, without hesitation, " I forego the grant, I decline it on such terms as these." It would appear that, in addition to the obligations they owed to him for his conduct in India, they were indebted to him incidentally for another at home ; they were taught by the proceedings of the present day to repress their zealous and warm feelings, in order that they might shew the homage which they owed to their own laws, from the provisions of which trusted, no circumstance would ever induce them to depart. Feeling these sentiments and believing that the executive body not exactly complied with the formal by-law, (he did not speak it without because nothing could be done than pressing an opinion which he called for) he, a week ago, the court of directors that he could not proceed on account of ill health. He could assure the court extremely unwilling to obtrude his opinion ; but situations might occur in which, agonizing as a man's feelings might be, he was bound to do himself, and to think only of what beneficial to the proprietors and public. He was very happy to take the opinion of that Arthur Piggott, in whose sentiments entirely concurred. One way of rectifying the error would be, for a proprietor to give fourteen days notice of his intention to make a proper motion ; but the correct course would be, for the court of directors to take the proceeding into their own hands. It was never disgraceful, but was absolutely honorable, for those who had acted informally to seize the means of repairing their error. The meeting could be renewed by notice fourteen days hence, a report being laid before the proprietors, in exact conformity with the provision of the by-law.

Mr. Gahagan said, there seemed to him to be a sort of fatality attending the motion for remunerating the Marquis of Hastings. The first day it was submitted to the court, he took the liberty of expressing some degree of surprise at the conduct of the directors, stating they had only heard on the preceding night, that some doubt was started as to the regularity of their proceeding, and therefore, that nothing could be done in the business. The proceedings of that day were adjourned to give the directors time to modify their proposition, to give it a legal shape, and to submit it to the court. What was the exhibition at that time before the proprietors ? The directors, only a few hours before, had received an opinion which rendered another adjournment necessary.

Some doubt having been expressed, they had applied to an able lawyer, as able as any in the court of chancery, and having procured his opinion, they came and said, "gentlemen, we are again at a standstill." Perhaps individuals might believe that he made these observations out of a spirit of opposition: that was not the fact; but he was of opinion, when a court of directors published a little volume of by-laws, they must mean something, nay more, that they must mean a great deal. There might be a different opinion on prescriptive rights, and on many other abstruse points; but, when a certain rule of action was laid down in black and white, so plain that he who ran might read, he could not account for the frequent occurrence of mistake and error. Were they, day after day, to go on in this course of informality? Were they to be told that there was such a by-law in existence, but that it was not to be attended to? Was it to be maintained, because they had infringed that by-law during four years, therefore they were to perpetuate the error? He could not allow such a principle to prevail, since it was contrary to every law by which great bodies were governed. As an argument of extenuation, he did not understand it; much less could he comprehend it as a point of reasoning, urged in defence of an error. He again instructed gentlemen, before this proposition was brought forward, to enquire whether they could, under the written law of the land, grant to the noble Marquis £60,000 out of their territorial revenues? They had an able counsel, a gentleman whose professional character stood deservedly high, than whom he knew not where they could find a more learned man, and to him they might apply for information on this point. If it turned out that his suggestion was an unfounded one, what harm was done? It would only shew the ignorance of the individual who conjured up a phantom in his brain. It would make "assurance double sure;" and they might laugh at him who proposed the question, while they exulted in their own better judgment. When he rose in that court before and made a similar observation, he did not say it was his decided opinion that they could not make this grant out of the territorial revenue, but he threw it out merely as a question which was well worthy of consideration. If they would take the trouble of looking to the words introduced into that section of the last act which related to the appropriation of territory, they would find that they deserved serious attention. No such words were to be found in any former act; the legislature must therefore have had something in view, some significations and some purpose. If they found

his construction of the act to be correct, though it was not a very convenient one for them, yet they must abide by it. The legislature might not wish or intend that the provision should have such an effect; but how could he help that, if their words bore such an interpretation. Notwithstanding all the inconvenience which might arise from it, the remedy was clear; they had only to go to parliament and procure a small enactment. They might say, "we have been in error heretofore, but we will now have the power of remunerating our servants, and of appropriating for that purpose a certain portion of our territorial revenue." He did not call the informality which had been alluded to a slight matter. The discovery, it appeared, originated with the learned gentleman (Mr. R. Jackson) and the hon. member of parliament (Mr. Howorth). Now if, on account of the mere declaration of a by-law, they refrained from proceeding, if they were compelled to go back to their closets to reconsider this proposition, were they not more powerfully called on to pause when a matter of grave consideration was suggested to them, although by the humblest man in the court? Surely so important a question, as whether they could or could not grant this money out of the territorial revenue, ought to be coolly considered. He could state that this very question had been suggested, though not formally submitted to the highest legal authority in the country. He had not given his opinion on it, but he said that there was a great deal in the point, and that certainly was something. It was somewhat strange that, since he came into that court, not one proceeding, *ex confesso*, which came from behind the bar had been legal: on the contrary, he might say, *ex confesso*, they had been illegal, for the directors had been obliged to withdraw them. In the case of Mr. Wilkinson, (*cries of order*). He would not touch on that subject then, and indeed his reason for noticing it was the informal mode of proceeding. In his opinion the court ought to adjourn *sine die*, leaving it to the directors to appoint another day of meeting. It was better to leave the nomination of a day in the hands of the directors than with any other persons; but if they came with a report stating the reasons which induced them to recommend the grant, reasons sufficiently satisfactory to gain the approbation of two general courts, they might even then be prevented from proceeding, unless the opinion of counsel were taken on the point he had adverted to. If a gentleman of more weight and of higher character than he could boast, if a man who could deliver his opinions eloquently, whose address would impart instruction

and knowledge, if such a man proposed, as an amendment, that the Company could not make this grant out of their territorial revenue, what would they be doing but frittering away another day in discussing questions of formality and legality; and they would probably be obliged to adjourn for a fortnight or a month longer. The question to which he had drawn their attention might easily be set at rest, and such an occurrence prevented. The valuable time of the proprietors ought not to be misappropriated in this manner; the directors ought not to come to that court, day after day, saying, "gentlemen, we must adjourn; our proceedings are erroneous!" If they would attend more to form they would find themselves infinitely more correct in practice.

Mr. *S. Dixon* hoped that no farther discussion would take place; the course was plain, and on a mere question of adjournment it was wrong to indulge in so many observations.

Mr. *Lowndes* contended that they ought to enquire whether they had or had not a right to grant this sum. It would be very ridiculous, first to agree to a resolution, and afterwards to enquire whether they had it in their power to carry their intention into effect; therefore he thought that the common councilman (Mr. Dixon) was a very uncommon councilman on this occasion. What did he want the court to do? Why, with the precedent of two or three days already lost, he wished the court to lose two or three more. They ought to consult the great law officers of the crown, and learn from them whether they had the right to make this grant.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* to order. Each individual ought to speak but once to a question. If that rule were not adhered to, the debate would never be finished.

Mr. *Lowndes*—"The hon. gentleman is very good; but he ought to recollect that there would have been no speaking at all if I had not got up."

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, it was not his wish, on any occasion, to do that which the hon. proprietor proclaimed to be his object; he meant, to raise a debate when none was necessary. He submitted whether, in this instance, what had been offered as the opinion of gentlemen on different points tended to any good or proper purpose. One gentleman said the proceeding was premature; and he took that opportunity of prejudging the case, which he scarcely considered candid. Another gentleman (whose appearance in the court had not been, according to his own confession, a very favourable one, for every thing done since he came there had, it seemed, been illegal,) proposed that certain difficult

questions should be discussed. He must regret the unfortunate coincidence which could lead any person to suppose, that the illegality of any of their proceedings arose from or was connected with that hon. proprietor's presence, but he felt that the question which the hon. proprietor had introduced could not be decided in that court. If his doubt were well founded, the evil could be remedied by parliament, and by parliament only. They had gone on in this course for some years, they had now assembled twice on the subject of this grant; and he appealed to those who had interposed their objections, whether, having declared the noble Marquis was worthy of this reward, having admitted that his conduct had given security as well as glory to the Company, they would stop short, and postpone the means which they had met to perfect. He wished this question to be decided, leaving any disputed points to discussion and determination.

If it were necessary, go before parliament the legislature would, if their were sustained, enable them to forward to do justice to the noble Marquis.

The *Chairman* said, if the mover would consent to withdraw his motion, he would propose "that the court do adjourn the consideration of the grant to the Marquis of Hastings to Wednesday the 26th instant."

Mr. *Hume* said, he was not unwilling to withdraw his motion; but, before he did so, he must make one observation on the extraordinary statement of the hon. gent. behind him (Mr. *D. Kinnaird*), which statement he did not think he would have made if he had adverted to the grounds on which he (Mr. *Hume*) proceeded. The hon. proprietor imagined that the difficulty which was started now might have been put forth on former occasions, but that was not the case. Former accounts, when laid before them, pointed out a surplus; but by the accounts recently submitted to parliament, it appeared that they had no surplus of territorial revenue, and that, on the contrary, there was a deficiency of £22,000. He would not unnecessarily interfere with the time of court; but he would rather ascertain the right of the Company in the first instance, instead of proceeding with a measure relative to the legality of which strong doubts were entertained, because the decision of those doubts might subsequently undo all that the hon. proprietor was so anxious to perform at this moment. The proceeding of the hon. proprietor was altogether irregular, and it would be better for the court at once to take a legal opinion on the point suggested, and not call the proprietors together without being quite sure.

that they were competent to act. He would withdraw his motion, but he conceived that the difficulty started was not so easily got over as gentlemen might imagine, and therefore should be immediately set at rest by a legal opinion.

The hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, in answer to what was stated by the hon. proprietor, he was perfectly aware of the situation in which they stood, and was still precisely of the same opinion he held before. He understood that, at the present moment, a very particular point was in discussion between the court of directors and the board of control: the question was, whether certain sums were to be placed under the head of territorial or commercial revenue; and on the adjudication of that balance, it would in a great measure rest whether a legal case could be made out or not. But he contended, supposing it possible their proceeding could be proved illegal, that the point might be determined afterwards. (*No, no! from Mr. Hume*) Why not? The noble mar- would be the sufferer, and not the party. In such an event, it would be for them to consider out of what other the grant could be taken.

Haworth said, the hon. proprietor, knew him too well to suppose that he could be capable of any untold proceedings; but he was fond of going on in that humorous and satirical manner for which he was so remarkable, and which sometimes led him a little beyond the just bounds of observation. He begged leave to suggest that this debate should be adjourned to a period which would meet the object of the by-laws; and he conceived the subject mentioned by a learned proprietor, who evinced a great deal of talent of every description, ought not to be passed over unnoticed. He agreed with the learned gentleman, and with his hon. friend (*Mr. Hume*), that there were grounds for enquiry: whether those grounds were strong or weak, there could be no doubt of the propriety of having the question settled, instead of adopting the novel proceeding of voting money first and afterwards applying to parliament. He did not know that there existed a well-founded legal objection, but on the face of it there did appear to be room for doubt, and therefore they could not do better than take the advice of some learned gentleman on the point to which their attention had been called.

Mr. R. Jackson said, the motion of the hon. Chairman named a certain day on which they were to meet to consider of the grant to the Marquis of Hastings; but the suggestion thrown out by his hon. friends, even if the doubt proved unfounded, would require some time to investigate, and therefore perhaps it would be better not to name a particular day,

but to leave it to the directors themselves to name any period they thought fit.

No observation was made on this suggestion, and the court adjourned on the 26th instant.

East-India House, May 19, 1819.

A special general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held for the purpose of considering of a motion signed by nine proprietors, having for its object the granting to Mr. Wilkinson the sum of 1,80,000 sicca rupees. (A full report of this debate was given in the last volume of the Asiatic Journal, page 675, *et seq.*)

East-India House, May 26, 1819.

A general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of taking into consideration a resolution of the court of directors, of 20th ult., granting the sum of £60,000 for the benefit of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings.

The usual routine business having been gone through,

The *Chairman* (*Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.*) acquainted the court, that in conformity with the by-law, sec. 4, cap. 1, sundry papers that had been presented to parliament since the last court were now laid before the proprietors for their information.

The titles of the papers were read as follows:

An account, made up to the 1st of May 1819, of the proceedings of the court of directors relative to allowances granted to the owners of certain ships in the Company's service.

A return of the quantity of gold exported by the East-India Company, from the year 1810 to the latest period.

The *Chairman* then stated, that the court was met, agreeably to the resolution of the 5th instant, to proceed in the consideration of a grant to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, the report on which subject should then be read.

The clerk then read the following report.

"The court of directors, in pursuance of the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 20, inform the general court, on the 20th April they agreed to a resolution to the effect following:

"Resolved, by the ballot, that the court, adverting to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attain-

ment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, recommended to the general court of proprietors that the sum of £60,000 be placed in the hands of Charles Hope, lord president of the court of session; the right hon. David Boyle, lord justice clerk; the right hon. Wm. Adam, chief commissioner of the jury court; the right hon. David Cathcart, Lord Aberway, — McDonald, and T. W. Adam, Esqrs., as trustees thereof, to be laid out in the purchase of an estate, the fee simple of which shall be appropriated to the benefit of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, the most noble the Marchioness of Hastings, his present wife, and their issue, in such manner and subject to such arrangements as may seem to the court of directors best suited for their interest, and at the same time most calculated to shew the deep impression which the distinguished services of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings has made on the court of directors:

"All which is submitted to the court of proprietors by way of report."

The *Chairman* said, he had done himself the honour of stating to the court the purpose for which they were convened, and of laying before them a resolution of the court of directors, which recommended a grant of money to the Marquis of Hastings; to which, before he sat down, he should solicit the concurrence of the court of proprietors.

In introducing the subject, he should briefly state the grounds on which he brought it under their consideration. Those grounds were, the important services which the noble Marquis had rendered the Company. The practice of the East-India Company had always been, when similar services were performed, when their enemies were defeated and their empire secured, to remunerate those, with the utmost liberality, who had been instrumental in promoting their welfare. Justice as well as policy called upon them to reward the talents and exertions which contributed to the glory and stability of their empire. In the present instance it had been thought advisable to grant a specific sum in preference to an annual pension. The services of the Governor-general had been acknowledged by the two distinct votes of thanks, unanimously agreed to, in both houses of Parliament; those services had been equally distinguished by the court of directors and the court of proprietors. In those resolutions the achievements of the noble Marquis were described as highly honorable to his political and military talents, while they were in an eminent degree beneficial to their Indian territories. In the first instance, the gallant marquis had received the thanks of Parliament and

the Company for the glorious manner in which he had terminated the Nepal war; since which he had been greeted with similar honours, for the mode in which he had carried on, and successfully terminated, the recent arduous contest. Under these circumstances, he conceived it to be unnecessary for him to dilate on the events which had so repeatedly drawn forth the warmest expressions of admiration, not merely from the Company, who were more immediately concerned, but from the whole British nation: events which had not been overlooked nor slightly estimated by the sovereign, but visited by the marks of distinction and honour from the crown. When this was the case, he sincerely hoped that the practice which had been pursued by the company on various other occasions of and renown, would not be defamed, and that the noble marquis derive the greatest possible from the adoption of so just and honorable a course of proceeding.

Having received thanks from the houses of parliament, he trusted there was no doubt but that the noble marquis would be favoured by a more substantial vote of acknowledgment from the Company, whom he had so essentially served. Such acknowledgement, he conceived could not with propriety be refused, in the manner in which the services of Marquis Wellesley had been entered. He did not wish to enter into any tedious comparison between those distinguished noblemen; but he must say, in his opinion, the services of the Marquis of Hastings, great as were those of the Marquis Wellesley, were not inferior to, if they did not excel them: he should, therefore hope, that the same marks of approbation and gratitude which had been bestowed on the predecessors of the noble marquis, would be extended, with equal cheerfulness and alacrity, to him.

He thought it would be impossible to read the papers which had been laid before parliament and that court, respecting the recent transactions of the Governor-general in India, without coming to this conclusion, that the Marquis of Hastings had displayed great political foresight, wisdom, and penetration, and that his military arrangements were so complete and comprehensive, he had left nothing unprovided for. His skill and ability in conducting the war could not be too highly panegyrised; so consummate were his plans, that the war terminated after a very short campaign, in a manner as glorious as it was successful. His promptitude and energy were not less to be estimated in the celerity of conquest than in saving a vast effusion of blood and treasure.

Impressed with an high sense of such
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merits and services, which he felt convinced were as highly appreciated by the court of proprietors in general, he should move, "that this court concur in the recommendation of the court of directors, as contained in their resolution of the 20th ult.; and that the sum of £60,000 be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in that resolution, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The *Deputy Chairman* (A. Robinson, Esq.) seconded the motion.

Mr. *Hudleston* said, he had felt it his duty, as a member of the court of directors, to state, in a written paper, his objection to the proposed grant. In doing this, he was most anxious to record the view he entertained of the system which had been recently pursued in India; a system which he, in his conscience, believed was fraught with danger to the best interests of the Company. If the general court thought proper, his protest might now be read.

The *Chairman*—"Is it the pleasure of the court that the document alluded to by the hon. director should now be laid before them?" (*Cries of read, read.*)

The clerk then read the following protest:

"To the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"Gentlemen:—As my name does not appear to the resolution of the court of directors of the 20th ult. for the grant of a sum of money to the Marquis of Hastings, and as I was too late in offering my dissent thereto, I gladly avail myself of the circumstances of the proceeding having commenced *de novo* on the 5th inst., to record, in the form of a dissent to the latter, the considerations which compelled me to withhold my concurrence from the said resolution and grant, as I cannot but feel anxious to prevent the possibility of my being thought insensible to the claims and merits of that illustrious nobleman. I declare, therefore, that I dissent from the court's report of the 5th inst., and the grant therein recommended of £60,000 to Lord Hastings, or for the benefit of his family, on the following grounds: first and principally, because, with the exception of the origin of the late war in the depredations of the Pindarries, and the atrocious cruelties which they committed on the defenceless inhabitants, not having had access to the Bengal minutes of consultation, I am but imperfectly informed of the grounds on which the war was undertaken, and the dominions of the Peishwa (the late head of the Mahratta state) and a great part of those of two other Mahratta chieftains conquered, and annexed to our already overgrown, and

for its stability, in my opinion, too widely extended Indian empire. In my view of it, to agree to such a resolution is virtually to declare the war to have been just and necessary, and I am unable to pronounce so momentous a decision in the absence of all knowledge of the provocations or aggressions which led to it; and especially as, *primâ facie*, it would not seem likely that the native states would voluntarily seek a contest with the British power, after having so dearly acquired experience of its strength.

"I know indeed, in common with the public, and no one can more highly appreciate the consummate ability displayed by Lord Hastings in the whole of his military conduct, and in the arrangements by which the war was so rapidly brought to a successful termination; but success affords no criterion by which to decide on the moral character of a war, or of the cause in which it was waged: it cannot justify a war undertaken on any other principle than self-defence, as, on the contrary, no sinister result of one undertaken solely on that principle can lessen its claim to approbation; and unless the issue of this question can be decided in favour of the party which engages in war, battles and victories may secure only immediate safety, without leading to any permanently beneficial result. I object, therefore, to the whole proceeding, principally on the ground of its being premature; and the validity of this objection may, I think, be deduced from the terms in which the report is expressed, and may be thus demonstrated, namely, if we have grounds before us to pronounce the late war to have been just and necessary, and the consequence of unprovoked hostility and aggression on the part of the native states, the report, as it is framed and expressed, is essentially defective; and if, on the other hand, we have as yet no information to enable us so to characterise it, the pecuniary grant, however suitable and proper it may hereafter appear, is, at the present moment, premature, from the silence of the report on those essential points. The inference is, I think, unavoidable, that the proper time for bringing forward such a measure is not yet arrived. Indeed I am of opinion that the general result of a governor's administration or system of conduct must be known before its merits can be duly appreciated, and consequently that we should wait for its close before we bestow on it either profuse encomiums or extraordinary rewards. As yet, the only means I have had of forming a definitive judgment on the momentous points above referred to, have come to me through the channel of a published address by Lord Hastings to the inhabitants of Calcutta, which can hardly be considered an of-

ficial document for the court of directors to reason and act upon; admitting however, for a moment, that it were so considered, I would observe, on the address in question, that however ably drawn and eloquently expressed, it must be admitted to be only an *ex parte* statement; and I should imagine that every impartial mind, before coming to a definitive conclusion, would wish to know and to have an opportunity of maturely weighing whatever has been or can be advanced on the other side; and I confess myself the more anxious on the point in the present case, in consequence of having understood that the decision of the supreme council on the policy or expediency of the war (or on points connected with them) was not unanimous; and that a very able and experienced member of the council recorded, in minutes of dissent, opinions differing essentially from those of Lord Hastings and the majority, which minutes have not as yet been communicated to the court of directors. That there are ample grounds for withholding them I am bound to conclude, as it is a duty enjoined by the court of directors on the junior members of the supreme council, and of all our other governments, to record, for the information of the court, their separate opinions in the form of dissents, when they differ from those of the majority; and I do not recollect any other instance of such separate recorded opinions having been withheld from the court of directors: but the necessity itself for withholding them I think points to delay in coming to any resolution that should imply approbation of the war, and especially when it is considered that, in all cases that relate to our conduct, or to that of our representatives towards the natives states and population of India, we fill the characters both of judge and party. Once possessed of the means of forming an impartial judgment, and fully satisfied as to the grounds upon which the war was undertaken, I shall be as ready as either of my colleagues to concur in recommending to our constituents the granting to Lord Hastings some suitable mark of the Company's gratitude, not indeed exactly of the description nor in the form of that adopted by the court (to which I shall presently state my objections), but in liberality equal to any that has been granted to either of his illustrious predecessors; but impressed as I am with anxiety and alarm on another point, I avail myself of this occasion to declare, that, admitting the justice and necessity of the late war to have been as glaring as its brilliant success, and the grounds upon which it was undertaken as strong and unimpeachable as they certainly appear to be in the exposition given by Lord Hastings above alluded to,

although I would concur in the pecuniary grant to his lordship, I could not, at least at present, extend my approbation to the result of the war, and the use which his lordship has made of victory, in annulling the title and power, and retaining, or, as it is expressed in the address, 'keeping in our own hands,' the dominions of the Peishwa, which his lordship states to be 'a matter of positive moral necessity;' also the dismembering the state of Holkar of two-thirds of its territory, 'on account,' as his lordship states, 'of the dangerous impolicy of leaving that state in a condition to be ever again troublesome;' the retaining also a great part of the territory of the Rajah of Nagpour, on two motives, one, 'the narrowing the power of that state,' and the other, 'the convenience of the possession to ourselves, as the tract connects itself with other possessions of ours, and completes the frontier.' The noble marquis, aware that these results of the war would have to encounter prejudices in England, where, his lordship observes, 'there are continual declamations against the propriety of the Company's governments to add to territorial possessions already too large,' and where (his lordship might have added) schemes of conquest and territorial aggrandisement were some years since reprobated by the unanimous voice of parliament, as 'contrary to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this country,' asserts, what his lordship terms, 'the clear principle of right to dispose of territory won in war, for each of these princes had lost all.' Upon this principle we are justly in possession of all our immense territorial acquisitions; but I must nevertheless, and notwithstanding my sincere respect for the high authority by which it has been thus broadly advanced, enter my solemn protest against it, as a principle upon which the strong and powerful can always acquire a right to 'dispose of the territory' of the weak and defenceless. Towards the conclusion of his address to the Calcutta public, the governor-general observes, 'the Indus is now in effect your frontier;' and, subsequently, 'the Mahratta power is wholly and irretrievably broken.' His lordship then gives a very encouraging statement of the fair prospect resulting to the British interests from all this vast accession of territory and influence, and seems even to anticipate from it, not only permanent stability to our Indian empire, but the cheerful, or at least resigned acquiescence of all the late powerful members of the Mahratta confederacy in their own degradation, and in their holding, as feudatories under our government, whatever portion of their own former territories we may allow them

to retain; auguring much, too, from the grateful attachment of the Rajepoots and other petty states, among whom we have distributed portions of the territories of their late oppressive masters. 'All,' says his lordship, 'within the Indus is attached to you; thus your enlarged sway is nothing but the influence arising from the reliance of the several states on your moderation, your good faith, and your honest desires to promote their welfare.' In short, his lordship seems to entertain the most sanguine hope that, in future, the British power is to be resorted to as the universal umpire, and even the common parent, through regions equal in extent and population to the whole of Europe, and in respect to financial advantages, his lordship expresses himself, though more briefly, in terms equally sanguine: 'I deceive myself egregiously,' says his lordship, 'if any augmented military charges will not be light indeed, in comparison with the large additional resources secured to meet such eventual demand. This is our benefit in the arrangement.'

"I am sure Lord Hastings sincerely entertains these sanguine anticipations, and is persuaded that, as long as he remains in his present exalted and important station, they will be realised, if great talents, and the application of them with consummate rectitude, unwearied zeal, and a conciliating conduct, can avail to effect it; but to me they appear delusive and visionary, inconsistent with actual experience of the past, a due observance of the general disposition of the natives of India towards Europeans, and with a due consideration of the exasperated feelings and irritation, the universal hatred and terror we must have excited in every state and every individual in India, of whose territories we have possessed ourselves, or whom we have reduced from power to insignificance. If, from the period of our first interference in their concerns, and the establishment of what was called the subsidiary system, which might be as accurately defined the system of planting a small army in the capital of each state by way of protecting it, exacting a pecuniary subsidy for that protection, and afterwards exacting territory in exchange for the subsidy; if under even this measured interference, there have been continual secret and combined, though, fortunately for us, unskilfully combined, plots and machinations for the recovery of their independence, can we imagine this spirit to be crushed or extinguished, by our having dissolved the fabric and constitution of their government, annihilated the power and title of the head of it, and conquered and appropriated his dominions? Can we rationally conclude that they will permanently acquiesce in their

present state, and that our safety is ensured by their despair? or may we not rather reckon upon renewed plottings and combinations, and the necessity of being continually and vigilantly on our guard against them, by having our armies constantly on a war establishment? and this without taking into the account the possible contingency of our being at some future period engaged in European warfare with a maritime power, and in that case, the too probable effect of our system in placing the wishes of the native states on the side of our enemy, in the event of his landing a force in India or conveying a force to that country. My view of the subject, and of the system, is the same that I expressed twelve years ago. We seem to have reached an eminence, perilous in proportion to its height, but well calculated to captivate ardent and inexperienced minds; and I may hear repeat the predictions that were made at the close of the last or former sanguinary and successful conflict—"halcyon days of peace and security! the various Indian states reposing under the wing of British justice, permanent stability, founded on an immoveable basis, large surplus, &c." How far a part of these predictions have been verified, I leave to be shewn by the historian who shall record our late military career in India, and do justice to the heroic exertions and splendid military talents by which our Indian empire has been preserved and so enormously extended. The financial part may be thus briefly expressed, namely, as we have advanced in territory we have advanced in debt, and receded in clear income. Since the year 1793, when the revered Marquis Cornwallis left India, our annual revenue has been considerably more than doubled, our Indian debt trebled, and our surplus revenue extinguished: after having possessed ourselves of almost all the countries in India that produce money, we are obliged to borrow money to maintain them, and to reckon upon loans and vast remittances of specie from England as parts of the established revenue. If, notwithstanding such results, those with whom the decision will rest shall still see peace and stability to our Indian empire, and surplus revenue, in accession of territory, I shall only be able to account for it on the half impious principle, that "*quos deus vult perdere prius dementat.*" I have been speaking of the system only in a political or interested view; even in that contracted view let its benefits be shewn: but if we had gained as many millions as we have lost; if our Indian debt, instead of being swelled to its present enormous amount, had been extinguished by the new system, and the wars it has produced, I should still have deplored its adoption as fraught with ul-

timate ruin, and on account of the millions of peaceful unoffending families whom it has drawn from their homes, or with whose blood the soil is crimsoned, but whose sufferings we never hear of nor enquire about; and what completes my regret, with the exceptions of the war against the peridious Tippoo Sultaun, and that with the Nepaulese, I have not seen the justice or necessity of any war in which we have been engaged in India from my first acquaintance in that country. I cannot conclude these observations, without adding, which I do with sincere pleasure, that I am perfectly aware that Lord Hastings had no share in the adoption of the system I deplore, and of the difficulty of receding from which I am fully sensible; and although I cannot but lament, I presume not to censure his lordship's extension of it, unacquainted as I am with all the considerations that may have influenced his conduct: but I must at the same time confess, that there is no part of his lordship's address to the people of Calcutta that I read with so much satisfaction, as the few words in it which give hopes that the occupation of the Peishwa's territory may be temporary only. It is impossible I can have any wish to justify or apologize for the Peishwa, and if there are proofs of his having intended to massacre Mr. Elphinstone, justice would dictate a much severer punishment for him than the loss of power and dominion; but, in respect to his infractions of the treaties made with him, I cannot forget that when the treaty of Bassein was concluded with him, the *Peishwa was a fugitive in our dominions*, and the dispatch of the minister who negotiated that treaty contained this memorable passage, 'no thing but the prospect of certain destruction could induce the Peishwa to consent to the terms prescribed to him.' And when the last treaty with him was concluded, namely in June 1817, it will be found, I believe, that the Peishwa was in a state of equal peril; indeed the governor-general candidly avowed, 'we surrounded him (says his lordship) in his capital, and obliged him to submit to terms which preserved the ancient appearances of connection, but deprived him of much strength should he hazard future machinations.' That the Peishwa had brought himself into this situation, incurred by his own suspicious conduct, I fully admit; but it must also be admitted that those treaties contained the vivid seeds of war: and on every consideration, I hope from Lord Hastings the gracious act of restoring to the Peishwa his dominions and station, as head of the Mahratta state.

"2d. I dissent from the resolution, because of the time at which the proposed advantage to his lordship or his family is

to commence, namely, from the present time; and I am at a loss to imagine that even his lordship's nearest friends would expect that it should be added to what he is now in the actual receipt of from the Company, namely, the salary of £25,000 per ann., which is attached to his high station of governor-general. Very different I have understood to be the practice of His Majesty's government when pensions are granted for services to the state; so different, that I believe, when the person to whom a pension has been granted comes again into office, the pension ceases while he continues in it. On this point, I shall only add, that when that which I consider the proper time shall arrive for the granting a pension to Lord Hastings, I shall be ready to concur in granting him one equal and similar in its terms to that which was granted to the Marquis Cornwallis; and those who know how I venerate the memory of that nobleman, will admit that I could not more strongly express my respect for the Marquis of Hastings.

"3d. Because I cannot approve of the peculiar form and wording of the grant, or the terms in which it is drawn, and which I apprehend to be unusual if at all precedent, inasmuch as it makes the application of the sum granted independent of the will of Lord Hastings, by granting it to trustees instead of to himself.

"4th. Because I cannot approve of one of the grounds assigned for the grant, or attribute any particular merit to Lord Hastings, or consider it as making any part of his claim to our gratitude, that his lordship has 'devoted himself with unwearied assiduity to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs;' namely, the affairs which his lordship had undertaken to administer. This appears to me to constitute but a very slender foundation for praise or reward, and to exhibit a considerable falling off from the opening or commencement of the resolution. His lordship would be naturally assiduous to obtain that comprehensive knowledge for his own sake, and for the preservation of his own high character. A far higher claim to praise his lordship has evinced in that elevated and characteristic disdain of inferior or interested views, which determined him to give up, as the Marquis Cornwallis has done before him, his claim to the vast sum of prize money that he was entitled to as commander-in-chief of the armies.

"J. HUDLESTON."

"East-India House, 18th May 1819."

Mr. Hume wished to know whether any proceedings had taken place, since the subject was last before them, with respect to the legality of granting this sum of money out of the territorial revenues of the Company?

The *Chairman* replied, nothing, that he was aware of, had been done on this point. He should now proceed to put the question; but begged leave to ask, in the first instance, whether it was the pleasure of the court that the resolution should be read again?

Mr. *R. Jackson* hoped the court would allow the thanks that were voted to the Marquis of Hastings, on the 3d of February last, to be read, as that resolution stated the grounds on which the noble marquis deserved their approbation and gratitude.

Mr. *Hume* said, if any part of the proceedings were read, the two resolutions of thanks, which had been voted to the noble marquis, ought to be laid before the court. The vote of thanks for the Nepal war was voted on the 11th December 1816, that for the recent transactions on the 3d February last, and the resolution of the court of directors, the 3d he believed of both.

The clerk then read the following resolutions:

"At a general court of proprietors, held on Wednesday the 11th of December 1816, it was resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this court be given to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the Company's means, shewn by his lordship in planning and conducting the late war against the Nepalese, which was occasioned by encroachments on their part, and for concluding a peace with the Goorkah power on terms honourable and advantageous to the Company.

"At a general court of proprietors held on Wednesday the 3d of February 1819, it was resolved, that the thanks of this court be presented to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, K.B., for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his lordship in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarrees; of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence experience had shewn to be alike incompatible with the security of Company's possessions and the general tranquillity of India. Also that this court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, anticipated and encountered the proceedings of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression."

After a short pause, Mr. *Grant* rose and said, that not seeing a disposition in any member of the general court to enter on the discussion of this question, he was induced to offer himself for a short time to the notice of the proprietors. Though he did not wish to take any prominent part in this debate, he yet felt himself called on to discharge that obligation, which, as a member of the executive body, he owed to the proprietors, by expressing the sentiments he entertained with reference to the proposition now submitted to them. In doing so, he begged clearly to be understood as not meaning to make this a personal question; it had, indeed, a personal object, but he should not be guided by personal considerations. The question was also a public one, and he should treat it as such, proceeding on a principle he had held long before the Marquis of Hastings was placed in the situation of governor-general, or the act which formed the groundwork of this resolution were contemplated. When, therefore, he expressed an opinion adverse to this grant, it was not to be ascribed to any personal indisposition towards the noble marquis; it was the result of long-established conviction; and he would state a similar opinion if any other person were placed in the situation in which the noble lord now stood. No matter who wielded the power of governor-general; he would, under the like circumstances, hold the same opinion, and deliver it with the same degree of openness and freedom. Allusions had been made just now, said the hon. director, to the votes of thanks which had been presented to the noble marquis, for the ability he had displayed in conducting two wars; as if either of those resolutions held out any thing like a pledge, that it was to be followed up by such a proposition as that which was at present brought forward. He had himself been present when the last vote of thanks was proposed in the general court to the noble marquis, and he had concurred in it, but he had not the remotest idea that such a vote was to be construed to imply that a large sum of money was likewise to be awarded, and to follow soon. If any gentleman, at the time, harboured an intention of proposing such a resolution as was this day brought before the court, he would have done well if he had then fairly stated it. The hon. director said he objected to a vote of money now on principle; and the principle was this, that no servant of the Company, in the execution of a great public trust, like that of governor-general, remunerated for his exertions with large allowances, endowed with most extensive authority, and limited to no definite time in his high office, ought, in the midst of his period of service, to be rewarded with extraordi-

nary pecuniary grants (the chief reward the Company had to bestow), for what he had already done. (*Hear! hear!*) Let him finish and wind up his services; let the whole of his conduct be before his constituents, and then let the question of extraordinary remuneration be agitated. (*Hear! hear!*) Such had been the usual practice of the Company. The hon. chairman had in the course of his address alluded to precedent: he (Mr. Grant) knew of but one at all applicable to the present case; it had occurred about 20 years ago; and without wishing to say any thing unpleasant respecting it, he must think that it furnished no encouragement to future imitation, although the services which had produced it were undoubtedly of a brilliant nature. The principle which he supported could not be deemed an unreasonable one; it went only to this, that the Company should see the account of service fairly made up, before they decided on the amount of remuneration which those services demanded: this was his objection of principle. It was sufficiently known to the court of directors; for, from the moment it was rumoured that the present question would be agitated, he openly stated what his opinion was. He was not actuated by any particular jealousy of Lord Hastings, nor did he at all question the honorable feelings of his mind; he had reference to those general principles of human nature and of prudent government, by which a public body, like the East-India Company, whose control over its servants was peculiarly limited, ought to be regulated.

The hon. director thought this ground alone was sufficient to justify him in refusing his consent to the resolution; but supposing the fundamental objection he had stated not to lie, he conceived the proposed measure to be still premature, because the transactions in which Lord Hastings had been engaged were not fully terminated. Even warlike operations had not yet ceased. We heard by recent advices of commotions still subsisting in different parts of the country. Tranquillity was not completely established; and surely they ought at least to witness the settlement of those disturbances before they proceeded to determine what should be done in the way of reward. There were, perhaps, other points which ought to be considered; but, looking to this alone, he conceived the court were clearly premature, in proceeding to such a vote at present; nor did he see the propriety or dignity of precipitating the business, even with reference to the noble marquis himself. (*Hear! hear!*) There appeared to him, in the whole course of this business, less the call of great public feeling, of a general and simultaneous expression of sentiment, than the powerful operation

of private friendship; a motive which he did not mean to condemn, but which certainly ought not to direct the proceedings of a great public body. Another reason which induced him to think they were premature was this, that they were yet ignorant of the system of administration to be adopted for the newly acquired countries we were to retain, or for those which had come under our protection and controul. The noble marquis had taken possession of the extensive dominions of the Peishwa; and there were, it was understood, other important changes about to be effected, but Lord Hastings's plans were not yet developed; indeed there had hardly been time for maturing them: yet these, after all, formed the most important considerations. Should we not, then, wait for the knowledge and result of the territorial and political measures adopted in so new a state of things? Was it not premature to proceed to a high remunerative grant, whilst the most important acts, connected with the late military operations, remained yet to be performed, at least to be known? The hon. director said, he would not now enter into the question of the course of policy which had, for a considerable time, prevailed in India. He would not now enquire into the situation in which the Company were placed, by the extensive changes which had recently taken place; he had stated his view of the subject to that court on a former occasion, and the opinion he had then expressed he had not since altered. From vast extension of territories, instead of that tranquillity and consolidation of power, to which some gentlemen professed to look forward, he rather apprehended the occasions of new commotions and of interminable disputes. The more expanded our territories were, the more numerous our dependant states, the greater was the probability of incessant trouble, in one quarter or another, of so immense a dominion; and the consequence must be, besides, a continual engagement of our government in the affairs of all the states of Hindoostan, the necessity of encreasing our already very large military establishment, and thus the reduction of the Company's debt would become more hopeless than ever. It would require a continuance of talent and of wisdom, beyond what could be expected in the course of human affairs, to maintain the vast empire we now possessed in India in peace and prosperity; and if reverses happened, if encouragement were, at any time, taken by the people to withhold their rents, the Indian government might, at length, be necessitated to apply to this country for support, and that would bring before the English public the momentous question of furnishing British funds to maintain our Indian dominion. If there

were those who thought such a danger altogether imaginary, he could not profess himself to be of their number; and the more our accessions of territory and power were increased, the less improbable it appeared to him that reverses might be experienced, and what serious consequences might be connected with any such experience he need not say. It had lately been observed, in reference to our Indian dominion, that great empires had a natural tendency to enlarge themselves: and this, which seemed a language somewhat apologetical, might be true; but as the legislature and the Company had both declared themselves against the principle of enlargement, it might be thought they had not, in their practice, sufficiently discouraged it. To repeat such declarations, and still to remunerate, by extraordinary grants, measures which added fresh annexations of territory, appeared rather like giving a bounty on conquests; though, in saying this, he was far from meaning that such had been the design; he was assured of the contrary, and also need hardly express his perfect conviction, that no such idea had ever entered the mind of the noble person now at the head of the Indian government, or of those who had preceded him.

He must now advert shortly to another topic. An honourable member had, on a former day, touched on the power of the Company to make grants of money for a period extending beyond the term in which the charter was limited. He considered this as one of the most important questions that could be brought before them; he thought it of infinitely greater moment than the abstract question, whether a sum of money should, or should not be voted. If he found himself able to vote for such a grant, he would not refuse to accede to it; but, independent of all other considerations, he did not approve of the present proceeding, because he thought the Company were entitled to make the grant originally proposed of £5000 for 20 years, although that period would extend beyond the term of the present charter; and that the court of directors, in withdrawing that original proposition, on the ground that the board of control had denied the authority of the Company to grant any annuity so extending, had in effect compromised the right of the Company, for which, in his opinion, they ought in the first place to have contended, joining issue with the board of control upon the question, and satisfying themselves how the law really stood. Their receding from the original principle was, in his eyes, a matter of much greater importance than the mere grant of a sum of money. Having at first but imperfect light on the subject, he thought it was his duty to look more thoroughly into it,

and he had fully satisfied his own mind, that the court of proprietors had a perfect right to make such a grant as was originally proposed, for the term of 20 years. True it was, the law officers of the crown must usually be men of great authority; the gentlemen who now filled the stations of attorney and solicitor general were eminent in the profession: he could not be supposed for a moment to think of putting any opinion of his on such a question in competition with theirs, but they had decided upon a case laid before them, and that case, he must presume to say, was extremely short and imperfect, and did not set forth various points necessary to be taken into view before a correct judgment could be formed. This being the fact, he thought the directors receding from the original proposition was in truth yielding the principle that the board of control had asserted. Such a proceeding he looked upon as in some degree an abandonment of one of the privileges of the Company; a privilege, he would add, of the very highest order. He thought the first thing to which the court of directors should have applied themselves, was to effect a settlement of this point with the commissioners for managing the affairs of India. He did not mean that this should have been in the first instance by open contest, he thought private amicable discussion would have been preferable; but whatever course was taken, whether amicable or otherwise, the question ought to have been set at rest. He repeated, that the preservation of the Company's privileges was of far more importance, in his view, than the grant of a sum of money, and the settlement of this disputed point should therefore have preceded the motion here for any such grant. The hon. director said, he would not on this occasion take up more of the time of the court, begging it to be clearly understood, that in doing what he had done, he had only discharged what he conceived to be strictly a matter of duty. To the noble person at the head of affairs in India he had no indisposition; he wished to conduct himself towards him with all respect; and the sentiments he had that day delivered, he would have equally maintained whatever other individual might have been placed in the same distinguished situation.—*(Hear! hear!)*

When Mr. Grant had done speaking, a pause of a few moments ensued. At length Mr. Hume rose, and said he had rather expected, before he offered himself to the notice of the court, that some individual, who was anxious to promote this grant to the noble marquis, would have favoured the proprietors with his reason for pressing the question at the present moment. He was extremely happy to hear the sentiments delivered by the hon. director

who had just addressed them, but he was at the same time somewhat disappointed, because he concluded his speech without pointing out to the court any means of avoiding this premature grant. He had hoped that the hon. director would have stated what they ought to do: as the hon. director had not done that, he should take the liberty of offering himself to the notice of the court; with a view of persuading the proprietors, if he possibly could, to coincide in opinion with him, and to defer the proposition which was now laid before them. He could assure gentlemen who supported this measure, that in differing from them he was biassed by no private feeling. He begged leave, once for all, to say, that no person had expressed himself more warmly in favour of the Marquis of Hastings, as far as his conduct was known, than he had done; and that no individual could feel more anxious to pay him every tribute of praise and reward, when the proper period arrived, than he was: but in stating this, he felt that he could not agree to the motion which had been made by the hon. chairman; and, at the same time, he hoped that what he was about to propose to the court would not in any degree contradict the sentiments which he had expressed. He concurred, in a very considerable degree, with the reasons which had been adduced against this measure by the hon. director, whose able dissent from the resolution had just been read. He could have wished very much to have seen and perused that dissent, because the cursory reading of such a document enabled but few individuals to catch all its contents, and many points of importance might therefore be slightly passed over; but in his opinion, as far as he could collect the sense and spirit of that dissent, he thought, with one or two exceptions, that the principles laid down by the hon. director, and the reasoning he had founded on them, were perfectly correct. He likewise felt it necessary to say, that what had fallen from the hon. director (Mr. Grant) was, in his opinion, founded on a clear view of the subject, and deserved the most serious attention. He concurred almost entirely in that opinion. It was not a new one with him, he had delivered similar sentiments before, and he was anxious to impress on the minds of the proprietors, at the present moment, the same doctrines and principles which he had formerly expressed. He did in a special manner enter his decided protest against the course which had been adopted. The executive body had founded the present motion on votes of thanks to the Marquis of Hastings, which had been agreed to in that court. Now, as every gentleman who heard him

might not be aware of the manner in which those votes were passed, as well as of their particular nature, he wished to call the attention of the proprietors specifically to them. He held in his hand copies of both those resolutions of thanks, and he would take the liberty of stating what his opinion was respecting them, at the time they were agreed to, and what it still continued to be. The first vote was passed on account of the Nepal war; and he entirely concurred with the hon. director, when he stated, that the vote did not in the most distant degree pledge those who supported it to agree also to a grant of money. (*Hear, hear!*) On the contrary, he believed it was in the memory of many gentlemen present, that he objected to this very vote of the 11th of December 1816, and was anxious to postpone or alter it. On what grounds did he manifest that anxiety? Because that resolution contained a bare notice of military services; and he submitted, to the proprietors, at the time, that they ought to have the whole of the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings up to that period before the court, in order that they might judge fully on the subject, and, if it were called for, concur in a general approbation, both of his military and political conduct. His learned friend near him (Mr. Jackson) agreed so far in his view of the situation in which they were placed, as to state to the court, that they were perfectly ignorant at that time of the political conduct of the noble marquis. His learned friend seemed so intimate that he was not present on the occasion alluded to, but he begged to call to his recollection that the objection he had to the vote was, that the proprietors were utterly ignorant of the noble marquis's political conduct; and he had no doubt that his learned friend would call to mind the motion which he had himself proposed, and which was most intimately connected with the subject, namely, that there be laid before this court copies of all dispatches from Earl Moira, from the commencement of the war in India to the last dispatches on the subject, except such as are of a private nature! The hon. director who then filled the chair (Mr. Grant) stated it to be of importance that the dispatches sent to Lord Moira, as well as those received from him, should be produced; but, instead of complying with the call, which came both from without and from within the bar, it was finally observed by the hon. director that it was unnecessary to lay those dispatches before the proprietors, since the resolution only pledged the court to an approbation of the success of the war, without any reference to the conduct of the noble lord in a political point of view. He observed several military men near

him, and he assured them that he was far from underrating military talent; but he drew a wide distinction between the military service performed by one who had the power of declaring war when he pleased, and the less obtrusive but often more beneficial conduct of the able statesman. On account of military service, and of military service alone, he voted in favour of this resolution of thanks; and the most casual reader must see, that, if ever there was a vote barely of a military kind, it was that which the noble lord had received on the termination of the Nepal war. The court expressly thanked the noble lord "for the ability he had displayed in planning and conducting the late operations against the Nipaulse;" not one word was said as to the policy in which that war had originated. Now, he must contend, that to take a vote of this nature as the foundation or ground for recommending the present grant, was altogether wrong; it was taking a position which was declared at the time to be altogether untenable, as far as a grant of money was concerned. Some honourable gentleman near him seemed to be of opinion that the present position was not founded on those votes of thanks; but he begged them to give their attention to the resolution of the court of directors, and they would find that it proceeded entirely on those votes. No ground whatever was laid before the proprietors for their proceeding, on this occasion, but those bare abstract votes of thanks; and having been present when they were agreed to, he would say, without fear of contradiction, that they were intended to express the feelings of the Company, with reference to certain military services, and had no connection whatsoever with the noble lord's political conduct. Now, before the executive body came forward and called for a grant of money, they ought to point out the benefits derived from the political principles on which the noble lord acted, as contradistinguished from his military services. He considered the last vote of thanks, on account of the recent war, precisely in the same point of view, and if the by-laws were good for anything, if it were intended that their regulations should be strictly followed, the court of directors should have laid before the proprietors some means of judging whether the Marquis of Hastings did or did not deserve this grant by his political wisdom as well as his military skill. But, in fact, they had made no report on the subject; and it was his intention, at a very early period, in consequence of this omission, to call on the committee of by-laws to take those two cases into consideration, and to report specially on them. In every point of view the court pursued

was against the spirit of the by-law, if it were not opposed to its form. What report had been laid on the table? In strictness, none. The directors had merely signed a bare resolution, and that was laid before them as a report. He put it to every gentleman in the court, whether by such a proceeding, the intention of those who drew up the by-law was fulfilled. The intention evidently was, that substantial grounds should be submitted to the proprietors on every case like this, to enable them to arrive at a sound conclusion. He would now take the liberty of observing, that as far as precedent went they were acting in a most imprudent, and he thought in a dangerous manner. The vote to the Marquis Cornwallis, on the 26th of June 1793, contained these emphatic words: "the court, taking into consideration the ability, zeal, and disinterestedness displayed by the Marquis Cornwallis in conducting the Company's affairs, during the whole of the period for which he has presided over the British interests in India, &c." These were the grounds on which that vote proceeded, and they certainly were strong and powerful ones. The principle of remunerating an individual before his term of service had expired was not recognized by that vote; and he perfectly agreed with the hon. director in thinking, that to reward an individual in the midst of his career, without being called on by the public voice, without being induced to do so in obedience to the public desire, was most impolitic. It was, in fact, placing that individual beyond the controul of the court of directors, beyond the reach of the court of proprietors; and, however exalted the rank of the individual might be, if they wished the government of India to be well administered, he should always be considered as the servant of the court of directors and of that court. If, in the midst of important transactions, without an opportunity of judging of their ultimate results, and in complete ignorance of the motives which gave rise to them, the Company made their agent independent of them (which the present motion would do, as far as it was possible) the precedent would be most dangerous; and on that ground alone, if there were no other, the court ought to pause. As far as the case of the Marquis Cornwallis went, they were departing from precedent entirely. The next case, then, to which reference could be made, was that of the Marquis Wellesley, and he admitted that to a certain degree it formed a precedent, but not to the extent which some honourable gentlemen seemed to suppose. That noble marquis had performed a most brilliant and decisive service; a service that could easily

be distinguished, as worthy of reward and approbation, from the other events of his administration as governor-general. The conduct of the noble marquis at Hyderabad and Seringapatam were so distinct in themselves, were so clear, so glorious, so beneficial in their operation, that no person could withhold his admiration from them. There was nothing connected with them that could give rise to a doubt, either of their usefulness or of their importance. Though he was not at the time in England, yet he would venture to say, that the overthrow of an hostile power, which had given to this country more trouble than any other which had ever appeared in India, the subversion of the mischievous greatness of Tippoo Suldaun, was hailed by every person, in every rank of society, as a most signal, splendid, and important achievement. But if hon. proprietors quoted this as a precedent, he would ask of them to state what was the general feeling at the present moment? (*Hear, hear!*) Where were they to look for the general joy and exultation with which the services he had just alluded to were hailed? Were even the directors agreed on this occasion? Was there no variance of opinion amongst them? They had that day heard, from behind the bar, sentiments that were decidedly opposed to the measure now before the court, sentiments which destroyed all idea of unanimity; he thought, therefore, that to bring forward the grant to the Marquis as a precedent, was not correct: it was, in fact, almost altogether dissimilar. Hostilities were even now carrying on to a protracted degree in India. Was there no difference in the case of Marquis Wellesley? An hon. gentleman, then in court, was the bearer of dispatches which enabled the Company and the public to decide on the merits of the transactions in which the Marquis Wellesley had been engaged. But he would ask, did the court of directors themselves know, at the present moment, what the Marquis of Hastings had been doing? They were not, he believed, in possession of dispatches from the noble marquis for a period of near eighteen months. The documents before the proprietors neither informed them what had been done, nor what remained to be drawn. During sixteen months, they had not, to use a common expression, seen the scratch of a pen from the Marquis of Hastings. Would hon. gentlemen, favourable as their feelings might be toward the Marquis of Hastings, declare that this was the situation in which the court ought to stand, when they were asked to grant a sum of money for services performed? This was a case, he repeated, widely different from that of the Marquis Wellesley;

and, great as was the ingenuity of his friends on the right and left (Mr. Jackson and Mr. Kinnaird), he believed they would fail in proving a similarity between them. He was sorry that he did not coincide in the opinion of his hon. friends on the present, as he was in the habit of doing on many occasions. He regretted the circumstance on various accounts; for, though he was sometimes censured as unreasonable, he conceived that he was, on this occasion, extremely reasonable; and, on the other hand, that his hon. friends were most unreasonable, in supporting a proposition in the absence of all evidence. He thought he had shewn that the grounds on which the grant was voted to the Marquis Wellesley, were entirely different from any that were now adduced; that, indeed, the cases were most dissimilar. But he would go farther and say, that the precedent in the Marquis Wellesley's case was not a good one, and ought not to be followed. The consequence of that vote was afterwards felt. He believed the Company afterwards perceived that they had done wrong; they found that they had made the noble marquis rather too independent; and, to insure efficient service, the individual employed ought not to be placed in a situation of complete independence. He anxiously wished that gentlemen, who adduced the case of the Marquis Wellesley as a precedent, would fairly read over the resolution of the court approving of the noble marquis's conduct. They would perceive that not a single point in the present resolution agreed with the terms of that which was carried in favour of the Marquis Wellesley. In his opinion, they would act in a manner extremely rash and premature, if, founding their conduct on such precedents, they proceeded to vote a larger sum of money. What was the situation in which they stood? They had placed the Marquis of Hastings, not, let the court understand, as they had placed other individuals, in the situation of a civil governor only, no, they had invested him with the double authority of governor-general and commander-in-chief: he had the power of levying war and of making peace, or at least, he had assumed that power and exercised it. They were requested to reward him, acting as he was in this double capacity, with a grant of £60,000. It was not the money that he objected to, it was the principle to which he looked; he would much rather that the noble marquis should receive a sum of three times that amount when the period of his service had expired, than grant him that which was required under the peculiar circumstances of the moment. But with regard to the Marquis Cornwallis, he was not rewarded merely

as a military commander, he was rewarded as a statesman and a military man, and on the same ground the Company had bestowed the marks of their approbation on the Marquis Wellesley. Now, however, they were asked to reward the Marquis of Hastings, because he, uniting in himself a civil and military character, began and carried on a war, he was ready to admit, with very great success. This was, in truth, as had been justly observed, giving a premium to every military man to make war, and push it to its extremity, in order that he might be rewarded by the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) But how had they conducted themselves to other governors-general, who were not military commanders? Did they grant a sum of money to Lord Minto, who was a peaceable governor-general? had they presented a sum of money to any governor-general who had preserved India in a state of peace? He did not mean to pass an opinion on the conduct of Lord Minto, but the withholding from him and from Sir Hilario Barlow any portion of reward (he did not mean to say they deserved it), must have a strange appearance in the eyes of those who judged hastily from particular circumstances. It would be imagined that they did not wish to reward any persons but those who had achieved victories. It might be said, "the Company pay no attention to peaceable rulers, but they are ready enough to approve of the conduct of the Marquis Wellesley and the Marquis of Hastings; they bestow all their favour on conquerors." This was an extremely dangerous precedent, and one which they ought to be very anxious not to encourage. If there were no other arguments than those which he had adduced, he thought they were fully sufficient to persuade the court to stop and reflect a little, before they agreed to the resolution that had been proposed. It was a measure which the proprietors had heard was not unanimously approved of within the bar; and he would venture to assert, that if the gentlemen now present allowed their judgments to operate dispassionately, it would be far, very far, from receiving the unanimous approbation of individuals outside of the bar. He considered that every individual in the court had a sacred public duty to perform. Gentlemen might respect the friend, but they ought not to suffer the feelings of friendship to operate when an important public duty was to be performed; they ought to recollect what the effect of this vote might be on the noble marquis himself. Would they, without knowing the reasons that led to the war, merely because it was glorious and successful, proceed to reward him? Was it a sufficient ground for their decision to say that the noble marquis began the contest and car-

ried it on with spirit, when they were in utter ignorance of the originating motives? He spoke not with respect to the war carried on against the Pindaries; the cause of hostility in that case was sufficiently known; but other states had been attacked, the power of Holkar had been destroyed, and his dominions dismembered. What information had they on this point? The only paper that he could find on the subject was a most extraordinary one, and worthy of serious consideration; it was a dispatch from the resident at Delhi, in which he stated that there existed a disposition on the part of Holkar to do every thing that the British government could require. What was the very next thing they heard? that the British troops had attacked the army of Holkar and annihilated it. He asked of the court, whether they would give a premium to military prowess alone, without looking to the causes which lead to hostilities? Military prowess he admired, he admired the gallant manner in which their armies had distinguished themselves, he admired the skilful arrangements of the Marquis of Hastings; but he begged the court to make this distinction, that the noble marquis was not only governor-general but commander-in-chief; he planned, commenced, and carried on this war: they ought therefore to pause before they rewarded an individual as a military commander, and not because he was a great and able statesman. He therefore was of opinion, that when they were called on to consider the conduct of the Marquis of Hastings, they ought to be cautious not to commit themselves. They ought not to proceed, until they had the materials before them which would enable them to give a vote honourable to the Company and honourable to the noble marquis. He (the marquis) certainly was not a common man, and would not be satisfied with a vote carried on the ballot by a majority of two or three in his favour; the friends of the noble marquis might therefore see the necessity of putting off the proposition, until it was likely that it would be unanimously agreed to. The noble marquis would then feel himself, like other high and distinguished individuals who had preceded him in the office of governor-general, proud of receiving the bounty of the Company. What had been set forth in the hon. director's dissent, on the subject of their finances, well deserved their attentive consideration. Their revenues were not in a flourishing situation; a surplus revenue no longer existed in India, and their debt was considerably increased. Was it not therefore fitting, that a body of men styling themselves a Company of Merchants trading to the East-Indies,

should cast their eye over the balance sheet, before they voted so large a sum of money? This was not the first, second, nor third time, that he had requested their attention to this point. His advice, under all the circumstances, was, that they should have placed before them the whole of the noble marquis's administration, his political conduct as well as his military prowess, and having carefully investigated, if it were thought worthy of reward, they might then give to the noble marquis what would be honourable for him to receive and prudent for them to grant. If the papers on the table were true, they had no surplus revenue. Their territorial revenues were, by act of parliament, appropriated to the maintenance of their forces, to the payment of the interest of their Indian debt, and in defraying the expenses of their civil and commercial establishments. Had they not to borrow money to pay the interest of their debt, and could they think of proceeding a step farther, and borrowing money for the purpose of giving it away? Under what circumstances was this proposition made? Under circumstances of strong doubt, at the present moment, as to the legality of their making any grant at all. He was extremely sorry that the court of directors, after the opinion of the law officers of the crown had been promulged on the illegality of granting a pension of £5000 a year for twenty years, had not proceeded to an investigation of the whole of the legal question. A considerable difference of opinion appeared to exist in the court of directors on the subject, and he was therefore sorry that it had not been completely settled. Beyond this, he regretted exceedingly, that in the course of the last fourteen days, the court of directors had not made use of the power which they possessed, to determine, by an application to their law authority, whether they could legally grant a specific sum of money from the territorial revenues of India, under the appropriation clause of the act of the 53d of the king. Looking to that clause, it certainly was doubtful whether they had any funds from which they could make this grant. If they examined the act of parliament, as he had before said, it would be found that their territorial revenue was appropriated to the support of their military and civil establishments, and to the payment of the interest of their debt; unless, therefore, there was a surplus after meeting these three items, there was evidently no fund from which any thing could be given away. Now, an hon. director had stated that there was not sufficient to meet those three items, and consequently there could be no surplus: in his mind, therefore, a

very great doubt existed as to the legality of any farther proceeding. He was aware that what fell from him, on such a point, would probably carry very little weight with it, but still it was a doubt on which he conceived the court was bound to satisfy itself before this sum of money was voted. In every point of view he considered the present proceeding most objectionable. Its legality was doubtful; it could not be shewn that there were funds to meet such a demand; the proposition was premature; it was, to use a strong term, rewarding a man for plunder. (*Cries of hear, hear, and order*) He would repeat the words, it was rewarding an individual who had the power of putting armies in motion to plunder the neighbouring states. He begged the court clearly to understand that he did not mean to condemn the war. When they had all the proceedings before them they might find that it was perfectly justifiable, that it arose from the aggression of our enemies, and was founded on circumstances over which the noble marquis had no controul. But in the present instance they were taking a wrong course; they were making a grant for the success of the war, without knowing what the reasons were that had caused it. In the next place, if the claims of the noble marquis were proved to be decidedly just, still he should feel great objection to the form of the grant. In his opinion, they ought to consider only the noble individual whose services challenged this reward, instead of carrying down their cases to succeeding generations; acting thereby in a most unjust, as well as a most unusual manner. It seemed that the peculiar circumstances of the noble marquis were known; that was the only reason which could be assigned for the form of this grant. If they were not known, why should the money be placed in the hands of trustees? If they intended to be liberal to the noble marquis, let them leave out all mention of trustees: if they voted money, let it be voted to him who had deserved it; let it be placed in the hands of the individual who had earned it. Why was not this done? because it might be employed in the payment of his just debts: a strange motive to actuate a company of merchants. (*Cries of order*!)

Mr. D. Kinnaird rose, to point out the very great inconvenience which must result from introducing a subject altogether irrelevant. (*Hear, hear*!) He was not one of those, and he believed his hon. friend would give him credit when he said so, who, if a public duty rendered the mention of delicate circumstances necessary, would shrink from the performance of that duty, or endeavour to prevent his hon. friend from taking the

course which justice pointed out, but such was not the case here. His hon. friend was himself drawing the inference of what was the motive which induced the executive body to propose that this sum should be placed in the hands of trustees; he had made a particular inference, and stated the reason why he conceived trustees were to be appointed in this case. That reason might be very satisfactory to his own mind, but he had no right to introduce it, as matter of comment, until it was directly stated by those who proposed the grant. What his hon. friend had said he considered to be most incorrect, and he believed the circumstance of trustees being proposed would be satisfactorily explained by his stating, it was the intention of the court of directors that this grant should be perpetuated, as a lasting monument of their gratitude and of the noble marquis's merits. They did not contemplate the giving a specific sum of money for certain services, and then letting the matter sink in oblivion; they wished to perpetuate the grant, that the posterity of the noble marquis might be reminded of the great achievements of their ancestor, and the noble generosity of the Company.

Mr. S. Dixon wished, before they proceeded farther, to clear the ground a little. It should be recollected that they had not yet come to a resolution to vote any money; when they had, that would be the time to decide on the form of the grant.

Mr. Hume continued. If his hon. friend had waited until he had uttered a few words, he would have been sensible that he was fully aware of the ground on which this sum of money was said to be proposed in the present form, namely, that of handing down to succeeding generations a memento of what the noble marquis had done. He was perfectly aware of this, but he would nevertheless state again that, in his opinion, the money ought to be voted personally to the Marquis of Hastings, who, if he chose to vest it in lands, or in a mansion, was at liberty to do so. There was no such precedent on their records as that which would be established if they agreed to this resolution, and he was perfectly warranted, nay he was required to state his reasons for disapproving of the manner in which it was drawn up. The mode, as well as the principle, he again contended, was improper. He should be extremely sorry to say any thing offensive or indelicate on such an occasion; and if he had been allowed to conclude the sentence, it would have been found that he had no desire to introduce any thing disrespectful to the noble marquis. But he was quite sure, whatever sum of money that court might think he had earned by the suc-

cessful exercise of his civil or military talents, it would be found more consonant with propriety, and also with justice, that the money should be given to himself, and not placed at the disposal of trustees. One great reason which induced him to wish for the postponement of this question was, the situation in which the noble marquis at present stood; he believed no individual in England was placed in such a situation. Looking at the honourable way in which he had expended his princely income (and if it had not been most honourable he would not have introduced the subject), he conceived that his conduct demanded the most liberal notice, and he did not think it was consistent with liberal feeling to place this money in the hands of trustees. He apprehended that, on the whole of their records, distinguished as they were by princely donations to different individuals, no precedent of this nature could be found, and he would be obliged to any gentleman whose habits of research enabled him to point out one. Placing money in the hands of trustees would be a most inconvenient precedent, and would have the effect of creating trusts on trusts, contrary to the sound principles on which the Company had always acted. They were, he knew, at liberty to award to individuals who deserved well of the Company whatsoever sum they thought fit, on whatsoever principle seemed to them most proper; but in his apprehension, the just course of proceeding was, to grant what they did resolve to give, whether a pension or a sum of money, to the individual who had deserved their bounty, leaving it to himself to dispose of it as he might be inclined; and he had no hesitation, that the most honourable way of guarding the boon would be to place it under the superintending care of the individual to whom it was justly due. He, however, was most anxious that the proposition should for the present be postponed; and when the proper period arrived, although his embarrassments were four times the amount of the sums mentioned in the resolution, if his political conduct carried him fairly through, he would vote for the liquidation of every shilling of them, and the noble marquis should return to this country as independent as he was covered with glory. That would be the honourable mode of rewarding his services, instead of placing this sum of money out of his power, as if he ought not to be trusted, and doling it out to him through the medium of others as caprice dictated. Every person would draw his own inference from such a proceeding. His hon. friend said, this course was adopted in order to perpetuate the memory of those transactions, and to uphold the fame of the family, by

handing down to posterity two or three thousand acres of land; but, in his mind, it was more honourable to a man's offspring, that he should descend to the grave covered with glory rather than incumbered with riches; and their preventing the Marquis of Hastings from laying out the money as he might think fit, would, they might rest assured, produce in the minds of many a feeling very different from that which gentlemen imagined who were favourable to the employment of trustees. To grant it in this manner would be impolitic, and would certainly produce the worst consequences. When he spoke of the embarrassments of the noble marquis, nothing was farther from his mind than to introduce the subject offensively: they all knew that a high and distinguished individual, Mr. Pitt, had his debts paid by the nation: such were his services, such his devotion to the affairs of his country, that the public liquidated all the demands which were made on his estate after his death. He did not propose this as a precedent on the present occasion; he did not assume the incompetence of the noble marquis; he might remain long enough in India to pay the whole of his debts, and then they might reward him with such a sum as would, on mature consideration, be considered adequate to the services he had performed. Having fully weighed the merits of the case, he felt himself called on to oppose the resolution; first, because the proposition was premature, since they were ignorant of the political conduct of the noble marquis; and next, because they were granting this reward to him as a military man, not as a profound and politic statesman: it therefore became a premium to all and every future governor-general to embark in hostilities; they would be taught to think, that the only way in which they could secure a grant of money from the Company was to become invaders and conquerors. It would be said, that the Company paid no attention to the merits of civilians, but that, as in the two or three last instances, they were anxious to reward conquerors. He was aware that the noble marquis had, in a manner the most honourable and disinterested, given up the whole of the prize money to which he was entitled to the army which he had trained and led to victory. He applauded this generous act, and was ready to make up the sacrifice, and even to grant as much again, if it were necessary. It was not the amount to which he objected, but the time when the case was brought forward. For the reasons which he had stated, coupled with those delivered verbally by one hon. director (Mr. Grant), and most strongly expressed in the dissent of another hon. gentleman within the bar, he would op-

pose any farther proceeding at present; and he entreated the court not to be led astray by specious reasoning, to commit a precipitate act, the consequence of which might be most painful. He besought them while it was in their power, to retreat; and to give them an opportunity of avoiding a pledge, which, under the existing circumstances, it was most dangerous to give, he should move, with a view to the postponement of the proposition, "that this question be not now put."

Mr. Gahagan humbly offered himself to the court for the purpose of seconding the motion, and in so doing he should take the liberty of stating those reasons which induced him to adopt this course. He was sorry that the task of stating those reasons had not devolved on some other gentleman better able to give them full force and effect, but so strong and imperative did he feel the duty of submitting to the court the sentiments which actuated him, that on no account could he suffer himself to be guilty of the slightest dereliction of that important duty. He could not but concur, in a great measure, in the justice of the arguments adduced by the hon. director who had dissented from the resolution, and also in the truth of the observations addressed to the court by the hon. proprietor who had moved the amendment; but he thought, without disparagement to the reasons advanced by them, that there were others, and those very powerful ones, which called on the court to pause before they came to a decision on this proposition. If the question before the court was merely to come to a conclusion on the high and transcendent services of the Marquis of Hastings, was there any person who would not concur in placing them amongst the brightest achievements which had been performed for many years? In contemplating that blaze which illumined the hemisphere of English glory, no star could be seen which shone with greater brilliancy than the star of Hastings. While gazing on its brightness, he could not describe it in commensurate language, for its superior lustre dazzled the powers of the mind and weakened their capability of exertion. But they had not met to decide on the greatness of his achievements, their's was a task of a more technical character; they were assembled to consider whether they could or could not legally do a given act. He could not help it, if, from mismanagement, or from a peculiar form of legislation, the Company could not put a finger on this fund from which they wished to grant a large sum of money. Here he hoped gentlemen would give him credit, when he said, he did not mean to contend that even then the Marquis of Hastings was not entitled to remuneration, but he opposed the proceeding at

present, because he was of opinion that they could not remunerate him legally in the way which had been pointed out; and he thought he should convince the court that he had taken up the true view of the subject. He hoped he should not be accused of presumption or arrogance, when he said he thought he could convince them that his exposition of the law was right; and if he could go that length, he trusted, however strong their friendship, however powerful their feeling, however great their desire to hold up to an admiring world a testimony of the Company's gratitude, that they would not violate the law for that purpose, and leave that violation to be rectified on a future day. He saw faces in the court which he had never noticed there before: he saw below him a learned gentleman of known talent; he saw near him an hon. proprietor (Sir W. Burroughs) who differed from him on the exposition of the law: he hoped the hon. proprietor, in the interval of time since they last met, had satisfied his mind on the subject, and had now come down to prove that he was quite wrong in his idea, and that it was ridiculous to listen to his opinion on this important point. He saw around him many gallant and meritorious officers, who doubtless had entered the court that they might speak their sentiments in favour of the noble marquis; but he begged of them to smother those ardent and amicable feelings to which they wished to give vent, if they saw, from the course of the argument, that the present was not the time to pronounce those panegyrics on the noble marquis which they were anxious to deliver, but which perhaps would be more appropriate if reserved for a future period. Having made these few preliminary observations, he should now proceed to view the question in a legal light. The ~~son~~ of the king, which was their last charter, seemed to have watched with the most jealous care the appropriation of the various funds and stocks of the Company. He should here briefly inquire, whether their territorial revenue could fairly be supposed to come within the meaning of the term fund? He thought it could not; but he would, for argument sake, admit that it did. He then requested the court to look at the clause, by which that revenue was appropriated; he asked them more particularly, to look at the preamble of the clause, because learned gentlemen must be aware that it was frequently more important to examine that, in order to discover the meaning of the legislature, than to apply to the preamble of the act itself: perhaps he should say, the preliminary matter, and not the preamble of the clause, but if he made himself understood the phrase was of little importance. The commencement

of the clause was couched in these terms:—"And be it further enacted, that for and during the continuance of the possession and government of the said territorial acquisitions and revenues in the said United Company, the rents, revenues, and profits, arising from the said territorial acquisitions, after defraying the charges and expenses of collecting the same, shall be applied and disposed of to and for the uses and purposes hereinafter expressed, in the following order of preference, and to or for no other use or purpose, or in any other manner whatsoever, any act or acts of parliament now in force to the contrary notwithstanding."

What then was the order of preference? and he begged of every hon. director to attend to that order, when the appropriation of the territorial revenue was attempted to be extended.

First, the territorial revenue was to be expended in raising and maintaining forces, and in maintaining forts and garrisons. Now he would ask, whether the placing £60,000 in the hands of trustees, *in perpetuum*, for the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings and his family, did that go to the maintaining of forces and forts? It was only necessary to state the words in order to come at a correct answer. But then it was said, "if this doctrine be allowed, what becomes of the pensions which we have granted to the widows of our military officers?" He answered, that there was nothing forced or strained in the statement, that those widows were a part of the military establishment of India. They might be paid in this country, but the sum thus appropriated was set off against their territorial revenues in India. Was he without precedent when he said, that those widows formed a part of their military establishment? assuredly he was not. When the secretary at war laid the army estimates before the House of Commons, did not the widows' pensions form a constituent part of them? were they not paid out of the supply granted for the maintenance of the king's forces? It could not therefore be said in this case, that because they could not vote the sum of money now proposed to the Marquis of Hastings, they must therefore cease from paying the pensions they had previously granted to the widows of officers.

The second appropriation was, for the payment of the interest of the Indian debt. He need not make any pause here, to inquire whether £60,000 placed in the hands of those hon. trustees, for the benefit of the noble marquis and family, could be said to be employed in paying the interest of the Indian debt.

The third appropriation of the territorial revenue was, for defraying the civil and commercial establishments of the

Company at their several settlements in India. Here, if it were said that they had given pensions to civilians, persons unconnected with their commercial establishments in India, he could maintain that that circumstance did not make in favour of the legality of the proposed grant, since it did not require any ingenuity to shew that those persons formed a part of their civil and commercial establishment. But how could it be made out, that granting this sum of money to the noble marquis was appropriating it to the support of either civil or commercial establishment? then he would ask this question of the directors, and he hoped to receive a fair and conscientious answer; not the word "yes!" or "no!" firmly and confidently spoken, but a just and well considered answer coming from the heart. An account of the extent of their territorial revenues lay on the table of the directors, and he would inquire, whether they amounted last year, or for several preceding years, to the sum necessary to defray the expenses pointed out by the appropriation clause? Was there sufficient to raise and maintain their warlike forces, to pay the interest of the Indian debt, and to discharge the expenses of their civil and commercial establishments? Let this question be conscientiously answered before they were induced to vote away £60,000 from the territorial revenues. This was an important interrogatory, and deserved to be fairly answered. A few days ago, he heard an hon. director declare that he and his colleagues acted on a principle different from the gentleman before the bar, since they were bound by the sacred obligation of an oath; he hoped, however, that though gentlemen on his side of the bar were not bound by the obligation of an oath, that they were stimulated in the performance of their duty by just and honourable motives, which would impel them, under all difficulties, to pursue what was right. When he said this, God forbid he should suppose that the oath, which the directors took, did not bind them to perform conscientiously every act, which, as directors, they were accustomed to do. He would then ask, whether gentlemen behind the bar did not know that the territory did not yield more than enough of revenue to meet those different appropriations? He would go farther, and inquire whether it did not produce much less than would suffice to defray those various expenses? If it were so, could they, consistently with the oath they had taken, declare, "we will nevertheless charge on the territorial revenues this debt of £60,000 for the benefit of the noble marquis?" But did the provisions of the act of parliament stop here? were those that he had mentioned the only

appropriations? was there not indeed a fourth appropriation? Another part of the clause provided, that after the three other charges should have been defrayed, the overplus should be appropriated towards the liquidation of the territorial debt of the Company, or of the bond debt at home. Had gentlemen, he wished to know, appropriated any portion of the territorial revenue to the liquidation of the territorial debt abroad or of the bond debt at home, after satisfying the other items? He would answer for it they had not so appropriated one shilling, because there was no surplus so to dispose of; if there had been, it would have been the bounden duty of the directors to have applied it in If they had the territorial debt abroad, or the bond debt at home, how the court of directors could propose such a resolution as that which in the very face of these restrictions, they had brought forward, he was at a loss to conceive. How could they think of charging funds already overburdened with this grant to the Marquis of Hastings, which, if it were paid, must be taken from a source devoted by the legislature to other purposes? After this fourth appropriation came the words under which he supposed the court of directors imagined they were authorised to propose the present resolution and to carry it into effect. After the mention of the liquidation of the territorial debt, or of the bond debt at home, the following words were inserted, "or to such other purposes, subject to the provision hereinafter made, as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, shall from time to time direct." Was this indefinite? was this without reference? The difference was to be found, if they looked fairly at the clause, which specifically said, "subject to the provision hereafter made." If then, after having appropriated a proportion of the territorial funds to those purposes, there should annually be left a surplus, what provision was it subject to? that was the point they had next to consider. Had the court of directors conscientiously examined this part of the act, and satisfied themselves in what way they were authorised to appropriate any surplus which might remain, after meeting these four items? It might be matter of great ingenuity to say what provision such surplus would be subjected to; but he would again repeat, was there any gentleman behind the bar who could lay his hand on his heart, and say that, having attended to those four appropriations, as they were specifically stated in the act of parliament, it was afterwards within the power of the Company

to dispose of whatever surplus remained in any way they pleased? He believed he should hardly hear that asserted; but to shew that the court of directors had no right to assume this authority (and here he did not mean to impute to them an undue assumption of authority, they being cognizant of the fact), it was only necessary that they should examine more closely what the legislature had done; it would be found that they had assumed an authority to interfere with that which parliament did not even give itself the power of touching. For the truth of this statement he would appeal to members of parliament who were present, to able lawyers who were within that court, and to some of the most glorious and apt precedents that could be cited in the history of their laws. To speak of a *glorious* precedent would not perhaps sound well in a court of law; but as he was not addressing a tribunal of that description, he might be allowed to use the expression, particularly as he had coupled it with the epithet of apt. Let the court look to the act of parliament settling on the illustrious Duke of Wellington that annuity with which his services had been so deservedly rewarded; let gentlemen examine the act granting to the immortal Nelson that annuity which the gratitude of the nation had bestowed on him; what said those acts of parliament? A precise form of words was used in those and similar acts, by which money was granted to individuals for public services, to members of the royal family, to the Speaker of the House of Commons, or to any other persons, such sums being charged on the consolidated fund. What were the remarkable words regularly coupled with these grants and annuities? He entreated the court to attend to this circumstance particularly: there was always in those cases a reservation of antecedent debts, it was always enacted that all former appropriations of the consolidated fund should be held intangible; therefore, arguing on analogy, if their territorial funds were appropriated to support their military forces, to pay the interest of the Indian debt, and to maintain their civil and commercial establishments, he would maintain that they must hold those appropriations to be completely intangible. If they did not, they would act incorrectly, because they made use of that which by law had been solemnly appropriated. He would call the attention of the court to the act passed in favour of the Duke of Wellington; it set forth, "that in consideration of the great and meritorious services of the most noble Arthur, Duke of Wellington, and that there may be a lasting memorial of public gratitude to him and his family, be it enacted, that £2000 per annum be settled on him, is-

suings, and to be issued, payable and to be paid out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, after keeping and reserving sufficient to pay all such sums of money as have been directed by parliament to be paid out of the same." Here they had only to substitute their territorial revenues for the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and the analogy became manifest. In the one case, as well as in the other, there evidently was a reservation in favour of pre-existing appropriations. When he stated all this, was he doing anything more than the duty of a man who had a strong moral feeling on his mind, that they were proceeding in a wrong course? If they looked to the 53d of the king, it was clear they could not make this grant, since the territorial revenues were hedged and fenced round with specific provisions. Was he asking the court to negative the grant to the Marquis of Hastings? did he say that the noble marquis had no right to a reward? Far be it from him ever to harbour such an idea; but seeing in the case of the immortal Nelson, of the illustrious Wellington, and indeed of all those heroes who had received gratuities from the country, that it was said by the legislature, "you shall be paid such and such sums from the consolidated fund, sufficient being reserved to meet prior appropriations," was there any thing disrespectful, was there any thing inconsistent with common sense in pursuing a similar line of conduct here? Was it not, on the contrary, acting most inconsistently to say, the services of the Marquis of Hastings have been very great, and we will reward him, whether we have any funds out of which that reward can be taken, or not? Were they afraid, as merchants, to look into their accounts and satisfy themselves of their capability? could they, as statesmen, precipitate a measure which might be declared null and void in the course of a few months? were they unwilling to scrutinize the power they possessed, fearful lest they should find that they had no authority to make this grant? They ought not to suffer themselves to be biassed by such considerations. If there were not money enough in this fund to enable them to reward the noble marquis, they ought to seek out some other source from which they might reward him, without breaking an act of parliament. Parliament itself did not presume to grant annuities to Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington, without making the special reservation which he had stated; and much as he admired the services of the Marquis of Hastings, he could not put them in competition with those of the Duke of Wellington. He spoke merely with respect to their active services, not with reference to their abilities; for if the Marquis of

Hastings had been placed in the same situation in which the Duke of Wellington stood, he would perhaps have acted his part as nobly. What he meant to say, was, that he could not consent to grant him any thing from the territorial revenues, which might be denominated the consolidated fund of the Company, until all other claims were paid; in the same way that a special reservation was made for the liquidation of all pre-existing demands on the consolidated fund, before the annuity granted to the Duke of Wellington could be received by him. An hon. and learned proprietor near him (Sir W. Burroughs) knew that, by law, there was a most strict appropriation of the consolidated fund, which could not be broken in upon; indeed every member of parliament must be aware, that when the consolidated fund was directed by act of parliament to be applied to certain purposes, not even the executive government had the power of touching it; the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and those persons who were most deeply concerned in the financial arrangements of the country, had not the power of interfering with this fund, when it was appropriated. Was not the case precisely similar in this instance? If the territorial revenues were already appropriated, could the court of directors divert them to other purposes, the original appropriations not having been fulfilled? the consolidated fund was founded of various duties connected with the excise, customs, and other branches of the revenue. Now if it were said that these could not be disposed of otherwise than was directed by particular appropriations, who would dare to contend that the court of directors had a right to touch the Company's territorial funds to reward the Marquis of Hastings, those funds being subject to similar provisions? An hon. and learned proprietor near him (Sir W. Burroughs), who, beneficially for the public and honorably for himself, filled the high situation of a judge in India, afforded a striking exemplification of the doctrine in support of which he was arguing. How was that learned gentleman paid? out of the territorial revenues of India. Now if the court of directors had the power of appropriating those revenues, he did not think it would have been necessary to pursue the course which had been adopted, in order to defray the salaries of the judges in India. An act of parliament was absolutely applied for, to admit the appropriation of part of the territorial revenues, the payment of the judges. His majesty could not order such a payment to be made: the appropriation of them was so precise that they could not be touched, except by a special act of parliament; but by the 43d, 49th, and 55th of the king, his majesty was enabled

to pay those judges out of the territorial revenue. This seemed to him to be a complete case in point. The king himself, even for the payment of the judges, could not direct an appropriation of those revenues. If gentlemen would look to the 43d and 49th of the king, they would find some very remarkable expressions in the preamble: it set forth, "whereas the increase of territories in the East-Indies requires farther provision, with respect to the territorial revenues there;" and then came those, the appropriation for the payment of the judges, to which he had just alluded. Now if the Company chose to procure a statute with a similar preamble, and then going on to say, "be it therefore enacted that the Marquis of Hastings shall be paid a certain sum out of the territorial revenues," no one could object to the plan, which would be, in his opinion, a very good one; it would be appropriating to the noble marquis that which he had conquered, and he might exclaim, "here the legislature have granted to me a portion of that which I won with my own sword." But the court of directors had no right to assume, because it was an acquisition of territory, that they could appropriate it as they pleased, without the aid of an act of parliament. He had thrown out this suggestion before, and he much regretted that it was not attended to, because he knew that since he stated his opinion the question had created considerable doubts in the minds of individuals, and, he believed, in the mind even of the president of the board of control himself. He did not mean to vouch for this as a fact, but he had heard it loosely stated. He regretted that the hon. Chairman had not announced to the court that the question had been investigated, and the result was, that their fears were groundless, that their doubts were all nugatory, and that they were at liberty to act just as they pleased with respect to the territorial revenues. His doubts, however, so far from having been diminished, had been greatly increased since the court last met, and therefore it was that he had taken the liberty of stating his opinions so fully on this occasion.

Col. *Allan* said, he would not have uttered one word on this subject, but for what had fallen from the hon. director near him, which had been re-echoed in still stronger terms by an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) who had recently spoken. The hon. director said, that this grant would operate as a premium for the governor to wage immediate war; and the hon. proprietor expressed the same opinion over and over again, adding, as he understood him to say, that it was, in fact, a premium for plunder; an expression which he considered a very strong

one indeed. To remove any unfavourable impressions which such declarations might produce, it was only necessary to read the dispatch of the Marquis of Hastings, assigning his reasons for refusing to take any portion of the prize money. The noble marquis said, "I thought it fitting to declare, that when my share of the prize money, as commander-in-chief, was separated from that of the other officers, it should be thrown back into the general stock, for the benefit of the lower classes of the army. This I did, because I think no consideration should exist which might be supposed to induce an individual, uniting in himself the power of commander-in-chief and governor-general, to embark in hostilities unnecessarily."—

(*Hear! hear! hear!*) And (continued Col. Allan) the noble marquis, in this letter, called on the board of control to amend the prize-money act, by the insertion of an additional clause. "It would be right," said he, "to bar, by a special clause, the commander-in-chief in the field, when he also filled the situation of governor-general, from any participation in prize-money. He would thus be freed from any mean imputation of being induced to act with a view to his private advantage."—(*Hear! hear! hear!*) He (Col. Allan) differed entirely from the principles laid down in the eloquent, able, and well written dissent of the hon. director. They were, he conceived, perfectly correct in pursuing the course which was now pointed out to them. The court of directors and the court of proprietors had pronounced an unanimous opinion on the conduct of the noble marquis; the two houses of parliament had voted to him their unanimous thanks; the crown had bestowed honours on him, as it never failed to do on those who were deserving of them; and it now became the East-India Company to give to the noble marquis, what alone they could give, a liberal pecuniary grant. (*Hear! hear! hear!*)

Mr. Grant rose in explanation, and disclaimed entirely having imputed, or intended to impute, anything whatever to the noble marquis. He had not applied his observation to that noble individual. He guarded himself most distinctly, as he conceived, from being misunderstood on that point; and he thought, when the hon. director was so anxious to defend the character of one person, he ought to be a little careful how he attacked another, who was also before the public. He utterly disclaimed any application of the remark to the Marquis of Hastings, or indeed to any other individual. But if the authorities at home adopted the practice of following territorial acquisition with special rewards, might it not in fact be said, that so far as their conduct was concerned, instead of discouraging

raging conquests, it had a tendency the other way. He spoke of *their* conduct, and of theirs only.

Col. Allan said, he was very happy to hear the hon. director disclaim any particular application of the remark. He had not, however, neither did he now impute to him, such an intention. His motive for rising was, because he was afraid that some of the proprietors might leave the court with a wrong impression on their minds, in consequence of the observation which had been made.

Mr. Bosanquet said, he was happy that this business was at length brought before the court, as it was one involving questions of the utmost importance to the interests of the East-India Company. He always came forward with extreme reluctance to address the proprietors, because he was satisfied his powers were not of such a nature as to be likely to command the attention of the court. But whenever he came forward, as he hoped he always did, with a clean heart and clean hands, the proprietors had been kind enough to pardon his errors and to hear his sentiments; and he trusted they would extend the same indulgence to him upon the present occasion. (*Hear! hear!*) Errors they all had, and he was not a man vain enough to believe himself exempt from them. He felt impelled by the justice he owed to his own character, by the respect which he had always entertained for the proprietors of East-India stock, and by what he conceived to be due to their government abroad, to say a few words on this occasion. He would endeavour to be as short as possible; but the importance of the subject was so great, that he feared he could not be as brief as he wished. If this question rested only on the propriety of granting a larger or smaller sum of money; if their decision were to be whether they would give it out of one fund or out of another, he would have remained entirely silent; but as there was a question of infinitely greater importance before them, not only to the body of which he was lately a director, but to the vital interests of the Company at large, he could not suffer it to pass over unnoticed. That question related to the honours and privileges of the body for which he had recently acted as director; it related to the government of the country; it related to matters of infinite importance to the whole of the proprietors. The question was no less than this, whether the East-India Company were invested with sufficient power to govern a great and distant empire, and to apply and appropriate their revenues so as to answer these ends. With respect to what had been done in the court of directors since he had ceased to be a member of it, of course he could have no

knowledge; but proceedings took place before he quitted that court, in which he took a very active part. All those proceedings had not been laid before the proprietors, but he was anxious that they should; because he thought they would clearly shew that the interests of the East-India Company and of the public were not forgotten behind the bar. The proposition to which those proceedings related, the proprietors would naturally suppose was moved by himself; and as they would point out the view in which he looked to this question, and would shew what his feelings on this subject were, he requested that they might be read.

Mr. *Elphinstone* could see no necessity for reading those proceedings.

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, if they related wholly to himself, he would not require them to be read; but they related to the acts of the court of directors, and whether they should or should not be read, would be decided by the pleasure of the court.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, he would not oppose the reading, although he did not see the necessity of it.

The clerk then read as follows :

“ At a court of directors held on Friday the 5th of March, 1819, the Chairman, advertising to the notice given on the 3d inst., stated, that he would, on Wednesday the 10th inst., submit the following resolution to the court.

“ That this court, advertising to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, recommended that the sum of £60,000 be placed at the disposal of the noble marquis, to be vested in lands, in such manner as to the court of directors may seem most advantageous.”

“ At a court of directors held on the 16th of March : The proposition respecting the Marquis of Hastings, of which notice was given on the 5th inst. was, by the consent of the court, withdrawn.”

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, all he intended to be read on this occasion was the proceedings that took place after the letter had been sent to the court of directors by the president of the board of control, accompanied by the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general, with respect to the right of the Company to grant a pension for 20 years.

The clerk then read :

“ At a court of directors held on

Wednesday the 7th of April, 1819 :—the Chairman, in pursuance of the notice given by him on the 31st ult., submitted the following motion, *viz.*

“ The court advertising to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, have resolved to recommend to the general court of proprietors, that the sum of £60,000 be granted to the right hon. Charles Hope, lord president of the court of sessions, the right hon. David Boyle, lord justice clerk, the right hon. lord chief commissioner Adam, the right hon. David Cathcart, Lord Alloway, Thomas Macdonald, Esq., and W. George Adam, Esq., as trustee thereof, in order to its being laid out in the purchase of estates of inheritance in any part of the united kingdom, so that the fee simple of such estates may be settled upon such persons, to such uses and trusts, and subject to such limitations and provisions, as the court of directors, by any resolution to be made by them, shall direct, for the benefit of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, governor-general of India, or the most noble Marchioness, his present wife, and their issue, in such manner as to the court of directors shall seem best adapted to their welfare, and to perpetuate the sense entertained of his lordship's high and meritorious services as governor-general of the British possessions in India.

“ It was proposed to amend the said motion by leaving out all the words after the word ‘ that,’ for the purpose of inserting the following, *viz.*

“ This court views with deep concern the doubts raised by the letter and enclosure of the right hon. George Canning, president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, of the 30th March last, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Company, relative to a grant proposed to be made as a reward for the eminent public services of Marquis Hastings the governor-general of the British territories in the East-Indies.

“ The opinion of the attorney and solicitor general, referred to by that letter, raises doubts which, if well founded, limit the effect and operation of the legislative powers which are to answer the exigencies of a most extensive empire, to the comparatively short term during which the mode of exercising those powers is regulated by the act of the 53d year of the present king's reign, a limitation

which must shake all confidence in the stability of every regulation which has been passed since the creation of the present system of government by the act of the 24th of the king, however much political wisdom may have deemed it essential that it should be understood that several of such regulations (some of which most largely affect the revenue) are immutable and for ever irrevocable.

"The surprize of the court is not less than its alarm, as, from the creation of the present system in 1784 to the 30th of March last, it has been the unquestioned practice of the functionaries in whom the powers of government have been vested, to exercise the powers confided to them according to the exigency of the particular subject (whether rewards for services performed or any other subject) without reference to the period for which the existence of such powers has from time to time been regulated.

"The court cannot but regret the necessity in which they have been placed, of publicly communicating the letter and opinion in question to the court of proprietors, before there had been an opportunity of weighing the validity of the doubts which they disclosed,

"The alternative which has been suggested of raising a gross sum of money instead of an annual sum, would not relieve the difficulty; as the interest of the Indian debt, which would be the consequence of raising a gross sum, must remain a charge on the Indian revenues at the end of the term of years created by the act of parliament, and therefore is open to the same objection as the pension; and moreover the court is confident that the board would not attempt a subterfuge, and give its approbation to what would in effect be a charge certainly to last many years beyond the year 1834, if it should not consider itself authorized to approve a charge of £5000 per annum, which cannot last above five years beyond that period.

"Under these circumstances, the court feels equal difficulty whether to alter their recommendation respecting the grant proposed for the benefit of Marquis Hastings, which would establish the doubts from which so much danger is to be apprehended, or to propose it again to the general court, which, according to the present views of the president of the board of commissioners, would lead to a most inconvenient conflict between that board and the Company; and therefore this court feels itself reluctantly constrained to recommend to the court of proprietors appointed to be assembled the 5th of May next, that all further proceedings be suspended upon the intended grant to Marquis Hastings and his family for the present; and that as early as may be after the new election,

a deputation be formed of five members of the new court of directors, to wait upon the right hon. the president of the board of commissioners, to discuss the points above alluded to.

"The court cannot conclude this subject without subjoining their sincere and anxious hope, that, at a proper opportunity, the able and distinguished services of Marquis Hastings will be brought forward, and be rewarded in a manner suitable to the sense entertained of them; and in the case of his decease, that the Marchioness and his family will experience an equal degree of liberal consideration from the East-India Company."

"The question, "That the original words stand part of the question," being put by the ballot, it passed in the negative.

"It was then moved, "That the following words of the proposed amendment be omitted, *viz.* The court cannot conclude this subject without subjoining their sincere and anxious hope, that, at a proper opportunity, the able and distinguished services of Marquis Hastings will be brought forward, and rewarded in a manner suitable to the sense entertained of them, and in the case of his decease, that the Marchioness and his family will experience an equal degree of liberal consideration from the East-India Company."

"And the question "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the amendment," being put by the ballot, it passed in the negative; and the question "That the words of the amendment, as now amended, stand part of the question," being put by the ballot, it also passed in the negative.

"The court then adverting to the letter from the right hon. George Canning, dated the 30th ult., transmitting copy of a case and of the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general, respecting the legality of the proposed grant to Marquis Hastings of an annuity of £5000 for 20 years, ordered, that it be referred to the consideration of the committee of correspondence."

Mr. *Elphinstone* wished that the farther proceedings should be read.

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, if there were any farther proceedings on the subject, they had taken place since he had quitted the court. What might have induced the court of directors to alter their opinion, as he perceived they had done so, he could not, of course, be aware of.

Mr. *Gchagan* conceived that the whole of the proceedings should be laid before the court. At present they were only partially informed on the subject.

Mr. *Elphinstone* said, the court of directors had taken into their serious consideration the amendment which had recently been read, and they found it dangerous and inexpedient to agree to

it. They then ordered the committee of correspondence to look into the letter of Mr. Canning, and the opinion of the attorney and solicitor-general. They did so, and drew up a proper letter to the president of the board of control. The court of directors thought it most wise and most prudent not to agitate this delicate subject.

Mr. *Bosanquet* had no wish whatever to prevent any further proceedings from being read; he merely begged leave to say, that he called for the perusal of the minutes that had just been laid before the court, in order that the course of proceeding that had been adopted should be clearly and distinctly understood. The proprietors would collect, from the proposition that had been made in the court of directors, that previous to their proceeding with the consideration of this grant, he felt that it concerned the interest of the East-India Company and of the public, that the question which had been raised, and which was of the utmost importance to all the parties connected with it; that was to say, whether the territorial revenues could or could not be charged for a term beyond the limitation of the Company's charter, should be definitively settled. If he were in error on this point, all he could say was, that it was the error of the head, and not of the heart. (*Hear! hear!*) As he rose to state his opinion on this subject, he would, if it were the pleasure of the court, proceed with his speech, after the letter, alluded to by the hon. director, had been read.

The clerk then read as follows:

“East-India House, April 14, 1819.—Sir: We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., conveying to us the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-general, as to the safety of granting to the Marquis of Hastings a pension for twenty years. The court of directors deemed it expedient to lay the same before the court of proprietors, before they proceeded to move the grant; and they were induced to accede to the adjournment of the court, solely on the ground of not having had time to consider what course they ought to take, but without any acquiescence whatsoever in the sentiments contained in that opinion.

(Signed) J. PATTISON,
C. MARJORIBANKS.”

Mr. *Bosanquet* said, he believed the proprietors would find that he was correct in the manner he had placed the proceeding before them; namely, that from the first moment the proposal of giving a sum of money to Marquis Hastings was made, it was negatived by the court of directors, and that this negative was repeated after the receipt of the letter from Mr. Canning.

The court of directors had now, it was true, turned round (but why, he, Mr. B., could not tell, except that the directors had changed), and now proposed what had before been twice negatived, a large sum of money, instead of an annuity. Now he begged leave to state to the proprietors, that, in his humble apprehension, having been ever accustomed to walk strait forward, this was merely a plan to evade the appearance of doing that which the president of the board of commissioners, by the advice of his two legal assistants, had declared they had no right to do. If he had an estate for life, or for a number of years, and he was told that he could not charge it with an annuity beyond the period of possession, and if at the same time he was informed that he could overcome this difficulty by raising a gross sum of money on the estate by loan, could any man say that this was not precisely the same thing? Was it not a subterfuge? Would not the person doing this, in effect, assert a right over the estate for a period longer than he was authorised to do? His distinct opinion, however, was (and he held that opinion firmly, notwithstanding the authority of the two learned gentlemen, which had been brought forward on this occasion), that the court of directors and proprietors, with the acquiescence of one of his Majesty's servants, he meant the president of the board of control, were legally authorised to charge their estate, their territorial revenue; and he thought he might venture to go a little farther on this occasion, and say, if they had no such power to charge that estate, then many of the acts that had been done by the court of directors, since the regulating act of 1784, were null and void. Let the court consider what had been done. All the lands of Bengal, Berar, and Orissa, were at first let out on leases for ten years; afterwards they were leased out in perpetuity; and though this system had not been carried to the same extent in other provinces, still, to a certain extent, it had been going on ever since. If then, they were proceeding to lease out their estates at a fixed rent, without limits, he could not conceive why they could not also charge them with payments in the same way. Grants of almost every kind had been also, from time to time, made; an application of part of the territory, late in the possession of the Peishwa, had been sanctioned for a particular purpose, to the amount of eight lacks of rupees; and he could quote various other instances. If this were the fact, and if their authority extended only to the expiration of their charter, how were those things done, and what would be the ultimate event? Many of those grants were made to men who had greatly served the Company in India; and he hoped the

court would consider the matter well, before they conceded to a principle that would tend to invalidate them. Amongst other things, an ample provision had been made for the gallant officers whose blood and exertions had acquired those territories for the East-India Company. Did the court or the board of commissioners mean to call those grants into question? did they mean to say they would not exist beyond the Company's charter? It was said that those grants were not irrevocable; he knew they were not, no more than the provision made for officers in this country. The Company certainly might revoke them, if they pleased; but if it were decided that the estate could not be charged beyond the period to which the charter extended, then, if those grants were not renewed at that period, they of necessity must fall of themselves. Thinking that a great question was here at issue with respect to the rights which the Company have acquired, under the charter, to those territories; believing that the result might be most serious, both with reference to the privileges and property of the Company, he had given his best attention to the subject, and he felt that he should deserve the execration of every gentleman before the bar, if he gave up, what he conceived to be, their just rights, lightly or inconsiderately. He hoped, however, that in giving his opinion freely on this occasion, he would not be supposed to censure or call in question the opinions which were held, no doubt conscientiously, by others: he merely acted on his own view of the subject; it might be a mistaken one, but he would be guilty of a most gross injustice to his character, and to the interests of those whom he had so long served, if, with the sentiments he entertained, he could have brought himself to have proceeded differently.

It was contended, on the part of his Majesty's government, that the Company were not possessed of sufficient power to charge those territories, which were committed to their care, beyond the period to which the Company's charter extended. He had always understood that a government could only be carried on by the application of two principles, the principles of hope and of fear; fear, which was created by the application of those laws that were made to prevent the strong from preying on the weak, and hope, which was elicited by the display of a double species of reward, honours in the hands of the crown with which they had nothing to do, and pecuniary gratifications which were within their power. The question then, with respect to the grant to be awarded to the Marquis of Hastings on this occasion, was simply this:—was the application of this species

of public reward justified by the nature of the case? was it borne out by the due and proper support that ought to be given to a great and extended empire? He had no hesitation in saying, that if it were given on any other ground than that which he had stated, the Company ought not to have made it, nor ought the board of commissioners to sanction it; but if it did indeed rest on the ground he had adverted to, if it were connected with the support and good government of a distant empire, of what consequence was it from what fund the grant was taken? it would still be a charge on the territory of that empire, and strange indeed must be that principle that would establish that the power of rewarding merit must diminish as the charter decreased in years. He could not consent to an abandonment of the rights of the Company, therefore it was that he had openly stated his opinions, always making this reservation, that he acted only on the sentiments which were the offspring of his own mind, and that he did not mean to condemn those of others.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He had endeavoured on the present occasion, though he knew he was but an indifferent orator at all times, to explain his ideas in the best way he could. He hoped the friends of the Marquis of Hastings would understand most distinctly, that he had not stood forward to endeavour to mar that noble lord's or his family's hopes.—(*Hear! hear!*)—He wished to declare, that though he might doubt (and many persons had doubted) the propriety of the time when remuneration should be made for distant services, he felt an anxious desire from the beginning, looking to the precedents that were before the court, to set the noble marquis in as high a situation as any of his predecessors; farther than that he could not go: to kick down all the rights of the East-India Company, to do that indirectly which it was thought improper to do directly, this he never could agree to. While he was speaking on the subject of the Marquis of Hastings he would state, that in his opinion the noble marquis was personally entitled to receive every consideration possible. He had been placed in a most trying situation, and was obliged to take upon himself a responsibility which none but a great mind could contemplate without apprehension; that responsibility, however, a truly exalted character would never be afraid to hazard under proper circumstances. The conduct of the noble marquis was, in every point of view, most exemplary. He thought, looking to his civil as well as his military proceedings, that he deserved the highest praise and honour that the Company and the nation could bestow on him. There was one point of considerable importance, which

if it had not been so late in the day, he would have noticed at some length; he meant the extension of their Indian territory. They had no right to expect from the Marquis of Hastings, that he would do what, in his (Mr. Bosanquet's) idea, it was not in the power of man to do. When he first became a director of the East-India Company their territories were comparatively small, the number of subjects under their sway at that time was not perhaps above a sixth of their present amount, making a moderate computation; looking to the territories which had since become ours by conquest and by subsidiary alliances (the only difference between which, in his opinion, was, that the one operated by sap and the other by storm), their dominions were now so greatly extended, that if a line were drawn from the mountains behind Delhi to the banks of the Indus, within that space they would be found to possess a population of 60,000,000 of inhabitants. To think of governing so immense a territory by instructions sent out from this country, and keeping it in a state of perfect tranquillity, unless the first principle of the human heart, that of ambition, was extinguished, appeared to him to be futile and impossible. Their military power in India did not exceed 30,000 European troops, their civil power was very inconsiderable. Now he took it, that the great principle which actuated man was the same in all countries; man was the same, whether he wore a hat or a turban, whether he was black or white, still the principle that impelled human nature, that of ambition, was precisely alike in all nations: by this principle of ambition he meant the desire which a man felt to raise himself above the situation in which he happened to be placed, and to assume a more elevated station in the society of which he was a member. This was the principle which led to every thing good, and which also produced every thing that was bad in the world, as the means were good or

bad that were employed to obtain the object. Let the court mark the situation in which their eastern territories were placed. To be governed in quiet, this ruling passion of the human breast must be destroyed and eradicated; every man who resided under our sway, Gentoo or Mahometan, must give it up. In military rank the natives were not suffered to go beyond a certain limited point, and that very low; and in the civil department, they were hardly allowed any employment whatsoever. When they recollected, therefore, that 60,000,000 of inhabitants were to be governed on this principle, was it possible that perfect satisfaction and tranquillity should prevail? It might perhaps be the case when their territories were more restricted; yet it was hardly possible to conceive that human nature, even then, could rest contented with a government of this description. What could be done would, he believed, be done by the Marquis of Hastings to preserve peace and order in their extensive territories; but no human being could prevent their government being viewed with jealousy and suspicion, or could entirely extinguish that craving passion he had described. Whatever opinions, therefore, gentlemen might entertain of the glory which attended brilliant victories in India, or acquisitions of territory, he confessed that he always looked to additional conquests and additional territorial acquisitions with fear and apprehension, rather than with pleasure. He would not trespass farther on the time of the court of proprietors on the present occasion, but would it down thanking them for the patient attention with which they had heard his observations on the important question to which he had felt it necessary to advert.

(To be continued.)

Erratum.—In our last number, page 693, the speech of Mr. Money, the director, respecting Mr. Wilkinson's claim, was erroneously attributed to Mr. Murray.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 25.—Chace's Relief Bill.—On the order of the day for the second reading of Chace's Relief Bill (to allow application to be made to the Carnatic commissioners, for the recovery of certain sums advanced to the Nabob after the act prohibiting such loans had passed), counsel were called in. Mr. Randle Jackson and Mr. Adam were heard for the East India Company against the bill; and Mr. Warren and Mr. Pollock for the bill.

After counsel were withdrawn, the
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bill was, on the motion of Lord Westmorland, read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

26.—Ordination for the Colonies.—Earl Bathurst introduced a Bill for regulating the Ordination of Persons to Clerical Duties in the Colonies. A considerable degree of irregularity had prevailed as to the authority and mode of such appointments. The Bishop of London had usually ordained persons for the colonies, but that practice, though it had long existed, and was, from the necessity of the case,

continued by the bishops on their own responsibility, was, according to the opinion of the crown lawyers, illegal. One of the disadvantages of this defect of authority was, that no means existed of compelling the persons ordained to exercise their clerical functions in the colonies, while their continuance in or return to this country produced a superabundance of candidates for clerical duties. The wants of the colonies, too, as to religious instruction, were consequently very imperfectly supplied. To remedy this evil, it was proposed by the bill to vest the power of the ordination for the colonies in the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London. Provisions were introduced to secure the object of the ordination, and to prevent persons who might be very proper for communicating religious instruction in the colonies, but less suited to that duty here, from availing themselves of the character they had acquired to enter on the cure of souls in this country. In a colony where there was a bishop, it would be required of them, on their return, to produce a certificate from him, otherwise from the governor of the territory, of their good conduct. Regard must also be had to ability, as well as character; it was therefore proposed, that persons returning should not assume the cure of souls in this country, without the permission of the bishop of the diocese. By acts passed in the present reign, bishops duly consecrated were appointed to Canada, Nova Scotia, and Calcutta; these bishops possessed the power of ordination within their dioceses. It was, however, very improper to allow all the individuals ordained in the colonies, for local purposes, to come and officiate in this country; it was therefore provided, that no charge intrusted to such persons should be resigned, without the previous consent of the bishop of the diocese: that permission must be produced here, before authority could be obtained to assume the cure of souls in this country. Another object of the bill was to provide that the bishops of Canada, Nova Scotia, and Calcutta, should not continue to ordain after leaving the sees to which they were appointed.—The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

May 27.—Chace's Relief Bill.—The Earl of Shaftesbury presented a petition from the directors of the East-India Company, praying to be further heard by counsel against Chace's Relief Bill, when in the committee.

June 11.—The colonial ordination bill was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 3.—Account between Government and Company.—Mr. Hume enquired of the chancellor of the exchequer, if, in his

estimates for the year, he had taken into account the large sums due to the East-India Company for services performed at Ceylon, and for other transactions in the east. He believed the amount due to the Company to be very considerable, and this must be applicable to make up the deficiency in the revenue.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had no hesitation in saying that no provision had been made for the sums alluded to. He was not aware in what way the account stood on both sides, but he believed the court of directors were not likely to be very pressing on this subject.

Mr. Goulburn, in answer to a question from Mr. Bennet, said no information had yet been received from the Isle of France respecting the alleged defalcation of Mr. Hook.

June 10.—Colonial Establishments.—Mr. Hume moved for certain papers relating to the colonial system. In his opinion, the establishments of the colonies afforded much room for retrenchment. Since 1795, when we obtained possession of Ceylon, no account of the revenue or expenditure of that colony had been received. Large sums had been annually voted in gross among the army estimates, without any account or information relative to the particular purposes for which those sums were applied. The whole amount of money granted on the estimates for clothing the troops in the colonies was £998,000; the total amount of the troops being 30,000 and some hundreds. Of this whole number of troops about 10,000, or nearly one-third, were stationed in Ceylon. When it was considered that there was not now a single hostile flag flying on the seas to the east of the Cape of Good Hope, it must be allowed that we had immense naval facilities of conveying troops to assist any of our colonies in that quarter in case of a sudden attack, and in case the force was thought inadequate to repel the danger. The finance report of 1817 had set forth, in terms as strong as possible, a recommendation to the government to keep the amount of the forces in the colonies at as low a rate as possible. He should therefore move, 1st, an account of the revenue of Ceylon for the last two years; 2d, a return of the total expenses of that colony for the two last years, distinguishing all the branches and particulars of the expenditure; 3d, a return of the civil officers whose salaries amount to £150 per annum and upwards in Ceylon for the last year, how appointed, and whether executing the duties of their officers in person or by deputy; 4th, a return of the military and staff officers in Ceylon for the last year, with the amount of the pay and emoluments of each. He meant also to move for similar returns

from the island of Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Malta, and the Ionian islands.

The first return from Ceylon was then moved for.

Mr. Goulburn said, he had already expressed his willingness to produce the papers moved for. He was sure the house would approve of his abstaining from entering into a discussion of all the subjects mentioned by the hon. gentleman, as they had embraced various details which ought first to be in the possession of the house. With respect to the Ionian islands, they had an independent legislature; they were, in fact, separate states: so much so, that government had never thought it necessary to call for such accounts from these states. It might, perhaps, be in the power of his Majesty's high commissioner in those islands to call for such accounts, but he thought the house would consider that there was not now any necessity for calling for them.

The four motions were then agreed to for the Island of Ceylon, for the Mauritius, for the Cape of Good Hope, and for Malta, after a few words from Mr. C. Forbes, inaudible in the gallery.

June 16.—Miscellanies.—Mr. Brogden brought up the report on the East-India Postage Act. Agreed to, and a bill ordered to be brought in.

Mr. Lushington brought in a bill to allow the importation of tobacco from the East-Indies, and other places. Read a first time.

June 2.—Navy Estimates.—In a committee of the house, Sir G. Warrender laid before the house the estimates for the naval service of the year, and moved that the sum of £2,483,313. 12s. 6d. be granted for the ordinary establishment.

Sir M. W. Ridley moved an amendment,

for reducing the vote by the sum of £200,000. On a division the amendment was negatived, after which the original motion was put and carried.

The Chairman having proposed the second resolution, namely, that £1,631,628 be voted for defraying the expense of building, rebuilding, and repairing ships of war, wear and tear, and various extra works,

Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that the sum of £65,000, being the allowance for works in Bermuda, Jamaica, and Trincomalee, be deducted from the proposed grant; which was negatived without a division.

Ordnance Estimates.—Mr. R. Ward having submitted the ordnance estimates to the committee,

Mr. Hume, adverting to the expense for the newly acquired colonies, said, that the committee now so much relied on had recommended that Ceylon, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, Heligoland, and the Ionian Islands, should pay their own expenses; yet they were all charged in the present estimate to the amount of £620,000. Why was their recommendation, which was so much attended to when agreeable to ministers, neglected in this instance? Why was not this sum, more than half a million sterling, saved to the country?

Mr. Ward, in reply, observed, that the recommendation in the report of the Finance Committee, to which the hon. gentleman alluded, was a consideration of great national policy, on which his Majesty's government had not yet determined: until which determination, it was of course his duty to propose to Parliament that they should be protected in the usual way.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY,

EXAMINATION, MAY 28, 1819.

On the 28th May a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the college at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the result of the general examination of the students at the close of the term.

The deputation, on their arrival at the college, alighted at the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and all the professors and the oriental visitor.

Soon afterwards, being joined by the Right Hon. George Canning, the Right Hon. Lord Binning, and several other visitors, they proceeded to the hall, where the following proceedings took place.

The list of the students who had gained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read, and a list of those who were

highly distinguished; also lists of the best Persian and Deva-nagaree writers.

Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles delivered an English essay, the subject, "whether the dominion of the Romans was upon the whole advantageous to the nations whom they subdued and civilized."

The students, as usual, read and translated in the Sanscrit, Arabic, Persian, and Hindoostany languages.

Prizes were distributed agreeably to the following list:

List of Students who have obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honorary Distinctions at the Public Examination, May 1819.

Students in their fourth term.

William Richard Morris, the medal in

political economy, ditto in Sanscrit, a prize in Hindustani, and with great credit in other departments.

Francis Anderson, the medal in mathematics, ditto in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Peniston Lamb, the medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

William Simson, the medal in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

James Shaw, prize in Bengalee, ditto in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their third term.

Edmund Holland, prize in mathematics, ditto in Hindustani.

Ross Donnelly Mangles, prize in law, ditto for the best English essay.

David Anderson Blane, prize in political economy, ditto in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

Edward Bradford, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

Alfred William Begbie, prize in Bengalee, and with great credit in other departments.

John Goldingham, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their second term.

John Venn, prize in classics, ditto in mathematics, ditto in law, ditto in history, ditto in Hindustani, ditto in drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

Lawrence Kennaway, prize in Bengalee, ditto in English composition.

George Udny, prize in Persian, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their first term.

Edward Vernon Schaleh, prize in classics, ditto in English composition, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Joseph Alexander Dorin, prize in mathematics, ditto in Persian.

Richard Paternoster, prize in Sanscrit, ditto in Nagaree writing, and with great credit in other departments.

Edward Peplow Smith, prize in Hindustani, ditto in drawing, and with great credit in other departments.

The following students were highly distinguished :

George Antony Smith,
James Davidson,
Robert North Collie Hamilton,
John Gordon Deedes,
Henry Ricketts,
Henry Lushington,
Francis Franco,
Robert Keith Pringle.

And the following passed the examination with great credit :

Charles John Wheeler,

Robert Keith Arbuthnot,
George William Bacon,
John Warden,
Charles Pelham Villiers,
Philip William Le Geyt,
Walter Elliot.

The fourteen best Persian Writers :

Mr. Davidson, prize,	Mr. Jackson,
— Bacon, 2d.	— Lindsay,
— Franco,	— Montgomery,
— Anderson,	— Paternoster,
— Hamilton,	— Schaleh,
— Smith, Junr.	— Williams,
— Dorin,	— Wise.

The best Deva-nagaree Writers :

Mr. Paternoster, prize	Mr. Goldingham,
— Elliot,	— Freeze,
— Franco,	— Williams,
— Venn,	— Bird.
— Udny,	

Rank of the Students leaving College this term, as settled by the College Council, 27th May 1819, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's service in India.

BENGAL.

1st Class.

1. Francis Anderson,
2. James Shaw,
3. Peniston Lamb.

3d Class.

4. George Lindsay,
5. William Popham Palmer,
6. Thomas Reid Davidson,
7. Cornwallis Richard Cartwright.

MADRAS.

2d Class.

Charles John Wheeler.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.

1. William Richard Morris,
2. William Simson.

3d Class.

3. Benjamin Hutt.

The clerk to the committee then read twice the rank of the students leaving college, according to which they will take precedence in the service on their arrival in India ; the first time distinguishing the class to which they belonged ; the second, distinguishing the number in the list.

He afterwards announced that the next term would commence on Thursday the 27th July.

The chairman then rose and shortly addressed the students :

He observed that he had a very pleasing duty to perform, in stating the gratification he derived from the excellent report which he had received from the college council of the praiseworthy conduct and tranquil and gentlemanly demeanour which had distinguished the past term ; that the spirit they had evinced

must prove highly satisfactory to all those connected with the college, as well as creditable to themselves.

He trusted that those who had still some time longer to devote to their studies at the college, would return with the same spirit, and a determination to reap all the benefits which the institution held forth.

He congratulated those who were finally leaving it upon embarking on the first stage of their important duties; he pointed out the advantages they might still derive

from prosecuting their studies on their voyage to India, and concluded with emphatically wishing them all possible success in the honorable career which was now open to them.

The business of the day here concluded.

Wednesday the 14th and Wednesday the 21st July, are the days appointed for receiving petitions from candidates for admission into college for the term which commences on the 27th.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

On Monday, the 30th of November, a meeting of the society was held, when an interesting paper from Capt. Boog, of the Sir Evan Nepean, was read, descriptive of a journey up the Nile to Thebes, Dendera, &c. This account corroborates the testimony of other travellers, that the statue of Memnon is still in its ancient resting place, and that the one shipped by Belzoni for the British Museum was not the real one.

The captain has presented to the museum of the society an Egyptian mummy, enclosed in a wooden case, richly adorned, and in a high state of preservation. He also brought with him two other mummies of equal richness, which may be seen at the theatre.

These extraordinary remains of the science and skill of the ancient Egyptians are probably more than 2000 years old. The art of embalming was well known and practised in Egypt in the time of Joseph, 1689 before the Christian æra, as appears from the last chapter of the book of Genesis, wherein mention is made of the embalming both of Jacob and Joseph. The being put into a coffin was considered as a particular mark of distinction, and hence it is expressly observed of Joseph, that he was not only embalmed, but was put into a coffin also. These antique coffins are still to be seen in Egypt, and consist of stone or sycamore wood; some are said to be made of a kind of pasteboard, formed by folding and gluing cloth together a great number of times, which are curiously plastered, and then painted with hieroglyphics: this is mentioned by Thevenot, Maillet, and most other travellers in Egypt. The coffins in which Capt. Boog's mummies are enclosed are of wood, most probably of sycamore wood, and the paintings and hieroglyphics, both on the outside and

inside, are richly and beautifully done, and have a very fresh appearance.

Mrs. Carnac had sent to the museum the head of a Babee Roosa, for which the society's thanks were voted.

A letter was read from the secretary of the Madras Institution, proposing that the two societies should co-operate.

MISCELLANIES.

Bengalee Journal.—A Brahmin, whose dissertations have excited a vivid sensation, published, some time since, a little tract on the subject of *Suttees*.

The India Gazette says, "We have been informed that this little work has been republished in a newspaper, which for some time past has been printed and circulated in the Bengalee language and character, under the sole conduct of natives. This additional publicity which the labours of Rammohun Roy will thus obtain, cannot fail to produce beneficial consequences; and we are happy to find, that the conductors of the Bengalee Journal have determined to give insertion to articles that are likely to prove more advantageous to their countrymen, than the pompous and inflated productions of a most learned Hindoo, who, we understand, has declared that the cholera morbus can never be overcome, until a general pooja shall be performed, to conciliate the angry deity, by whom this affliction has been occasioned!"

New Route over Land.—A gentleman now in Calcutta, is about to proceed to Petersburg, by a route which we believe no native of England or France has heretofore attempted. After entering Persia, instead of passing by the usual track, through Ghilan and Daghistan, to Astracan, it is his intention to proceed on the eastern side of the Caspian, through the provinces of Korassan and Karami, and the country of the Usbecks, Turcomans,

and Kirgees, round the northern shores of the Caspian, until he reaches the Wolga. It is desirable that there should be adventurous and enterprising spirits to visit countries which have been unexplored by the scientific traveller, and we shall be happy to learn that this gentleman may find, among the wild and predatory hordes he may visit, enough to compensate him for his exertions.—(*Calcutta Monthly Journal*, Nov.)

Cashmir Goats.—The following information respecting the celebrated wool goats from Cashmir has been received from Marseilles, dated May 26:—"These animals, which were at one time supposed to be sheep, at another time goat-sheep, a third time goats, and a fourth time antelopes, are nothing else than real goats, nearly resembling those of our country, in their general conformation, in their movements, and in their habits. Their horns are more or less large, the greater part being straight; there are some, however, turned backward. Their fleece is composed of long hair mingled with short hair, resembling down growing near the skin. On examination it was discovered to be fine, and fit for making a beautiful stuff, when manufactured by expert artists. It cannot yet be determined whether it grows in equal quantity on each animal, at least until the animals are refreshed and accustomed to the climate. The fleece is chiefly white: there is some long black hair growing about the head and neck of some, on others it grows in different spots on the body. Their fleeces are thick, growing very long, and covering even the legs. In consequence of the long journeys, the animals had suffered much; a good number have, however, been preserved by the care taken of them during their quarantine in the lazaretto of Marseilles. They are now scattered in the hills around Allanch, where they breathe much from the use of excellent pastures and good air. M. Anredée Jauhas arrived at Toulon with the remainder of the flock, which is to be brought into France.—(*Paris paper*.)

Packing Cotton.—The geometrical cotton press lately erected at Bombay has advanced a great way beyond the screws and presses which had been previously constructed for this work. The powers of the machine are such that 20 men, with very moderate labour, are able to pack four bales of 336 pounds weight each within an hour; ten of those men only are employed in compressing the cotton, which operation is readily performed by them in six minutes, the machine being so constructed that no increase of manual force is required towards the latter part of the process, although the resistance afforded by the cotton increases above an hundred times

during its compression. The capacity of the receiver or box is above 60 cubical feet, which admits of the cotton being introduced without difficulty. The entire motion of the press perpendicularly is nine feet six inches, and its ultimate mechanical power is as 2000 to 1; hence the force of 10 men employed upon the capstan delivers finally a pressure upon the cotton equal to the strength of 20,000 men, deducting something for the necessary loss of force in the friction of the machine.

Literature encouraged in Europe.—The pasha of Egypt has procured from five to 6000 volumes, to be sent to him from Paris, chiefly on politics, on ancient commonwealths, on the history of Egypt, on Buonaparte's campaigns, and on the new system of education, which he hopes to adapt to Arabic literature.—(*Florence Gazette*.)

Mr. Connor, one of the church missionaries, in passing through Paris to embark for Marseilles, availed himself of an introductory letter from Professor Macbride, to the Baron Silvestre de Lacy. The Baron entered into his views with much cordiality, engaged to correspond with the society's representatives, and furnished him with important information, and with letters of introduction to persons likely to assist in his objects. Much important information has also been transmitted by Mr. Jowett, respecting the state of Abyssinia, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, and Algiers, by which it appears that Egypt is making rapid advances in civilization, and that there are peculiar facilities for exploring the regency of Tripoli and the interior of Africa by that channel, under the bashas of those respective countries.

Orthography of Oriental Words in Roman Letters.—Our readers are aware, that to express oriental words by the limited powers of the roman alphabet, there are several competing systems. Until the concurrence of the literary public can be obtained to the great innovation of employing as many separate characters in writing as there are elementary sounds, not in one language merely, but in all the spoken and traditional tongues which divide the world, all the modifications of articulate sounds of which human speech affords examples, the best system of orthography must be open to partial objections. No one yet has had the boldness to execute a book with the necessary additional characters, though many theories for such a novel enlargement of the alphabet, aspiring to fitness for universal application, have been proposed. Meanwhile, of the modes already in use, great names may be ranged in parties of strong authority for the leading ones. Experience is the best umpire, before whom

the preponderance which originated in favor or fashion must ultimately decline. Not taking upon ourselves to decide which is the superior, we are desirous impartially to record any remarkable accessions to either scale. In the introduction to an excellent edition of the celebrated Persian dictionary, called *Boorhani Qatiu*, just published by Capt. Thos. Roebuck, of the college at Calcutta, that learned orientalist thus states the reasons which guided his adoption: "There are only two systems of orthography that can be deemed consistent or complete; the one invented by Sir Wm. Jones, the other by J. B. Gilchrist, LL.D. My reasons for adopting the system of the latter in preference to the former are these: 1st. Because it is my humble opinion that his system is better calculated to express oriental words in roman characters than that of Sir Wm. Jones. 2d. Because Dr. Gilchrist's plan enables a person either to express Arabic or Persian words in Nagree characters, or Nagree words in Arabic or Persian, for which purpose no provision has been made by Sir Wm. Jones, who appears only to have had in view the representation of oriental words by European characters. 3d. Because Dr. Gilchrist uses different letters to express different sounds, instead of employing the same letters with marks upon them; consequently, his system requires no accents whatever to distinguish long from short vowels, as in Sir Wm. Jones's plan. 4th. Because Dr. Gilchrist's system is more generally known in India than the other, owing to his numerous and valuable Hindoostanee publications in the Roman, Arabic, Persian, Hindee, and Turkish and Nagree characters.—This system being better adapted to express Arabic, Persian, Hindee, and Turkish words, has consequently been used by the late Dr. Hunter, in his valuable Hindoostanee and English Dictionary; it has likewise been used by A. D. Campbell, Esq., in his excellent grammar of the Teloo-goo (or Gentoo) language, published at Madras in 1816. To this I may add, that Dr. Gilchrist's system, with a few unimportant deviations, is used by the following distinguished oriental scholars: Dr. Lumsden, Major John Weston, &c.

Dr. Carey, Major James Mowat, Major J. W. Taylor, Capt. Lockett, Geo. Swinton, Esq., Wm. Butterworth Bayley, Esq., John Bardoe Elliott, Esq., Capt. Russel Martin, and James Atkinson, Esq."

New Metrical Romance.—Mr. John Carter Hay Allen has nearly ready for publication, *Isabel of the Isles, or The Cave of Ilah Vrnag*, a metrical romance of the fifteenth century. It will consist of nine cantos, with notes. The scenery is chiefly in the Heilands and Hebrides.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal, and of the Territories annexed to this Dominion by the House of Gorkha. By Francis Hamilton (formerly Buchanan), M.D. illustrated with Engravings. 4to. £2. 2s. boards.

A Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece during the Years 1801, 1805, and 1806. By Edward Dodwell, Esq. F.S.A. 2 vols. 4to. £10. 10s. bds.

Views in Greece, from Drawings by Edward Dodwell, Esq. F.S.A. Part I. imperial folio. £2. 12s. 6d.

Tales of My Landlord. Third Series. 4 vols. 12mo. £1. 12s. boards.

Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies. By the Rev. Ruding, B.D. F.S.A. &c. 2d edition. rected and continued to the Close of the Year 1818. 5 vols. 8vo., and a separate volume of plates 4to. £6. 6s. boards.

The History of North-Eastern of Discovery, in Chronological Order. By Jas. Burney, F.R.S. 8vo. 12s. 6d. bds.

A Manual of Chemistry, with a prefatory History of the Science. By W. T. Brande, F.R.S. 8vo. £1. 5s. boards.

The Life of Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart. By the Rev. Jas. Baker. 8vo. 8s. 6d. bds. Quarterly Review, No. 41. 6s. Edinburgh Review, No. 62. 6s.

The Waggoner, a Poem; to which are added, Sonnets. By William Wordsworth. 8vo. 4s. 6d. sewed.

The Annual Register for 1818. 8vo. 16s.

Memoirs of the Queen. By John Watkins, LL.D. 8vo. 15s. boards.

Mazeppa, by the Right Hon. Lord By-

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SAADHS.

The following authenticated account of this extraordinary people is contained in a letter from the Rev. Henry Fisher to the Rev. T. Thomason, dated 17th March

1818, published by the Church Missionary Society.

This sketch of the original, and of the received opinions of the *Saadhs* (the virtuous), who have succeeded from the

Hindoo idolatry, was obtained in two conversations from Jysingh, the principal or head man of a division of this sect.

About 160 years ago, Jogee Das, son of Gopal Sing of Bindair, when at an advanced age, had the command of a body of troops in the service of the Rajah of Doolpoor, and was slain in action with the enemies of this prince. His dead body was not suffered to remain neglected on the field of battle, but was miraculously recalled to life, as is pretended, by a stranger, in the habit of a mendicant, whose holy and venerable appearance excited in the mind of the astonished Jogee Das the deepest respect and confidence. The stranger led him away into the solitudes of a distant mountain, and there detained him in the diligent study of those sacred truths which it was intended he should disseminate among the people, when he again returned to the world. As soon as he was judged sufficiently qualified for the labours of his mission, the mendicant stranger returned him to his friends, with a commission, to inculcate the doctrines which he had received. His relatives and friends were astonished at his unexpected return, and flocked round him with exclamations of surprise and joy, saluting him with their wonted phrase, "Ram! Ram!"—"And who," exclaimed he, "is Ram? Oh! understand and learn to know yourselves. The spirit now within me is no longer that of Jogee Das. Behold the testimony to the truth of my assertion!" and immediately addressing himself to a neighbouring neem tree, he caused it to utter articulate sounds familiar to their ears, and such expressions as had formerly been used by Jogee Das himself. After thus miraculously convincing them of the extraordinary powers which had been delegated to him, he proceeded to set before them the special object of his mission, in words to the following effect:—"I am sent to you by the Sut Gooroo," or true pastor, "to give you a proper understanding, and to deliver you from this ocean of error in which you are drowning." They prostrated themselves before him, and kissed his feet. "Stop!" said he, "and hear me. Give all your heart to God. You are vexed by the angel of hell. Oh! wherefore will you remain thus blind! Receive light, and walk henceforth in the way of God. The place of rest is far off, and the path of the world is difficult. He only who is strong and faithful can travel it. To overcome the wicked one is an arduous task: it is to walk upon the edge of a sharp scimitar; therefore seat yourselves in the vessel of the knowledge of the Holy teacher, and you shall be transported beyond the disquieting waves." From this period Jogee Das had many converts to his

opinions among his own immediate relatives and friends; and from among them he selected, as his disciple, one who should assist him in his labour, to convert the people from idolatry to the worship of God as a spirit, and with the heart and life. He chose Bheer Bhau to attend him in a circuit, to propagate his new opinions. At each place, where he met with success, it was his regular habit to find out, on his departure, a trustworthy disciple, to take charge of the young congregation, as to discipline and moral conduct. At Delhi, he appointed Sham Das; at Ameer, Bhooder Das; at Khamslee, Parisjee; at Munorpoor, Manajee; at Bhunondha, Gokul Das; and at Dadaree, Soondur Das. Jogee Das continued his itinerant labour, to propagate his tenets, for twelve years. He departed from this world at Binddee Su, without apprising his followers of his intention, in the following manner. Reclining himself upon the earth, after his usual custom, to repose for the night, he drew over him a large sheet, and was supposed to be asleep. The following morning, however, on removing the sheet, he was no more to be seen, only the ground which his body had pressed was beautifully embellished with fresh and fragrant flowers.

So much for the fabulous minglings in this narrative. The Saadhs appear to possess little or no learning, and very few speculative doctrines; and, indeed, in the simplicity of their minds, hold out the most inviting promise to the Christian missionary. Their hearts are prepared for such an effort, by their spirituality of opinion, in respect to the Supreme Being and the human soul. They profess to believe in one Invisible God, who retains every thing in his own sovereign power, is every where present, and is infinitely merciful, and who, in this exceeding mercy, sent the Sut Gooroo to enlighten poor ignorant men. This Sut Gooroo, who instructed Jogee Das in the knowledge of the truth, they esteem as the immediate chela, or pupil, of the Supreme Being.

They also exclude from their religious system all the Hindoo deities, reject with abhorrence the use of images, and hold the incarnations of Vishnoo to have been great conquerors, or some disinterested and famous benefactors of mankind, by whom they have been idolatrously exalted into the seat of God. They consider pilgrimage as folly; and have no faith whatever in the efficacy of ablutions, neither do they practise them at all, except for the purpose of cleanliness. Jysingh smiled very significantly, on being asked what he thought of the Ganges and the Jumna: he said they were very useful rivers, and should be considered merely as objects of notice whereby to call to mind the goodness of God. They do not receive the

doctrine of transmigration, or pretend to any authentic knowledge of the creation of the world. They fully expect future judgment, which will establish the virtuous and holy in a state of uninterrupted happiness, but will doom the wicked to dreadful torments, whereby they shall expiate the sins which they have committed in this world. The duration of the punishment of the condemned will, however, be increased by the nature and provocation of their respective crimes; and eternal happiness will be the final issue of all things. The Sut Gooroo will be visibly present at the great day of account; but they do not seem to anticipate any benefit from his intercession in their behalf, or to have any notion of atonement but that of their own sufferings. For divine worship they have no temple, but a hut called Jumlu Ghur, usually situate in the village where the elder of a congregation may happen to reside.

Jogee Das arranged for his people, that they should meet weekly on Saturdays; on which days they were to lay aside all kind of labour, and in the ensuing night to pass the hours in praise of and prayer to God, and in religious meditation. The Saadhs, however, being principally poor labouring men, hardly bested for daily bread, found that so frequent an interruption to their means of support for themselves and families could not be conveniently submitted to; and, therefore, in the course of time, a monthly meeting was substituted for their former weekly one, and they now assemble only on the day of every full moon.

The simplicity of this meeting is very interesting, and cannot but strike us with its similarity, in some respects, to our sacramental feast. The whole of the Saadhs who reside at a convenient distance, females included, assemble at the nearest Jumlu Ghur; each person furnishing, according to his means, flour, ghee, milk, or sugar. Part of the congregation is employed during the day in making these materials into bread, while others converse on the affairs of the community, or investigate any complaints that may be brought forward against their people. In the evening the bread is placed upon a small elevation in the Jumlu Ghur, and after a short extempore prayer, divided among the guests. A vessel containing sherbet, called the "cup of fellowship," is also passed round, and the remainder of the night is spent in rehearsing verses in praise of the Sut Gooroo, and listening to the legendary stories of their founder, and directions for their moral conduct in life.

Any member convicted of immorality is precluded from participating in their food,

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or associating in their worship. Excommunication is their special punishment; the duration of this discipline being wholly regulated by, and proportioned to the atrocity of the offence.

Besides these monthly meetings of the various district divisions, there is a general annual assembly in the month of March; the spot determined by its local convenience. Last year it took place at Delhi, at the time when Anund met with them in the tope, or grove; and, this this year, they will assemble at Futtighur. The business of this public meeting corresponds with that of the monthly, their special object being to canvass the morals of the whole party and to investigate the conduct of the members.

The Saadhs have no regular order of priesthood. That man who, in each division, happens to be considered most respectable, who can read, repeat their hymns, and relate their traditions, is constituted their chief, though always with limited authority.

Their moral precepts appear to be of an excellent character; forbidding falsehood, dishonesty, all dissolute practices, and flagitious actions. They are directed to earn their living by honest industry; and are never to eat the bread of idleness or to receive presents.

Their nuptial rite is simple, all unnecessary expense being scrupulously avoided. Polygamy is never allowed, and even widows are forbidden to unite with a second husband; while persons of different trades intermarry without the least hesitation, there being no difficulty in taking a wife from any with whom an agreement can be made.

As they are taught to esteem the soul the immortal part of man, and as of the greatest value, they have no prescribed mode of disposing of their dead. Formerly the bodies were cast into the jungle, to be devoured by the wild beasts; to this succeeded the practice of interment, but at present they usually consume them with fire, or cast them into the adjacent rivers. When on their way to the funeral pile or rivers to dispose of their dead, instead of the words pronounced by Hindoos, "Ram! Ram! Sul hum!" they substitute, "Attend to your devotions!" They know nothing of any rites for the repose of the departed soul; but believe that it is either happy or miserable, according to its conduct while in the body, and that at the future great day of judgment body and soul will be reunited.

Much anxiety prevails among them respecting a due preparation for this awful day of judgment; but their present, indeed their only stay, seems to be derived from their own devotional exercises; and when their consciences are distressed

through falls into sin, their consolations are drawn from the same source, trusting that they will secure (if accompanied by strong determinations never again to do what they ought not to do) complete reconciliation with God. The conviction upon their minds seems settled, that a rigid performance of their several duties will certainly secure them future happiness; and yet, with much apparent humility, they acknowledge themselves sinners.

Books appear to be very scarce among the Saadhs. Jysingh has with him two small ones, containing fabulous stories and songs in verse. They are ill transcribed, in the common Nagree character, and the paper much worn. The language is the current one of the Hindoos, having very few Arabic or Persian words. They make no pretence that these books contain the writings of Jogee Das. Any Saadh, believing himself to be under the influence of that same divine spirit which they suppose to have inspired their first founder, is at perfect liberty to offer his own productions at their religious assemblies for public repetition; and so long as they are moral, and not in contradiction to their received opinions, they will not be objected to.

A tradition obtains credit among them, that after a lapse of thirteen ages, according to calculation, the Shudh Sut will rapidly increase, and that eventually the whole population of Hindoostan will embrace their tenets.

When a Hindoo, no matter what his caste may be, is disposed to become a convert, he is expected to submit himself implicitly to the guidance and instruction of an experienced Saadh, for a considerable time. If, in the course of this probationary trial, just reason shall appear to approve his motives and his conduct, he is publicly presented with a cup of cold water, a draught from which constitutes him a Saadh. He still retains his own name; but is thenceforward admitted into the fellowship of their communion.

The Saadhs are very scrupulous concerning meats, eat no animal food, drink no spirits, and will only receive water from the hands of a Saadh. They dress like the Hindoos; the men always wearing a white turban.

The Hindoos generally seem to know very little about these people; and, indeed, to every body to whom I have mentioned them, they appear quite a new object of interest and attention. They have been erroneously supposed to be a branch of the Joinus.

The Saadhs are familiarly acquainted with the numbers and places of residence of their own people; Jysingh, from memory, mentioned about thirty villages

and towns where Saadhs reside, and particularized the various families of each place. In the direction of Bengal, there are not, so far as he can tell, any Saadhs below Mirzapore. He has heard that some few are to be found in the Deccan, but cannot speak with any certainty.

"Three or four" years ago, (Anund heard, in the Tope, "five or six,") a copy or two of the Serampore translation of some of the Gospels were brought from Hurdwan, by some of their persuasion, who had visited the fair. Of the spirit or proper meaning of the contents of these books, however, they knew very little, till, about ten months ago, some passages were read to them and explained by Anund Messeeh. At first a good deal of superstitious apprehension deterred them from meddling with religious matters; a fanciful persuasion also having taken possession of their minds, that, if they should shew any willingness to listen to christian instruction, we should, in propagating our tenets, use like instruments and means with the Mahomedans, for whom they retain a rooted antipathy. As they have, however, obtained further information, their prejudices are considerably abated; so much so, indeed, that they are very ready to receive and to use our books, and to listen to Anund's comments. Jysingh stated his readiness to undertake, with assistance, to read to, and to teach to read, the children of the Saadhs; who are all very anxious to learn to read and write, whenever any opportunity presents itself. Jysingh is also of opinion, and indeed has no doubt, that many Saadhs will attend, when leisure from their agricultural or other pursuits will allow, to hear the gospels read; as in some places, where they have the books, has been already done.

In consequence of these communications, (the whole of which I laid before Mr. Metcalf, and who himself conversed a good deal both with Anund and with Jysingh,) our new friend was engaged to set about the establishment of a school in the village of Kowaly, where he resides; I undertaking to send Anund to assist in the outset. On Anund's arrival, in the first week of January, he found that Jysingh had commenced his little school. It was, however, but thinly attended, there being only seven young children, daily scholars, who learn the alphabet, tracing the letters with their fingers in the sand: but when evening affords an opportunity, by respite from labours, both Saadhs and Jats assemble, to the amount of thirty men and children, to hear the old Saadh read aloud a chapter from one of the gospels; after which they generally apply themselves to learn their own mode of multiplication. The

Tumeendu of Kowaly, a Jat, has given a shed for their assemblies.

Anund informs us that the opening of the school was considered an important event. To ensure to it prosperity and permanency, the inhabitants had, previous to Anund's arrival, consulted an astrologer, that the commencement of the school might be under the auspices of a happy conjunction. He fixed on the 27th of December last.

Some Brahmins in the neighbourhood have expressed displeasure; considering the selection of the Saadhs as teachers, to the seclusion and neglect of themselves, as a very unfair and ill-judged preference, since the communication of the rudiments of learning should, in their opinion, have remained their exclusive prerogative. It is not improbable that the strange opinions which have been propagated in the immediate neighbourhood of Kowaly, and the adjacent villages, have their origin in the dissatisfaction and consequent misrepresentations of these Brahmins: some of the people having taken up an idea, that unworthy and interested motives have prompted this plan of education; and that, so soon as the children may be found qualified for their destined occupation and employment, the parents will be forcibly deprived of them. Time, however, will shew the folly of such imaginations. In the mean while, we try to go quietly forward.

As Anund has been repeatedly cautioned, not to let his warm imagination delude him into any exaggerated representations of what he may deem worth observing and communicating, I have no hesitation in believing this statement.

CHUNAR.

A letter from Benares, dated 24th March 1818, states that the subscription for a new church, at the station of Chunar, was proceeding under the happiest auspices; the Marquis of Hastings having given 1000 sicca rupees.

MEERUT.

Baptism of Two Natives.—In addition to Anund Messeeh, with whom our readers are acquainted, the Rev. Henry Fisher, chaplain at this station, has baptized two other natives, named Buhadur and Praeme. Under date of March 17, 1818, he thus writes respecting them:—

"They are both of them very stedfast. Of Buhadur, I think very highly. In consequence of his becoming a Christian, the parents of the children withdrew a great portion of his pupils. I continue him, however, still there; as there are seven men who come daily to him to hear the Scripture, and five others who diligently study the Scripture with him."

CALCUTTA SCHOOL SOCIETY.

On the 24th of July 1818, several gentlemen, members of the Calcutta School-Book Society, held a meeting, for the purpose of considering whether the objects of that institution would not be further promoted by the establishment of a School Society. It was accordingly agreed, to request some of the members to prepare the plan of such an association. On the 1st of Sept. following, the plan was submitted to a general meeting, which was very respectably attended both by the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta. On the motion of the Lord Chief Justice, John Herbert Harington, Esq. took the chair, and the proposed society was, after some discussion, established. We extract two of the principal regulations, stating the objects of the institution:—"2. That its design be, to assist and improve existing schools, and to establish and support any further schools and seminaries which may be requisite, with a view to the more general diffusion of useful knowledge amongst the inhabitants of India of every description, especially within the provinces subject to the presidency of Fort William.—3. That it be also an object of this society to select pupils of distinguished talents and merit from elementary and other schools, and to provide for their instruction in seminaries of a higher degree; with a view of forming a body of qualified teachers and translators, who may be instrumental in enlightening their countrymen, and improving the general system of education.—4. That the committee, inclusive of official members, consist of twenty-four persons; of whom sixteen to be Europeans, or their descendants, and eight natives of India; and that five members constitute a quorum.—5. That a European recording secretary, a European corresponding secretary, two native secretaries, a treasurer, and a collector, be appointed, who shall be ex-officio members of the committee. In a few days after the formation of the society, upwards of 6000 rupees were received in donations, and more than 3,500 in annual subscriptions; of which nearly a fourth part was contributed by natives. The funds have since been greatly augmented.

Officers of the Society.—Treasurer, Joseph Baretto, Esq. sen.—European Recording Secretary, Licut. Francis Irvine.—European Corresponding Secretary, Edw. Sheffield Montagu, Esq.—Native Secretary, Mowluee Mirza Cazim Ulee Khan.—Collector, Stephen Laprimaudaye, Esq.—The European secretaries hold similar offices in the School Book Society. The second native secretary was to be selected from the native members of the committee.

**TURKISH NEW TESTAMENT PRESENTED
FROM PARIS.**

At the fifteenth anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, on the 5th of May, Professor Kieffer, of the university of Paris, who is also interpreter of

oriental languages to the King of France, presented to the meeting the first fruits of his learned labours on behalf of the Society: copies of the Turkish New Testament just completed under his care at Paris.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE intelligence from British India, resting only on private and demi-official authority, and comprehending no great event, requires no elaborate summary.

In the Nagpore territory and its borders, active operations still continue, for the double purpose of reducing Appa Sahib, and of preventing dislocated wrecks of the Pindarree hordes, and other desperate adventurers, from reinforcing him. In the prosecution of this partisan warfare, one of the principal incidents is the discomfiture of Ghasee Doss, Byragee, and Noor Mahomed Khan, seeking with less than 300 followers to form a junction with Appa Sahib; so near has the diminishing angle of the enemy's resources receded toward the vanishing point.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Operations of the Army—Private and demi-official Intelligence, published in India.

BAJEE ROW.

"Bajee Row, the Ex-Peishwa, arrived at Muttra on the 19th of November, and is to proceed on to Bataur, near Cawnpore, about the 10th December. The 2d batt. of the 19th N. I., which escorted him, is ordered back to Rajputtana, but 14 russullah of Skinner's horse accompany him to Bataur."

APPA SAHIB, AND TERRITORY OF NAGPORE.

Chouragurh.—"Our letters from Husseinabad, dated the end of November, give accounts of an attempt having been made to retake the fortress of Chouragurh by the Goands, headed by a chief named Chin Sah: happily they did not succeed. The fort had been very unhealthy all the rains, and the officer in command was allowed to go into cantonments two days before the attack, in consequence of severe indisposition. The Goands, who appear to be on the watch, took this opportunity of endeavouring to get possession of the fort, when there was no European officer to direct the exertions of the sepoy,

and appeared before it, on the morning of the 24th, 3000 in number. Only a small party of a havildar and sixteen sepoy were in the town, and about 150 in the fort. The town was soon occupied by the enemy, and the havildar being completely cut off from the fort, took post in a pukka house, and defended himself in the most gallant manner against a host of assailants, until all his ammunition was expended, one of his brave little party killed, and himself and four Sepoy wounded. At this critical juncture a rissaidar, belonging to Capt. Robert's corps of Rohilla cavalry, very intrepidly went with a party to his assistance, and giving to each sepoy five pistol cartridges, brought them through the enemy in safety. Forty of their opponents are said to have been killed in attempting to intercept them. During the whole of the day and night the party in the fort kept the enemy at a distance, though the Goands made an effort to storm three times successively. About seven o'clock next morning, Lieut. Brandon of the 23d, with Lieut. Bacon of the 10th, and Dr. Phillott the surgeon of the former corps, and 200 sepoy, arrived at the scene of action, joined by 300 of the Rohilla cavalry. They found the enemy strongly posted on a hill, between the town of Chowgaon and the fort. The cavalry were directed to surround them, as well as the nature of the ground would admit, and the infantry to attack them in front. The hill was carried in a very spirited manner, after a few volleys from our sepoy, who pursued the flying Goands in every direction. Besides the 214 killed, there were between three and four hundred wounded by the infantry alone.

"The head of the deserter from the 22d, before-mentioned, was severed from his body by the indignant sepoy."—(*Calcutta Gov. Gazette, Dec. 24.*)

"The firmness of the havildar, and gallant conduct of the sixteen sepoy, unsupported by the presence of an European officer, is highly deserving of praise, attacked as they were by a formidable number of desperate men. The Goands on this occasion displayed the greatest boldness, proceeding against a fort of

considerable strength, defended by troops from whom they have invariably fled on the plain, though outnumbering them in a tenfold proportion."

Chandah Prize Money.—"It is reported that the Nagpore government has liberally granted to the troops which captured Chandah, a donation equal to six months' batta; and that Major Logie, of the 19th regt., is allowed to receive the usual per centage on about four lacs of rupees, found the day after the fall of that place, and which had been restored to the Rajah's treasury."

Affair of Futthipore.—"In addition to the successes above noticed, we have just received information of a gallant affair conducted by Capt. Roberts, of the Rohillah cavalry. On the 28th of November, about nine o'clock, he received intelligence of the advance of the enemy in strong force. On reaching Futthipore he was met by two large bodies, principally infantry, who had moved round the village, and had nearly united. A feint was made to charge their left column, which gave him more time to near the right one, which he immediately attacked with great impetuosity, notwithstanding the difficulties of the ground, intersected by nullahs and covered with jungle. This portion of the enemy was soon dispersed and a great number of them killed. Capt. Roberts then re-formed his men, and crossed a broad nullah between him and the town, which he scoured in all directions, driving the enemy from their posts, and killing all that came within their reach. A body of Arabs planted their colours in one of the streets. It was from the nature of the site of Futthipore (the houses of the three Rajahs being built on raised situations) impossible to keep the horsemen in the town; indeed two of the houses were occupied by the enemy's troops. Capt. Roberts therefore withdrew them, and mustered the infantry, which by that time had come up. Twenty-five men were present.

During this spirited affair the conduct of the chief Rajah appeared to be rather ambiguous. He did not fire a single shot: and the number of men with him being sufficient to protect him against any effort that might be made by Appah Sahib's adherents, Capt. Roberts returned to Bundelcund, especially as there was no encamping ground free from jungle between that place and Futthipore.

To provide against the possible contingency of the Rajah's joining with the followers of Appah Sahib, reinforcements were immediately ordered by Col. Adams to the aid of Capt. Roberts, consisting of the left wing of the 22d regt., with one 12-pounder and one howitzer.

The whole of the enemy's force is esti-

mated at 4000 men, Patans, Arabs, and Goands. Chin Sah, Mootee Koah, a relation of Cheetoo's, and a Mahratta chief, are said to be with them.

Futthipore consists of three villages, each of which has a pukkah house, tiled, belonging to the three several Rajahs.

The temerity of the enemy is conceived to arise from the great distress which must now prevail in the hills for provisions; perhaps coupled with the object of facilitating the escape of Appah Sahib to the westward.

A letter of the 6th inst. states, that Capt. Roberts had attacked and completely driven away the enemy from Futthipore, on the morning of the 4th. The loss of Appah Sahib's adherents is said to have been very heavy. We had only thirteen wounded. The ground was so difficult, that he could not pursue the fugitives beyond the first hill. He has, however, taken or destroyed all the grain the enemy had collected.—(*Ibid.*)

Pagara Ghaut.—Extract of a letter, dated Camp Omrait, 28th Dec. 1818:—"Capt. Pedler having received intelligence of the approach of Ghasee Doss, Byragee, and Noor Mahomed Khan, with the remainder of the late garrison of Bongaghur, consisting of Gosaias and Pindaries, between 2 and 300, for the purpose of forming a junction with the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, moved on the morning of the 7th, leaving the camp standing; and, after a march of 28 miles, fell in with the enemy, strongly posted in the Pagara Ghaut. An indication of a move amongst them determined Capt. Pedler on an immediate attack with the squadron of the 8th Bengal cav., under Cornet Skipton, and a party of Nagpore auxiliary horse: the result was completely successful, 70 having been killed, besides several wounded and prisoners, together with their standards and baggage, which fell into the possession of the detachment. In this affair the greatest gallantry was shown by Cornet Skipton and squadron of the 8th Bengal cav., as also by the party of Nagpore auxiliary horse, in charging and carrying so formidable a position, the Suckley river and a deep nullah, covering the enemy's position; across the latter, they were obliged to file to the attack and ascent of the Ghaut possessed by the enemy; also in the persevering pursuit by Cornet Skipton through a pass of the greatest difficulty. The detachment of Madras inf., under Lieut. J. James, of the 1st reg., were close at hand, and completed what the cav. had so nobly begun, in possessing themselves of the Ghaut, &c. whilst the pursuit commenced."

Detachment Order.—Capt. Pedler offers his best thanks to the detachment on the affair of yesterday, when the greatest gallantry was displayed by Cornet Skipton

and the squadron of the 8th Bengal cav., in the charge and total discomfiture of the enemy, strongly posted in the Pagara Ghaut, as also for his persevering pursuit through a pass of a most difficult nature. His thanks are equally due to Lieut. James and the detachment of Madras cav., for their prompt and cheerful support after a march of 28 miles, and in possessing themselves of the pass. Capt. Pedler begs to assure the detachment, that he conceives it a duty incumbent on him to bring these circumstances to the notice of his superiors, and the earliest opportunity will be availed by him for so doing.

SCINDIA'S TERRITORY.

The court of Scindiah is reported to be in a state of great division and broil, and it is thought that it will require a very different description of troops to that of their regular cavalry, under native officers, to keep it in any kind of order.—(*Calcutta Journal, Dec.*)

MALWA, AND BANKS OF THE NERBUDDAH.

Lohaur.—By a hasty account written from the field, dated Lohaur, 10th Dec., we learn that a detachment of our troops arrived before that village at day-break. A party of coolies, against whom they had been sent, were in the place, strongly posted; these were immediately attacked with great spirit and gallantry, and after a bold resistance driven from their fastnesses. The action was still carrying on in the ravines when the letter was written. Our loss in killed is stated to be very small; amongst those wounded we are sorry to find mention made of Lieut. Schimper, severely.—(*Bombay Courier, Dec. 19.*)

Kaira.—The two flank companies of the 1st batt. 8th reg., a squadron of N.C., a detachment of artillery, and the pioneers, marched under the command of Col. Stanhope a few days since against the coolies, and to surprise a town called Loen, which place they attacked early on the morning of the 10th. The enemy behaved very gallantly, and held out a bold and determined resistance; however, they were soon driven out of the town, and obliged to take refuge in the ravines and other places of shelter, still keeping up the contest; whence the accounts reached us. The force expected to follow up the enemy and renew the battle the following day. Our loss has been very small; the adjutant of the 8th was badly wounded in the back, but the ball has been extracted and he is doing well; the enemy's loss is considerable, and many prisoners taken.—(*Bombay Gazette, Dec. 23.*)

Malwan District.—We learn from the gazette that some disturbances have taken

place in the Malwan district. As our territories in that quarter have been lately much augmented, every piece of information connected with the native chiefs of that country acquires increased interest. The *Bombay Gazette*, of Dec. 19, gives the following summary of the state of affairs there on the authority of an intelligent friend.

The Koodall Prant, commonly known by the name of the Sawunt Warree state, from the family name of the chiefs, was some years since a district of the annual revenue of six lacks, but now of less than half that value; it is inhabited by a race of Mahrattas, born to plunder and piracy, and owning no authority but the Sirders under whose banners they enter to follow the profession of bandits. The ostensible sovereign of the state is an infant, and the regency is vested in the hands of Dhoorgabhae, the second wife of Kaim Sawunt Rajah, who died in 1803, and whose chief wife was Lucksimbhae, sister of Mahdowjee Scindea, and aunt to the present sovereign of Ougein.

A prior intermarriage had taken place between the Sir-Dessaix of Waree and Scindia's family, through whose influence at Delhi the peacock's plume and regal title had been conferred on them, and the Sir-Dessaix assumed the designation of Rajah of Koodall, which not being authorized by the Colapore Rajah (the 2d branch of Sevajee's House), within whose limits of sovereignty this independent state existed, a war for many years was carried on with the most horrible inveteracy and inhumanity on both sides. After the death of Kaim Sawunt in 1803, the sovereignty passed to Bhow Sahib, the adopted son of the Rajah; who was caused to be murdered by the machinations of Luckshimabhae and Dhoorgabhae; from which period nothing but bloodshed and murder, civil war, and foreign invasion existed for seven years. The Colapore Rajah's troops and Appah Dessaix of Nepaunee obtained possession of the whole open country and forts; and all the Sirdars were expelled the country except Chundroba, Jaghirdar of Banda, who held the jungle, and by persevering in a desultory warfare, in which fortune always was his friend, he, after many years struggle, drove the enemy from the country, restored the Rajah, and generously reinstated the fugitive Sirdars in their jaghirs and forts. The treaty of Mahdewghur was signed in 1812, between the British government and Phond Sawunt Rajah; by which Vingorla was added to our possessions in that quarter, and engagements of reciprocal amity entered into. Within a month after the treaty was signed, the Rajah expired; and Dhoorgabhae

Ranee was, by a majority of the Sirdars of the state, declared regent and guardian to the two young princes. Chundroba Sirdar opposed the nomination of Dhoorgabhae, and several campaigns have taken place between him and the Rance's party, headed by the Sir-Subedar, Sumbajee Sawunt, Killedar of Rance; who, in 1816, was completely driven out of the open country and obliged to confine himself to Rance. The Rance Dhoorgabhae was however treated by the victor with respect; and an understanding having been brought about, peace was restored. The troops of the Sir-Subedar and of Babnah Gopal, Killedar of Newty, being but badly paid, support themselves by plunder; and the repeated acts of aggression on the Company's districts, murders committed, and unarmed Ryots inhumanly wounded, for which no satisfaction could be obtained, have at length roused the forbearing temper of the British government to put a stop to such disgraceful insults. For five years past our relations with that state have been completely undefined: peace it could not be with brigands; war it was not on our part, although it has been necessary to maintain a warlike attitude on their frontier, and a field force has been constantly on the alert in the Malwan districts. What the course will be that government will pursue, time will disclose. Three distinct ones present themselves: 1st, to make Chundroba the guardian to the young prince, and deprive the other Sirdars of the authority; 2d, to take possession of the country, as forfeited by every system of policy; or 3d, to support the pretensions of a young man who has lately appeared as the murdered Bhow Sahib, and states that he was preserved through the connivance of a jemadar of horse to whom he was delivered for assassination.

Relations with Native Powers — Unofficial.

DELHI.

Dec. 20.—Sir David Ochterlony has taken charge of the residency, in succession to Mr. Metcalfe. To the regency of Delhi Jeypoor is now annexed; and Sir David is, besides, to command the third division of the grand army.

CALCUTTA.

Political.—Official.

STANDARD CURRENCY.

[Abstract.]—A.D. 1818. Regulation XIV, for altering the standard of the Calcutta Sicca Rupee and Gold Mohur, and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those Coins; passed by the Governor-General in Council, on the 24th Dec. 1818.

Preamble.—The high standards esta-

lished for the gold mohur and sicca rupee having been found productive of many inconveniences both to individuals and the public, inasmuch as they are ill calculated to resist the wear and defacement to which coins are necessarily exposed; and as they are only to be obtained by recourse to the expensive process of refining, which diminishes the productiveness of most sorts of bullion imported into the Company's territories; it has been resolved to rescind the provisions of former regulations, relative to the standard of the gold mohur and nineteenth sun sicca rupee, and to coin in future money of the proportions hereafter specified. As the reduction in the value of the sicca rupee, from its being in a great measure the money of account both in private and public transactions, would necessarily change the terms of all existing contracts, and might be productive of embarrassment and trouble, it has been determined to leave the rupee unaltered in value. The new Calcutta sicca rupee will consequently contain the same quantity of fine silver as that heretofore struck, and being of the same intrinsic value, will circulate on the same terms. The mint proportions of silver and gold being, it is believed, inaccurately estimated at present, and it being also desirable that an uniformity in this respect should be introduced at the three presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, it is thought advisable to make a slight deduction in the intrinsic value of the gold mohur, to be coined at this presidency, in order to raise the relative value of fine gold to fine silver, from the present rates of 1 to 14,861 to that of 1 to 15. The gold mohur will still continue to pass current at the present rate of 16 rupees. For the objects above enumerated, the following provisions are enacted to be in force from 1st January 1819.—

II. 1. So much of Section II. Regulation XXXV, 1793, as fixed the weight and standard of the nineteenth sun sicca rupee and gold mohur, is rescinded. 2. The weight and standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and gold mohur shall be as follows:

	<i>Grs. weight.</i>	<i>Gold.</i>	<i>Alloy.</i>
Gold mohur	204,710	187,651	17,059
Half ditto	102,355	93,825	8,529
Quarter ditto	51,177	46,912	4,264

III. All Calcutta sicca rupees and gold mohurs of the weight and standard specified in Section II., which may be coined in the Calcutta mint after the 1st Jan. 1819, and also their halves and quarters, to be legal tender of payment in all public

and private transactions throughout the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, in like manner as the nineteenth sun sicca rupees and gold mohurs, and the fractional parts of them now in circulation, and any native officer of government refusing to receive them shall be subject to the penalty prescribed in *Section III, Regulation XXXV, 1793*.—IV. 1. The following provisions shall be substituted for those of *Section II, Regulation II, 1812*, which are hereby rescinded. 2. All silver bullion or coin (not being rupees struck at the Calcutta mint) which may be delivered into that mint for coinage, shall be subject to a duty of two per cent. on the produce of such bullion or coin in sicca rupees of the above weight and standard, to be deducted from the return made to the proprietor. 3. Individuals shall be at liberty to have their bullion or coin converted into halves or quarters of the above rupee, on condition of paying a duty at the rate of one per cent. in addition to the duty of two per cent. established by the preceding clause. 4. Should, however, the coin brought to the mint for that purpose consist of Calcutta siccas of the former or present weight and standard, the proprietors shall only be subject to the additional duty of one per cent., and not to the duty on all other coin and bullion. 5. On delivery of the silver bullion or coin into the mint, the mint-master shall grant to the proprietor a receipt, entitling him to a certificate from the assay master, for the net produce of such bullion or coin, payable at the general treasury at Calcutta, at the expiration of ten days, if the produce be deliverable in whole rupees; and at the expiration of twenty days, if the produce be deliverable in halves or quarters of a rupee, from the date of such certificate.—V. *Section III, Regulation II, 1812*, is hereby declared applicable to rupees, half, and quarter rupees, coined in conformity with the provisions of this regulation; provided however that all such rupees, halves, and quarters, shall be receivable in all public and private transactions, if, when separately weighed, the deficiency in point of weight be not more than two pice, or 1,999 grains troy per rupee.—VI. 1. The following rules shall be observed in lieu of the third and fourth clauses of *Section V, Regulation II, 1812*, which are hereby rescinded.—2. For all gold bullion, or coin, equal to or better than the standard prescribed for the gold mohur by this regulation, which may be brought to the mint for coinage, a number of the new gold mohurs, or of the halves and quarters of such mohurs, equal to the produce of such bullion, shall be returned to the proprietor, after deducting the duty of two and a half per cent. as mentioned in

clause second, *Section V, Regulation II, 1812*. 3. All gold bullion, or gold coin, being under the above specified standard, which may be delivered into the Calcutta mint for coinage, shall, in addition to the duty of two and a half per cent. fixed by clause second, *Section V, Regulation II, 1812*, be subject to a charge on account of the loss and expence of refining, together with the established deduction on account of the inferiority to the standard.—VII. Such parts of *Regulation XXXV, of 1793*, and *Regulation II, 1812*, as are not repealed by the above regulation, shall be still in force.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 11.—Mr. Fras. Macnaghten, 2d assist. to the export warehouse keeper.

Dec. 17.—Mr. J. T. Shakespear, superintendant of police in the divisions of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad, and Patna, and first magistrate of the town of Calcutta.—Mr. W. Ewer, superintendant of police in the divisions of Benares and Bareilly.—Mr. C. R. Barwell, judge and magistrate of the suburbs of Calcutta, and superintendant of the jail at Allypore.—Mr. C. H. Hoppner, judge and magistrate of the 24 Pergunnahs.—Mr. A. J. Colvin, judge and magistrate of the jungle Mahals.—Hon. A. Ramsay, salt agent at Tumlook.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Henry Swann Oldfield, assist. to the board of commissioners in the ceded and conquered provinces.—Mr. J. Ahmuty, senior judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Dacca.—Mr. Wm. Blunt, second judge of do.—Mr. Wm. Paton, third judge of do.—Mr. P. W. Pechell, fourth judge of do.—Mr. R. H. Rattray, fourth judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.—Mr. M. H. Turnbull, judge and magistrate of Mirzapore.—Mr. E. Lee Warner, do. do. of Chittagong.—Mr. W. Dorin, register of the court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.—Mr. Wm. Smith, register of the zillah court of Ramghur.—Mr. W. Monckton, do. do. Seharunpore.

Jan. 1. Mr. Geo. Mainwaring, register of the zillah court of the 24 Pergunnahs.—Mr. W. Wollen, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Calcutta.

Jan. 8. Mr. John Trotter, superintendant of the Calcutta lotteries.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATION.

Jan. 9, 1819.—The most noble the Governor-general in council is pleased to abolish the designation of capt. lieutenant, throughout all the branches of the army under this presidency, and to promote all the capt. lieuts. in the service, to the rank of capt. from the 1st. inst., accordingly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Cavalry.—Sen. Major and Brev. Lieut. col. Martin Fitzgerald to be lieut. col.

2d N. C.—Capt. F. J. T. Johnstone to be major; Capt. lieut. B. Mather, to be capt.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. B. Borlase, to be capt. lieut.; Cornet G. J. Shadwell, to be lieut., in succession to Fitzgerald, promoted.

The undermentioned subalterns of fifteen years standing, who had attained the rank of capt. on 1st Jan. 1819, are promoted to the brev. rank of capt. from that date:

Lieutenants.—J. Johnstone, 23d N. I.; E. T. Bradby, 4th; W. Cunningham, 27th; P. Dudgeon, 10th; R. Ledlie, Eur. reg.; A. Allan, 25th N. I.; R. Seymour, 13th; J. Wilkie, 9th; W. Walkinshaw, 17th; W. Gowan, 16th; R. Home, 28th; W. Stirling, 23d; J. C. Odell, 21st; J. Fulton, Eur. reg.; E. Gwatkin, 7th N. I.; J. Donaldson, 2d; A. Bannerman, 5th; J. Vyse, 29th; H. Norton, 30th; G. Young, 28th; L. R. Stacy, 16th; R. A. Thomas, 24th; F. Irvine, 11th; A. Horsburgh, 23d; A. Stewart, 14th; H. Ross, 21st; W. Burroughs, Eur. reg.; C. R. Skardon, 20th N. I.; G. Page, 7th; R. P. Pelly, 2d; D. G. Scott, 5th; G. Stubbins, 25th; W. Lowder, 13th; W. Guise, 9th; A. C. Trevor, 16th; H. Hall, 16th; J. Oaks, 4th; J. Taylor, 3d; J. Watkins, 14th; W. Ledeh, 19th; F. Frith, 24th; O. Stubbs, 22d; S. D. Rile, 6th; H. E. Peach, 10th; J. Herring, 18th; J. Stewart, 14th; T. Reynolds, 2d; C. Savage, 13th; P. P. Morgan, 26th; G. W. A. Lloyd, 28th; G. Young, 24th; T. Hepworth, 4th; C. Andrews, 24th; R. C. Walker, 29th; J. Eckford, 3d; J. Nind, 9th; E. Fell, 10th; A. Christie, 6th; G. Moore, 30th; P. Grant, 28th; W. Price, 5th; W. Grant, 10th; J. Frushard, 29th; J. Tulloh, 22d; E. Pettingal, 19th; P. H. De Waal, 30th; G. Smith, 15th; J. Cruickshank, 24th; J. Graham, 9th; D. D. Anderson, 14th; S. Mercer, 17th; R. Armstrong, 14th; T. Trist, 5th; H. B. Clough, 17th; M. S. Hogg, Eur. reg.; R. C. Faithful, 10th N. I.; H. A. Montgomerie, 27th; R. R. Hull, 10th; T. Noton, 23d; R. Blissett, 6th; J. R. Knight, 25th; D. Williamson, 21st; A. McDonald, 7th; G. P. Greene, 15th; R. B. Wilkins, 21st; R. Newton, 22d; A. Warde, 3d N. C.; G. Kingston, 26th N. I.; G. J. Hendy, 16th; T. Froisher, 26th; J. A. Holmes, 13th; C. A. Munro, 7th; D. Reid, 1st N. C.; F. J. Spiller, 8th; A. Eldridge, 2d; W. Buckley, 5th; A. Duffin, 7th; R. E. Chambers, 8th; H. W. Ward, 6th; J. Franklin, 1st; Cornet W. S. Beaton, 1st N. C.

Major Monat, to be garrison engineer,
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and executive officer to the fort of Seharanpore.

Eus. Paton, to be garrison engineer at Fort Mohra, and executive officer in Kumaon.

Capt. W. Kennedy, 9th N. I., to be additional assistant in the military auditor general's department.

Sub-lieut. Waddilove, Cuttack legion, to the rank of local lieut.

7th N. C.—Cornet A. Stedman to be lieut.

23d N. C.—Capt. lieut. J. N. Jackson to be capt.; Lieut. J. Johnson to be capt. lieut.

Lieut. T. Montgomerie, Bengal artillery, to be an aide-de-camp on the Governor-gen.'s staff.

Medical Department.—J. Davoren, apothecary of the establishment of subordinate medical officers of this presidency.

Mr. W. Ogilvy, 2d member of the medical board, to be 1st.

Mr. Gillman, 3d member of the medical board, to be 2d.

Superintend. surg. J. Meik, to be 3d member of the medical board.

Surg. A. Dickson, to be superintending surgeon.

Sen. assist. surg. D. Renton, to be ass.

Assist. surg. J. Malcolm McRae to be associate as surgeon to the civil station of Howrah.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Maj. gen. Sir Geo. Wood, K.C.B.; Surg. John Carnegie, 2d N. I.; Eus. A. Lermitt, 11th N. I.; Maj. Wm. Perkins, 29th N. I.; Lieut. G. A. Knapland, 8th N. I.; Lieut. and Brevet capt. T. M. Black, 29th N. I.; Capt. P. Stirling, 16th N. I. intermediately to the Cape; Lieut. col. Rotton, commanding Dacca prov. batt.

To the Cape.—Capt. Frith, horse artillery, extended three months, from 17th Sept.; Lieut. Chambers, 6th N. I.

To Sea.—Lieut. col. H. Imlach, mil. auditor general.—Capt. Jas. Arlow, barrack master of Berhampore, ten months.—Capt. A. Trotter, 13th N. I., ten months.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Governor general's Court.—The Marquis of Hastings will hold a levee on the 18th of January; another announcement for the same day, of a ball and supper in celebration of her Majesty's birth-day, to us in England is a melancholy echo.

Mr. Seton's Monument.—In continuation of the proceedings related in No. 43, we have to add that the Governor-general warmly entered into the views of the committee, and as one of the most attached friends of the deceased, deigned to say that he would promote their object with all his influence.

Miscellanies.—Jan. 15.—The merchants of Calcutta gave a public dinner to the hon. C. M. Ricketts, Esq. member of council, on the occasion of his departure for Europe.

Dec. 11.—We select a few prominent points in the General Orders issued on the embarkation of H. M. 24th light dragoons for Europe, which records the “high sense entertained by government of the eminent character and distinguished services of that most excellent and meritorious corps, during a period of twenty two years which it has served under the presidency of Bengal.” This regiment was, at one period of its employment in India, numbered the 27th light dragoons. Their services have been frequently recognized and applauded in public documents. The remains of that gallant corps carry to their native country a proud and lasting memorial of the steady discipline and undaunted valour which it so nobly displayed on the plains of Dehly on the memorable day of Sept. 1803. His lordship in council considers it to be incumbent on him to make a special request to his Exc. the commander-in-chief, to report to his royal highness the commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces the exalted reputation which has been invariably maintained by his Majesty's 24th light dragoons, during the whole period of its services in India.

Sept. 16.—Was launched, from the yard of Mr. Thomas at Howrah, a beautiful ship of 500 tons. She was named the *Louisa*, and in point of model and strength is at least equal to the *Junior Barretto*, built by the same gentleman, and will carry a larger cargo in proportion to her tonnage.

Oct. 12.—The filth and stench which annoy inhabitants and passengers in the narrow streets and gullies of this “city of palaces,” continues to be the subject of general complaint. The evil of such nuisances, and the danger which menaces the health of the community, can be attested by medical gentlemen; we hope those will apply a remedy who have the power.

Saugor.—Dr. Dunlop has commenced his arduous task at Saugor, by burning away the long grass in the vicinity of the tank and the bungalow which was formerly used as a post-office. Between three and four hundred natives are employed, who considered the work as commencing under the happiest omen; for the devouring flames meeting in their rapid progress with a small temple, in which stood a figure of Vishnu, divided to the right and left, leaving the ground immediately around it untouched: this circumstance awakened their religious enthusiasm, and they proceeded on their labours with the utmost alacrity. Notwithstanding the strict-

est injunctions given to the labourers not to quit the stockaded enclosure during the night, two men had ventured out and fallen victims to their temerity, being carried off by tigers.

Foundation of the Church at Dum Dum.—Aug. 8, 1818.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta laid the first stone of the church to be erected at Dum Dum, at the same time pronouncing a few words appropriate to the occasion. In the hollow of the stone several English and other coins were deposited, and also a plate of brass bearing the following inscription.

In Nomine Individuæ Trinitatis
Anno LVIII. Georgii Tert.
Britanniarum Regis
Pii Venerandi vis Cari
Quum Rebus Societatis Anglicanæ
Apud Indos Mercatvram Facientis
Cvm Militaribus
Tvm Civilibus Præset
Vir Symme Nobilis
Franciscvs Marchio De Hastings
Pacata Nepavlia
Mahrattis in Ditionem Britannicam
Redactis
Vbique Felix
Ecclesiæ Dvmdvmmensis
Iacta Svnt Fvndamenta
Symptibvs Societatis
Avpicante Thomâ
Primo Sedis Calcuttensis Episc.
Adirvante Thoma Robertson
Presbytero
Faxit Spiritva Sanctvs
Vt Hocce Opvs Ad Vberimos
Evangelii Fructvs Redvnte
Amen.

On the Reverse.

Thoma Hardwicke
Cohortis Bombardariæ Trib
Castorum Dvmdvmmens
Præfecto
Carolo Hay Campbell Gent.
Casarvm Militar Cvratore
Architecto.

The Bishop was attended by Col. Hardwicke, commanding at the station, Col. Grace, Major Hopper, Major Sealy, and the other officers, the Rev. Mr. Robertson the chaplain of Dum Dum, and several of the clergy, together with some gentlemen from Calcutta. After the conclusion of the ceremony, the whole party returned to the Rev. Mr. Robertson's, where several ladies joined them, and more than 30 persons partook of an elegant breakfast.

Dec. 9.—Mr. Peter Lumsden, who lives in the neighbourhood of the Armenian church, having reproached a Lookka-buridar of his, of the name of Kulloo, with having stolen tobacco, was so provoked by the insolent tone of his answers that he gave him a slap; when the man most fiercely collared and shook him. Aware, however, of the impropriety of his action, and afraid of the consequences, he was

escaping, when seeing his master close at his heels, he again closed with him, and by violently thrusting his head between Mr. Lumsden's legs, hurled him down from a very high staircase. The injurious effect of this on a person of advanced age may be conceived. The servant has been secured.

Operations for the Stone by a native Doctor.—Extract of a letter, dated Muttra, Oct. 13, 1818.—“A native Hindoo doctor has performed a surgical operation here, in a very dexterous and able manner. The other day, a boy of about 13 years of age, the son of one of the bazar servants, had for a long time been afflicted with the stone, and was getting worse and worse daily. The father sent for a native doctor, who lives in one of the Burtpore villages in the neighbourhood, and who had the reputation of having successfully cut for the stone several times. The man came, and after having examined the boy, said that he would undertake to perform the operation, if it was sanctioned by the authority there; and being assured that he might undertake the operation with perfect confidence, and that whatever might happen, no mischief should come to him, both the father of the boy and the doctor went away pleased, and satisfied with the encouragement they had received; returning the next morning (12th Oct.) and reporting that the operation had been performed successfully, and the boy relieved from the excruciating agony he had been in. The stone extracted was of the size of a small walnut, rough and jagged; it had the appearance of a coarse freestone, with little fissures somewhat discoloured. It was extracted by what you would call a lateral operation, with no other instrument than a razor, a lancet, and a needle. The perineum was well rubbed with sweet oil, until it became quite soft and flexible; so that the stone was sensibly perceivable to the touch, and by pressure through the anus, was brought to the point most convenient for making the incision; but what seems most admirable in this man's mode of operating, is, that he contrived to fix the stone, so that when the incision was large enough it forced its way through the opening, without the pain of extracting by the forceps, &c. This is now the fourth day, and the boy is doing well, without any appearance of fever. In twenty days, they say, the wound will be healed up, when he will be perfectly well: the diet prescribed is very low and simple. The doctor's name is Nunsook Roy; he lives at Kama in the Burtpore district, about 12 coss from Muttra; he is of the Kait cast. The father of the boy is Manuck Chund, of the Kittera cast. So you will see the Hindoos have no objection to perform surgi-

cal operations. I admire much the firmness and decision of the father of the boy, in risking an operation of such delicacy and difficulty. The doctor, who is a little oldish man, (about 50 years,) was also quite confident of his abilities to perform the operation.”

Chinese Emigrants.—The Chinese, who formerly resided at this Presidency, were men of quiet and industrious habits, who were scarcely seen or heard, except in the performance of their professional duties; but for some time past a set of miscreants, of the most depraved character, have found their way hither from China, and seem to have taken up their residence in Calcutta. These men, we understand, are constantly gambling and in a state of ebriety; and as they have no honest means of procuring money to gratify their propensities, they levy contributions on their industrious countrymen. Scarcely a session has occurred during the last two years, in which Chinese men have not been included in the calendar.

Human habitations invaded.—Nov. 25.—At Gunda Tallao, in the division of Mutchuah Bazar, a jackal which had found its way into a dwelling, carried off about two o'clock in the morning, one of two children that were sleeping on either side of their mother. She was disturbed by a tugging at her clothes, and got up to ascertain the cause, when she missed her infant of ten months old. She searched for it in vain, but, at daybreak, found it in a ditch, about forty yards distant from her hut, the flesh entirely torn off, and a limb or two only remaining.

Dec. 27.—A letter from the vicinity of the Salt Water Lake, states, that a tiger had, a few days before, strayed from the sunderbunds or from the jungles to the east of Balliaghaut, and passing through the villages of Sourytollah and Baugma-ree, entered Bale Couchee, about mid-night of Saturday, and proceeded to a village near Gourypore bridge, where he took up his quarters in a Bengalee's hut. After he had selected his quarters, he looked about for food, and seized a woman by the stomach and soon put an end to her life. The terrified Bengalee, on quitting his hut, had sufficient presence of mind to close the door, and immediately proceeded to Dum Dum, and reported the circumstance; whereupon the officers, with numbers of the men, repaired to the spot, which they found to be surrounded by the inhabitants of that and the neighbouring villages, to prevent the escape of their formidable enemy. No time was lost in the attack, which was vigorously commenced. A bail from Dr. Thomson dispatched the tiger, to the great joy of the villagers.

Projected Canal from Calcutta to Channel Creek.—The canal lately constructed, from the east end of the Durumtollah to the Sunderbunds, yields a rent of 14,000 Rs. per annum, and sufficiently proves that works of the kind are competent to yield a profitable return for the capital expended on constructing them, the same as in Europe.

Impressed with a persuasion that any capital expended in the construction of a canal connecting Calcutta with the lower parts of the river Hoogly or the Ganges to the eastward, by which the trade of India can be conveyed with safety to and from the capital, and sheltered from the weather, during the south-west and south-east monsoons, would amply repay itself; the practicability of cutting a canal, by which the trade might be conveyed direct to the city, without rendering it necessary for the boats to enter the Hoogly, has been considered in detail.

The present route of the boats to the Presidency, during the dry season, is down the Issamutty to the village of Sibnabaf, and thence onward to the Hoogly through the Hurdum Nullah, which opens into the river near Sooksangor. The boats from the mouth of the Hurdum have to contend against a strong southerly wind, and the tides of the river, with very few places to shelter them from the weather; hence they are subject to considerable delay, in addition to the risk of loss.

These inconveniences might be obviated in two ways, either by cutting a canal from the nearest point of the Hurdum Nullah direct to the east of Calcutta, or by cutting a canal from the nearest point of the Issamutty. The distance from the nearest point of the Hurdum Nullah, is fifty miles, and by passing down the Jannah river, it will reduce the distance of canal to be cut to forty miles. The nearest point of the Issamutty is thirty miles.

In addition to the advantage to be gained from the safe conveyance of the trade direct to the capital, without losing a single day by adverse weather, the inhabitants of the city would at all times be supplied with the pure Ganges water, and the shipping, instead of sending boats, as at present, up to Hooghly for a supply of their wants, could obtain a fresh supply at the Presidency.

The Issamutty, on entering the Hurdum, by the rapidity of its stream, clearly shows that the height of its water is sufficient to admit of a constant flow, and without having recourse to the rising of the tides, to supply the canal cut from it to Calcutta.

The advantage which the trade would derive from its construction, would be security from exposure to the weather on the open Hooghly, and the saving of a delay of three or four days by the tides.

In proportion to these advantages would every boat pay for liberty to pass in the canal.

The cutting of the canal, supposing it to be 40 miles in length, 90 feet in breadth at top, 30 at bottom, 21 feet in depth, and the chowkah of 216 cubic cubits to be 1 R. 8 Ans., would amount to 5,48,000.

The purchase of the ground, supposing the breadth 210 feet, so as to admit of a road-way on each side of 60 feet in breadth, and the revenue beegah to be 10 Rs., and allowing 20,000 rupees as the surplus purchase of ground near to Calcutta, would be 50,000. The cost of superintendence, at 500 rupees per mensem, for three years 18,000. Making a total of 6,16,000.

If the canal were to be cut the lesser distance of 30 miles from the nearest point of the Issamutty, it would then cost as follows; cutting 4,48,500, ground 37,500, superintendence 18,000, making a total of 5,04,000.

Supposing the contingencies are estimated to make the former expense to amount to 6,50,000, and the latter, 5,50,000; a toll of 65,000 and 55,000 would amply remunerate the outlay; and this toll is now collected from Tolly's nullah, which does not hold out to the public any of the advantages which the projected canal does, and which in six months in the year, would yield the toll of three days on every boat conveying goods from the upper provinces.

If the government were to undertake the work, the labour of their convicts would be adequate to construct the canal in the course of three or four years.

It appears to have been ascertained, from the most intelligent of our pilots, that Lacam's channel from seaward into Channel Creek is not nearly so safe as the channel now navigated, and that there is a water communication between Channel Creek and the New Anchorage. In discussing, therefore, the utility of a canal from Calcutta to Channel Creek, the possibility or impossibility of navigating ships into it through Lacam's Channel, becomes a totally separate question. A canal of the kind proposed, by opening a communication between the Presidency and Channel Creek, would admit of boats proceeding on to the New Anchorage through the creeks of Saugor Island, which are sufficiently deep to admit any description of boat, and almost any ship, although too narrow to admit of ships navigating there. The canal from the Hurdum nullah is allowed to be no otherwise connected with the cutting of a canal from Calcutta to Channel Creek, than that the former would supply water to the latter, and by keeping out the tides, with the assistance of sluice gates, fresh water

might be conveyed throughout the extent of country lying between Calcutta Channel Creek, and ships proceeding to sea would have little difficulty in obtaining fresh water. It is moreover supposed that ships might also be loaded in the creeks of Saugor Island, as easily as in any wet dock at home. One great use of the canal downwards would be that of enabling goods to be brought up from the ships during the latter end of the rains, when sloops often take twenty days, and sometimes more, to reach Calcutta, but if boats were employed instead of sloops the goods might be landed in Calcutta *via* the canal.—(*Abstracted from Govt. Guz. Nov. 12.*)

Charges to the Grand Jury, and Pre-sentments.—Although we cannot report all the cases in the criminal court, any more than we could find room to register all the charities or amusements, or striking manifestations of social virtue, which grow up and unfold in the two branches of the European and native population, and in their respective proportions contribute to form the character of the entire community; yet we propose to extract from time to time such passages from the proceedings of the supreme court as may tend to exhibit the comparative state of society in the dependent territory; and to combine the views of reflecting persons present, proceeding on incontestible facts.

Oct. 26.—In the charge to the Grand Jury, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macnaghten, we find a train of remarks meriting the deepest consideration. The first relates to the attempted graduation of the penal code, as far as a discretionary power is vested in the judge:

“His lordship then observed, that although some of the crimes were perpetrated beyond the town of Calcutta, the state of the calendar did not afford any proof that offences had diminished. That during the period while his Lordship had sat on the bench in India, he had not concurred in the infliction of a capital punishment for any crime less than murder; but that, if offenders against the law should continue their depredations on society, it might become necessary, for the protection of property and the fruits of honest industry, to enforce the severest punishment of the law on persons convicted of burglary and robbery.”

The next observation directed to the jury must be venerated as the testimony of experience; and though many will deny that it can have any just application, if designed to moderate the flame of mis-

sionary zeal, others will think it is a piece of intelligence that ought not to be disregarded.

“His Lordship next noticed the great change which had taken place, within his own recollection, in the description and the character of the inhabitants of Calcutta; and observed, that there was great reason to believe that the change was not beneficial, and that the conduct and habits of the natives had not been improved from their increased intercourse with Europeans. That respectable Hindoos were now accused of crimes which were formerly unheard of, and that their morals and manners were much more licentious than formerly: that those who were solicitous of effecting a further alteration in the character of the natives, would do well to labour with wisdom and circumspection, for that every alteration is not an improvement; that when we cannot improve matters, we should leave them as we find them; and that therefore every attempt to introduce European customs among the natives should be well weighed, and the consequences fully considered.”

Nov. 6.—The Grand Jury, in their presentment to the Bench, say:

“The increase of crimes they conceive to be beyond what ought to be regarded as the natural result of the increasing wealth, luxury, and population of this city.”

“It is their opinion that there exists, at the police office, a want of consideration for those who, from public motives, would be inclined to prosecute; and that this circumstance has extensive operation in deterring individuals from giving information of preferring complaints. The state of the roads and drains during the last rainy season, was, and indeed at the present moment continues to be, such as to be extremely detrimental to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.”

“The grand jury do not propose to advert on topics which might be thought to bear invidiously on the conduct of particular persons. They cannot, however, refrain from expressing their opinion, that so long as the magistracy is composed of gentleman engaged in the active exercise of other professions, it is impossible to expect that a due proportion of their time and attention can be devoted to their magisterial duties.”

Jan. 14.—Mr. Justice Buller delivered the charge to the jury, in which he adverted to offences committed by native officers of the police in abuse of their power.

“Besides the cases mentioned in the calendar, he feared there were other offences frequently committed, but which he did not remember, since he had been

in this country, had ever been brought forward to the notice of grand juries. His lordship said he alluded to offences by chokedars, and other native officers of the police, and that he feared there were constant instances of extortion by them, and of arrests or threats of arresting innocent persons for the purpose of private gain or of revenge. That the natives of this country appeared to be so strongly impressed with the idea that every person entrusted with power would make use of it for his own private purposes, that not only did the frequency of the offence become probable, but people were prevented from making complaints to the magistrates themselves, from the fear of bringing down the further vengeance of the officer without obtaining relief. His lordship said, he concluded the magistrates themselves sometimes punished their officers for these offences, but that he should have been glad if some of the more serious cases were prosecuted in that court, so that the punishment might be more public, and that the natives and native officers might know, and more generally feel, than his lordship believed they did at present, that both the court and the magistrates would always endeavour to check to the utmost every abuse of power, though they would be cautious in discouraging the activity and vigilance of officers, when exercised in a faithful and well intentioned discharge of their duty."

Attempt at Robbery.—A daring attempt was made by a coolie, on Thursday, Dec. 24, to rob a gentleman's palanquin, standing at the door of the British gallery in the *Lea Bazar*. In the palanquin was a box, containing, in cash and notes, to the value of between three and four thousand rupees, which the robber had succeeded in taking out at the opposite door to that at which the bearers were sitting, and had placed it in his basket ready to take away, when the bearers, hearing a noise, got up, thinking it was their master; upon which the thief dropped the box and run away. He was immediately pursued, and taken to the police.

Attempt at Forgery.—A person of genteel appearance, calling himself a lieutenant in the 21st dragoons, dressed in a military surtout and wearing mustachios, introduced himself a few days ago to the head of one of the principal agency houses in this city, and presented a draft purporting to be drawn upon the firm of the respectable house of Newton, Gordon, and Co., Madeira. The draft, however, was couched in terms which plainly evinced that it had not been drawn by a member of a commercial house, added to which, as a proof of the literary acquirements of the person who presented it, the word "sum," in the body of the draft, was

spelt "some." The imposture was consequently detected at the first glance, and the impostor coolly but peremptorily shewn the door, and desired to make the most rapid exit he could; a much more tranquil one than circumstances might have led him to expect, and which it is hoped will prove a warning to him.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the General Brown.

Jan.—Letters from Bimlipatam announce the loss of the ship *Gen. Brown*, Capt. Bingham, from this port, on the Sanpatilly rocks.

This vessel being destined to touch at Bimlipatam, on her way down the coast, the commander had determined on going inside them, where there is a fair channel and regular soundings, chiefly with a view to be able to make out the land the more distinctly, and avoid the risk of running by the port. The crew and passengers were saved in the boats.

Arrivals.—Jan. 2.—Martha, Hoare, from London, 19th May.

June. 4. T. Maughan, from Greenock, 21st July.

12. Brilliant, Term, from London, 23d July; Caledonia, Wales, from London, 13th June, and Mauritius, 15th Nov.

Departures.—Dec. 31.—Lady Campbell, Marquis, for London.

Jan. 1.—Westmoreland, Cape, for Hull.

2. Phoenix, Thompson, for Madras and London.

3. Hippolyta, Hill, for Malta.

13. Hyperion, Galloway, for London.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30.—The lady of T. E. Monsell, Esq. civil servant, of a daughter.... Dec. 23, at Cawnpore, Mrs. W. Dickson.... 24, at Cawnpore, the lady of J. Meik, Esq. superintending surgeon, of a daughter.... Same day, at Chanleah factory, Zillah Jessore, Madam Verploegh, of a son.... Jan. 1, Mrs. B. Barber, jun. of a son.... 4, at Chandernagore, the lady of Lieut. R. K. Erskine, of a daughter.... 5, the lady of D. Darling, Esq. assist. surg. of a son.... 7, in Tank-square, the lady of J. W. Taylor, Esq. of a son.... Same day, at Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. D. Mc. Leod, engineers, of a son.... 10, Mrs. Martin, wife of Serj. maj. Martin, H. M. 8th light drag. of a daughter.... 15, on the river, the lady of J. Clark, Esq. of son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12.—At Cawnpore, Capt. J. Ferris, artillery, commissary of ordnance, to Miss C. B. Neate, third daughter of the late Maj. R. Neate, H. M. 57th foot.... 26, at the cathedral, J. H. D'Oyly, Esq. civil service, to Miss C. Thompson....

Jan. 1, at the residence of the Governor of Serampoor, A. Schaffalitzky de Muckadell, Esq. to Miss F. Ranken.... 3, at the cathedral, Mr. W. Soubise, to Miss F. Warn.

DEATHS.

Oct. 11.—At Sumbulpore, in Bengal, Lieut. J. Douglas, 4th reg. of N.I. aged 21, the only son of Admiral J. T. Douglas.... 31, at Marzipore, Lieut.col. B. H. Kelly civil service; son and last surviving child, of H. Kelly, barrister at law, author of "False Delicacy," &c. This distinguished and meritorious officer had served 38 years in India, without visiting his native country; his merits were duly appreciated by the government, having for the last 12 years been actively employed in the interior of Hindostan, and commanded at Delhi, Muttra, &c.... Nov. 18, at the General Hospital, Mr. F. L. Richards, of the country service.... 26, at sea, Mr. J. Anstice, midshipman of the ship Porcher.... 28, Lieut. Kane, royal art.... 30, at Dacca, Mr. R. Smith, late of Teljooree, near Furreedpore, district of Dacca Jellalpoore, aged 70 years, 40 of which he spent in Bengal.... Dec. 7, at Monghyr, Maj.gen. J. Macgregor, B. C.... 13, at Berhampore, Mr. A. G. Chapel, merchant.... 18, in Fort William, at the quarters of Capt. Dawes, barrack master, Ens. W. C. Jones, engineers.... 19, on his journey from Calcutta to Delhi, E. Law, Esq. civil service.... Jan. 1, Mr. N. Bernard.... Same day, Henry, infant son of Mr. Barber, jun.... 2, Mrs. V. Johannes.... 4, at the house of W. Poe, Esq. in Garden Reach, the lady of — Harrington, Madras civil service.... 6, the infant son of D. Darling, Esq. assist.surg.... 11, Mr. J. Murray, head accountant at the stamp office.... at Barrackpore, Lieut. C. Ellison, 22d N. I. Lieut.col. R. Gaban, B. N. C.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Maj. T. F. De Havilland, to be assessor and civil engineer for the town assessment.

Mr. J. H. D. Ogilvie, 3d judge of court of Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut.

Mr. R. Maconochie, mint master.

Mr. J. Cochrane, 1st member of board of revenue.

Mr. W. Wayte, second do.

Mr. G. Stratton, third do.

Mr. F. V. Stouehouse, assist. to register of Zillah court at Bellary.

Mr. B. Nelson, assist. to collector and magistrate of Salem.

Mr. W. H. Parry, assist. to collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. J. Clulow, assist. to collector and magistrate of Rajahmundry.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Lieut. H. Fullerton, engineers, to be civil engineer; Lieut. V. Mountford, 6th N. I., to act as assistant surveyor general, vice Riddell, deceased, until further orders;

Madras European Regt.—Capt. W. G. Waugh, to be major; Capt. lieut. C. Forbes, to be captain; and Lieut. J. S. Spankie, to be captain lieut.

Nagpore Subsidiary Force.—Lieut.col. H. S. Scott, 1st N. I., to command; Capt. W. Jolly, 4th N. I., to be assist. adj. gen.; Lieut. A. Stewart, 16th N. I., to be assist. qr. mast. gen.; Lieut. (Brev. capt.) W. Isaack, 13th N. I., to be Persian interpreter to the officer commanding; Lieut. (Brev. capt.) E. Hindly, 5th N. C., to be paymaster; Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. S. Spankie, Mad. Europ. reg., to be postmaster; Capt. lieut. B. Mackintosh, artillery, to be commissary of stores; Lieut. A. Anderson, engineers, to be superintending engineer.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to place themselves under the immediate orders of the resident at Nagpore with a view to their employment in his highness the Rajah's regular service, viz. Capt. J. Lucas, 17th N. I.; Lieut. (Brev. capt.) W. Gordon, 2d N. I.; Lieut. James, 7th N. C.; Lieut. W. E. Rich, 20th N. I.; Lieut. J. Cameron, 12th N. I.; Lieut. W. Hamilton, 4th N. C.; and assist. surg. J. Wylie.

7th N. I.—Cornet A. Watkins, to be Infantry.—Sen. Maj. J. D. Gray to be lieut. col.; Maj. J. P. Donoghue to be lieut. col.

17 N. I.—Sen. Capt. G. I. O'Donoghue to be major; Capt. lieut. W. Richer, to be captain; and Lieut. (Brev. capt.) J. O'Donoghue to be capt. lieut.

18 N. I.—Capt. lieut. J. F. Swan, to be capt.; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. Macqueen, to be capt.; Sen. Capt. W. J. Jones, to be maj.; Lieut. (Brev. capt.) C. Donne, to be capt. lieut.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the hon. court of directors, without prejudice to their rank: Lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. H. Johnstone, 6th N. C., and Lieut. A. McPherson, 25th N. I.

6th N. C.—Sen. Maj. H. Muat, to be lieut. col.; Sen. Capt. (Brev. maj.) J. Dickson, C. B., to be maj.; Capt. J. Smith, to be capt.; Lieut. (Brev. capt.) A. Scott, to be lieut.; and Cornet B. Russell to be lieut.

Removals and Appointments.—Lieut. gen. and Lieut. col. C. Rumley, from 17th to the 5th L. C.; Lieut. col. T. N. from the 6th to the 7th L. C.; Lieut. col. H. Muat, posted to 6th L. C.; Lieut. col. A. Grant, C. B., from the 17th to the 20th; Lieut. col. J. D. Greenhill, posted to the 17th reg.; Lieut. col. C. Smith,

from the 7th to the 13th reg. ; Lieut.col. J. Prendergast, posted to the 7th reg. ; Maj. W. Preston, from the 1st to the 2d bat. ; 17 N. I. ; Maj. G. L. Wahab, posted to the 1st bat. 17th N. I.

Lieut. W. H. Rowley, 9th N.I., is attached to the corps of pioneers.

Lieut.col. Dalrymple, to be a general prize agent to the army of the Deccan.

Cornet H. M. Elliot, H.M. 25th Lt.drag. to be aid de-camp to the rt. hon. the governor.

Nov. 10.—Capt. J. T. Trewman, 22d N.I. to be quart.mast. of brigade in Mysore.

Lieut. H. White, 7th N. I., to be quart.mast. of brigade in the centre division, and Capt. E. Wallace, 2d N.C., to act during his absence.

Lieut. T. H. Monk, 18th N.I., to be adj. to 1st bat. of that corps.

Lieut. C. Boldero, 12th N.I., to be adj. to the 1st bat. of that corps.

Lieut. J. Crockatt, 20th N.I., to be adj. to rifle corps.

Lieut. A. Calder of the Madras Euro. reg., to be qr.mast. and interp. to the rifle corps.

Lieut. T. Watson, 4th N.I., to be assist. adj.gen. to the field force in the Doab under Brig.gen. Pritzer.

Lieut. J. Watkins, 5th N.C., to be adj. to that corps.

Lieut. A. Watkins, 7th N.C., to be qr.mast. to that corps.

Lieut. W. Stewart, Mad. Euro. reg., to be qr.mast. to that corps.

1st N.C. Sen. Lieut. (brev.capt) St. John Blacker, to be capt.lieut., and Sen. cornet G. Faris, to be lieut.

Artillery.—Sen.lieut. fireworker J. M. Ley, to be lieut.

Mad. Euro. Reg.—Capt. (brev.maj.) G. Wagh, to be maj. ; capt.lieut. J. S. Spanke, to be Capt. ; and Lieut. B. Hooper, to be capt.lieut.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Removals.—Surg. M. Cordiner from the 2d to the 8th reg.—Surg. J. Cooke from the 8th to the 2d.—Assist.surg. J. Woolcott from the 2d to the 13th.—Assist.surg. G. Bucke from the 13th to the 8th.—Lieut. col. Frith to retain the command of the 1st. bat. 17th reg., until relieved by Lieut. col. M'Douall.—Cornet G. Sandys removed from the 1st to the 6th Lt.Cav., in which corps he will rank next below Cornet W. Barlow.—Lieut. (brev.capt.) W. Isaacs, 13th reg. removed from the 3d to his own corps.—Lieut. W. Bradford, 18th reg. removed from the 17th to his own corps.

Capt. E. Osborn, 2d N.I., to be brig.maj. of troops in Mysore, and Capt. A. French, 5th N.I., to be brig.maj. to troops in northern division of the army.

16th N.I.—Capt.lieut. J. A. Say to be capt. ; sen.Lieut. A. Stewart to be capt. ; and Lieut. R. Simpson to be capt.lieut.

17th N.I.—Lieut. J. Glass is permitted to place himself under the immediate orders of the resident at Hyderabad, with a view to his employment in the regular service of the Soobadar of the Deccan.

Dec. 5.—Assist.surg. W. Hardy and D. Brackenridge to place themselves under the orders of the superintendent.surg. of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Dec. 23.—Lieut. W. Strahan, 19th N.I., to be assist.qr.mast.gen. with the troops serving in the Poonah division, and Lieut. W. N. Burns, 7th N.I., to be field assist.qr.mast.gen. with the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Lieut. T. Bennett, of the art., to be qr.mast. to 1st bat., and Lieut. A. Crawford, to be adj. to the 2d bat. of that corps.

Cornet A. M. Campbell, 7th N.C., to be adj. to cav. recruiting depot.

Ens. J. J. Underwood, to take charge of the superintending engineer's department in centre division.

Lieut. E. J. Johnson, 3d N.I., to act as assist.qr.mast.gen. of the army.

Artillery.—Sen.lieut. fireworker R. G. Polwhele to be lieut.

FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.

Lieut. (brev.capt.) R. Woolf, 6th N.I.

Lieut. (brev.capt.) S. I. Hodgson, 2d N.I.

Maj. H. Yarde, Carnatic Eur. Vet. bat.

Lieut. W. Williamson, 3d N.I., on sick certificate.

Nov. 3. Lieut. J. Cursham, Mad: Europ. regt.

Dec. 29. Capt. J. Mackintosh, engineers, three years.

Lieut. C. M. B. Johnston, 20th N.I. three years.

FURLONGHS.

Lieut. W. K. Ritchie, 20th N. I., to Bombay and eventually to sea, for recovery of health.

Mr. Surg. W. Fallowfield, garrison of Bangalore, to visit the presidency on leave of absence for two months.

Leave to proceed to Bengal, granted to Mr. Surg. C. Rogers, is cancelled at his request.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Jan. 1.—J. Hodgson, Esq. took his seat as a member of council at Fort St. George, under a salute of 15 guns from the fort battery.

Sept. 23.—A grand match at cricket was played between a party of gentlemen of the public school and a party of gentlemen of Madras and its vicinity. The hopes of both parties of a well contested game were disappointed, as the match was won by the gentlemen of the schools in one inning, by several runs. An ap-

propriate entertainment was prepared in a spacious tent, and the day passed in cordiality and merriment. A subscription was opened for promoting similar social meetings.

Jan. — — A short time since we complained of dulness of Madras; but with the cold weather the faculties of amusement seem to have returned with double vigour. At present, balls and parties follow each other in almost constant succession. We are not inclined to croak, but we cannot help fearing that the gaieties we hear of may be a little too violent and a little too frequent to be lasting. — (*Mad. Cour.*)

Jan. 11.—A splendid entertainment was given to his Exc. Sir Thos. Hislop, by Col. Munro and the officers of the late army of the Deccan, at the Pantheon, the theatre being appropriated to the ball; supper was laid in tents. The grounds and buildings were illuminated. The name of Mahidpoor was seen in a conspicuous part of the dress of many of the ladies; and among the transparencies was a representation of the battle.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Dec. 31.—H. C. ship Warren Hastings, Capt. Larkins, from Calcutta 25th, homeward-bound. Passengers: For this presidency, Lady Gordon, Mrs. Mosse, Mrs. Brumgarth, Sir J. Gordon, Mr. Floyer, Capt. Fox 30th foot, Capt. Mosse royal Scots, Lieut. Stoylo ditto, Ensign Stoylo ditto, and Ensign Williamson.—For Europe: Mr. S. Bird, Mr. Geo. Suttie, and Mrs. Irvin.

Jan. 9.—H. C. ship General Hewitt, Capt. Cameron, from Narsapoor 7th inst. 10.—H. C. ship Lord Keith, Capt. Freeman, from Calcutta 24th Dec.

11.—General Palmer, Peart, from Calcutta 22d Dec. Passengers: Capt. Truscott, R. N. and Mr. Martin.

19.—The post-office packet Ajax, from England 19th Aug., Madeira 11th Sept., and the Cape 25th Nov. Passengers: Mrs. E. Traveller, Rev. J. G. P. Sperchneider, Mr. C. Traveller, Mr. Richards, Mr. T. M. Lewin, writer, Mr. J. Fraser, cadet, Mr. G. C. Whitlock, Mr. C. Farren, Mr. J. Anderson, and Mr. W. Atthen.

Waterloo, Hepburn, from London 23d May, Manila 6th, and Malacca 27th Dec. *Departure.*—Jan. 5.—Europe, Ashton, for England.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30.—At Madras, the lady of the Rev. E. Vaughan, of a son.... Dec. 1, at Pertaubghur, the lady of Lieut. J. Read, 1st batt. 12th N. I. of a daughter.... 11, at New Town, Cuddalore, Mrs. M. C. Vandeflaen, of a daughter.... 20, at Ellore, the lady of Capt. C. De Carteret,

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6th reg. N. I. of a daughter.... 21, the lady of J. G. Paske, Esq. of a daughter, Same day, the lady of Lieut. Col. Rose, 1st batt. 14th N. I. of a son.... Same day, at Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. G. Denniss, artillery, of a daughter.... 27, Mrs. J. Savage, of a daughter.... 28, at Cuddalore, the lady of E. W. Stevenson, Esq. of a son.... Jan. 4, at Madras, the lady of H. Lord, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 19.—At Trichinopoly, Mr. W. Grant, conductor of ordnance, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Gibson, conductor of ordnance.... 30, at Waltair, near Vizagapatam, H. Montgomerie, Esq. civil service, to Jane, eldest daughter of Maj. gen. Rumley, commanding the northern division.... Same day, and same place, B. Droz, Esq. Madras civil service, to Matilda, seventh daughter of the late Maj. gen. Wahab, Madras estab.

DEATHS.

Dec. 12.—At Jaulnab, an untimely victim to the jungle fever, J. C. Bosc, Esq. aged 21.... 24, Mr. W. Grant, conductor of ordnance.... 25, in Brig. gen. Pritzer's camp, at Cowzelghy, of the epidemic.... Capt. J. Stone, light company, 53d reg. attached to H. M. flank bat.... Jan. 1 at St. Thomé, Mr. W. Barrett, son of the late Col. Barrett.

BOMBAY.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 4.—Capt. W. Hore, H.M. 67th, to be brig. maj.

FURLONGHS.

Dec. 7.—To England.—Assist. surg. J. Mitchell, three years.

To Sea.—Capt. H. A. Hervey, 7th N.I. barrack master in northern Guzerat, six months.

To the Presidency.—Maj. gen. H. P. Lawrence, commanding in province of Guzerat, one month.—Lieut. col. Imlack, C.B., extended to 20th inst.

To Bushire.—Capt. R. Harrison, 6th N.I., extended to the end of March 1819.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Launch of the Malabar.—On the night of Dec. 28, the Malabar of 74 guns, built for His Majesty's navy, was floated out of the upper Duncan dock. The timbers of her frame and the planking were out-board are on the old plan; but, on the new system, all the openings of her timbers are filled in and caulked, so as to become, exclusive of the outside planking, perfect cisterns below the height of the orlop deck; and on the surface of this space, in lieu of planking or ceiling, as formerly, riders, or frame bends, are

secured diagonally to the ship's frame, from the keelson to the lower gun-deck, distant longitudinally from each other about seven feet, between which are fastened two tiers of truss timbers nearly at the angle of 45°. On the gun and upper decks, truss planks are fastened between the ports for counteracting the invariable tendency of a ship to arch or hog. The plan of shelf pieces and thick waterways, as improved by Mr. Seppings, by introducing additional fastenings of circular dowels for attaching the ends of the beams thereto, has been adopted; to which iron knees will be added, for securing the beams to the ship's side, on her arrival in England. The dimensions of the Malabar are, length on gundeck 174 feet 3½ inches; keel for tonnage 143 f. 5 i.; breadth, extreme 47 f. 5 i.; depth in her hold 19 f. 14½ i.; burthen in tons 1715. We confidently believe, that for goodness and durability of material, and for neatness and efficiency of workmanship, this ship will be equalled by few and excelled by none; and will be another proud instance of what can be effected by the artificers of India, when their labours are directed by such talent as distinguishes our venerable builder, Jamsetjee Bomanjee, aided by the joint superintendence of that able officer, Mr. G. Seaton, the king's architect at this presidency. The keel of another line of battle ship, the Ganges, will be immediately laid on the same blocks from whence the Malabar was floated, intended to be an 84; which will be 20 feet longer, and 500 tons larger than the Malabar.—(*Bombay Courier*, Jan. 2.)

Miscellanies.—The manufacture of Kaleidoscopes proceeds most rapidly, and we are informed that some thousands of them have been made, and sent into the interior; some of the older natives pretend to recollect a toy of the same kind being very common in Surat about 50 years ago.

Nov. 28.—An exceeding horrible union of murder with robbery was committed on the body of Eduljee Ockerjee, a Parsee boy of the age of 10 years. It appears that the boy had been sent as usual to school, but in compliance with an absurd custom of wearing all their ornaments on the Hindoo festival of the Deevaly, he had been dressed out with a chain and bangles, worth about three hundred rupees, and that he had been waylaid and concealed during the day, for the alarm had become general when he did not return home at the usual time, and people were dispatched in all directions to search, as suspicion was already afloat. On the next morning, however, the body was picked up in the public road near Mankajee's hill in a shocking state, several wounds had been inflicted about the neck,

and besides having the tongue cut out it was indecently mutilated.

Spasmodic Cholera.—A letter received this morning from Hoobly, General Pritzler's force, mentions, that in three days, two officers and upwards of 100 Europeans were carried off by the cholera. During the last week, the number of fresh cases daily on this island, has somewhat increased. (*Bomb. Cour.*, Dec. 19.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals, Dec. 16th.—Cornwall, C. Harris, from Madras 16th Nov. Cochin 1st Dec. and Calicut 3d Dec.—Passengers; Mrs. Briggs and children, Rev. W. R. Williams, Lieut. E. F. Munro.

22.—Ship Kaikusroo, Capt. John Kiddle, from Manilla, 7th Oct. Malacca 11th Nov.—Passenger; W. Cotgrave, Esq. R. N.

26.—Lowjee Family, Seton, from China, 31st Oct.—Passengers; Lieut. Thompson, 18th N.I., Doctor Armstrong, Bombay medicalestab., Mr. Honner, free-mariner.

Departures, Dec. 11.—Timandra, Baigrie, to London.—Passengers, Lieut. Lowry, Mr. Hood.

28.—H. C. Extra ship Fairlie, Capt. Ward, for Tellichery and London.—Passengers; Maj. gen. Lawrence, Capt. Gordon, Capt. Ramsay, H. M. 47th regt. Thos. White, Esq. C.S., and Lady Mrs. Taylor and children.

29.—Angelica, Crawford, for Mauritius.—Passenger; F.V. Smith, H.M. 29th.

31.—Ann, Riddock, from China, 31 Nov.

DEATH.

Dec. 19.—At his brother's house at Colaba, Lieut.col. Wm. Boye of this establishment.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN THE DECKAN.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Amusements of the Camp.—Extract letter to the editor of the *Bombay Courier*, dated Nov. 18. "Although we are at present encamped on a barren plain, we still continue to be in very good health, and to enjoy ourselves in every other respect as far as circumstances will admit. Amongst other amusements there is a race-course here, and as we have the Father of the Madras turf with us, we have some capital amusement in that way, as seldom a day passes that we have not a race of some description, when a great deal of science is displayed by the riders, who are almost always officers of known excellence in that way.

"We have also a weekly hunt here; and had you the good fortune to be present at one day's sport with us, I am convinced you would allow, that the Bobby Hunt,

formerly so much talked of, was not to be compared to ours; for what with dogs of all descriptions, spears, clubs, and various other missile weapons, the jackalls and foxes are so frightened that there is now scarce one to be seen in the neighbourhood; however, as there is a good tiffin after our return, with a plentiful supply of beer and brandy shrub, it in some measure compensates for the want of other sport. On the 11th we received a great addition to our society by the arrival of his Majesty's 67th regt. under command of Col. Huskisson, who has since taken the command in Kandesh."

NATIVE POWERS.

COURT OF INDORE.

Holkar has removed his court from Rampoorra to Indore, the ancient capital of his dominions. — (*Calcutta Journ.* Dec. 1.)

CEYLON.

Political—Official.

Sept. 15.—The commander of the forces directs that the work constructing at Paranagam in Ouvà, and intended to be a permanent post, shall be called fort Macdonald, in commemoration of the gallant defence made by Maj. Macdonald near that place in Feb. and March 1818.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Hy. Byrne, of the inner temple, Esq. Puisne justice of the supreme court.

David Stark, Esq. collector of the district of Matura.

John Gordon Forbes, Esq. agent of government in the Kandyan provinces of Saffragam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oct. 28.—Lieut.col. Brunt, 83d reg. to be commandant of Colombo. Not to affect Brigadier Shuldham's exclusive command of the Bengal auxiliary troops.

Nov. 4.—73d. reg. Lieut. T. Wright to be Capt.; Ens. W. H. Butler to be Lieut.; J. Coane, gent. to be Ens.

1st Ceylon reg.—J. Page, gent. to be 2d Lieut.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Official—Published in Ceylon.

Abstract G.O. dated Kandy, 28th Oct. —The power of the British government being now generally acknowledged in the Kandyan provinces, the commander of the forces is enabled to commence on a gradual return to the presidency of Fort St. George of the native troops sent to his assistance in the early part of this

year, and he seizes with pleasure the opportunity of marking his sense of the zeal and intelligence displayed by the officers and soldiers of this force during the period of their service in Ceylon. The order then directs the five companies of the 7th Madras N. I. to embark at Ma-naar, and distinctly thanks Captains Jackson and Hardy of that corps.

Abstract G.O., dated Kandy, 10th Nov. — Lieut.col. Hardy, dep.gr.mast.gen., having returned to Kandy from a continual series of fatiguing exertions in the provinces of Duombera, Lagulla, and part of Bintenne, commencing on the 29th of Sept. and pursued with praiseworthy ardour under exposure to every inclemency, and through a country little known, the commander of the forces performs but his duty in publicly acknowledging the services of that able officer, and of Maj. Coane, the late lamented Capt. Glenholm, Capt. Dobbin, and the other officers, non commissioned officers, and soldiers, who have lately served under the Lieut.col's command in the provinces above-mentioned, which have in the most material degree tended to the great and now accomplished, the suppression of the rebellion, by securing the persons of its leaders and promoters. — To the same end have been most judiciously directed the exertions of the troops in Weyalemma and Wallapana, and which have been attended by the capture or surrender of all the leaders of insurrection in that quarter, excepting Kiwulgedera Mohottalle. The Lieut.gen. requests Maj. Macdonald, Capt. Cleather, Capt. Creagh (86th reg.), Lieut. Raymond, Lieut. Burns, with the other officers and men who have been engaged in this service, to accept his cordial thanks. — The soldier-like conduct of the detachment of the royal artillery, commanded by Capt. Kettlewell, from the commencement of the insurrection, demands the particular notice of the commander of the forces; from the nature of the warfare the officers and men of this distinguished corps have bravely and cheerfully, on many occasions, performed the duties of infantry soldiers, and have the strongest claim to be mentioned with approbation. — Having thus recorded his obligations to the component parts of the army he has the honor to command, the Lieut.gen. takes this opportunity of repeating to the whole, including the auxiliary force so generously and promptly granted by the most noble the Governor-gen. of British India and the rt. hon. the Governor in council of Fort St. George, the assurances of the deep sense he entertains of their services, during this arduous struggle to maintain the honor and dominion of Great Britain unimpaired in this Island. Those services are far beyond any praise that the commander of the

forces has the power to express. He has however endeavoured to do them justice in bringing the exertions of this army to the notice of their royal highnesses the Prince Regent and the Commander-in-chief at home; and as no time can efface them from the memory of the Lieut.gen., so he will ever feel an interest in the welfare of all composing it.

In this tribute of acknowledgments and good wishes, the commander of the forces particularly means to include Maj.gen. Jackson, and such other officers, whose duty calling for their presence in the maritime districts, did not permit of their sharing in the active operations in the interior, but whose exertions in their respective commands and departments materially aided, and were indispensable to those operations. Among such, he begs especially to notice the officers of commissariat in the maritime provinces, whose labours, as well as those of the officers of the same department in the interior, have been incessant and beyond measure arduous, as have those of Capt. Bates, his military secretary. The order then proceeds to convey the high reward of public thanks to Dr. Farrell, Deputy inspector of hospitals, and the medical officers, as well of the general as of regimental staff, for the assiduity and humanity which distinguished the application of their professional skill to the numerous cases of sickness and wounds which occurred, calling for an almost constant display of unparalleled zeal.

To the gentlemen of his Majesty's civil service in the maritime provinces, the Lieut.gen. is deeply indebted for their assiduous exertions in forwarding the public service. He particularly has to express his thanks and approbation to the

Robt. Boyd, Esq., commissioner of
to J. Deane, Esq., collector of
whose exertions have been un-
and most essential; to J. A.
ll, Esq., collector of Tangalle; to
D. Boyd, Esq., collector of Batticaloa;
to J. Walbeoff, Esq., collector of Chilaw;
and especially to T. R. Backhouse, Esq.,
collector of Manaar, for having zealously
and ably conducted the march of a detach-
ment of troops from his district to Ana-
rajahpoora, and back, in the course of
the last month.

The zeal, intelligence, and talent displayed by W. Herries Ker, Esq. during his mission, first to the southern part of the coast of Cooromandel, and latterly to Fort St. George, call for the marked approbation and thanks of the Lieut.gen., as well for his exertions in dispatching the army followers from the peninsula to Ceylon, as for the able conduct of matters connected with the highest interests of this government.

In offering to the gentlemen of the civil service in the Kandyan provinces, whose situations more immediately connect them with the events which have passed, the assurance of his gratitude for their able support, the commander of the forces desires, without at all detracting from the ample merits of others, to indulge his best feelings, by expressing his admiration at the distinguished conduct of Simon Sawers, Esq., the third commissioner, whose duties, voluntarily transferred, at the commencement of these troubles, to the eastern insurgent provinces, gave during the whole period a wide scope for the exercise of those rare abilities and that firmness of character, which are so conspicuous in this most estimable officer of government.

To the officers of the Adj.gen.'s and Qr.mast.gen.'s department, and those of the Commander of the forces' personal staff, he desires to offer his affectionate acknowledgments; and to Geo. Lusignan, Esq., dep. sec. to government and sec. for the Kandyan provinces, who, though last mentioned, holds a first place in his esteem, the Lieut.gen.'s never ceasing obligations are due, for the invaluable assistance he has afforded him, by the unwearied exertions of those talents he so eminently possesses.

In concluding this order, the commander of the forces would consider himself chargeable with unpardonable ingratitude, was he not publicly to record the high sense he must ever entertain of the cordial, cheerful, and ready assistance he has received, throughout this difficult and harrassing contest, from his Exc.Sir Rich. King, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's navy in these seas, on every occasion where the squadron under his command could be rendered auxiliary to the service of this island, and also in detaching from the dock yard at Trincomalee a considerable body of labourers for the conveyance of supplies, at a moment when that species of aid was most pressingly necessary.

[*Want of room obliges us to defer inserting another G.O. of 22d Nov., in which many other civil and military officers are mentioned with honour; on the same account we reserve a proclamation containing fifty-six articles, respecting the future government of the Kandyan territories, and defining the rights and duties of the people, which possesses deep interest as a political document.*]

Demi-official, published in Ceylon.

Execution of Kappitipola and Madugalle.—From the general orders it appears that all the four state prisoners lately tried had been convicted and received sentence of death, but only two were to suffer. The rebels selected for condign

punishment are Kappitipola and Madugalle; and it requires very little attention to the history of the late rebellion, to show that their guilt and influence have pointed them out as the most eminently proper objects of legal severity, whether their execution be considered in the light of retribution or example.—(*Ceylon Gaz. Nov. 28*.)

The following are the particulars of the execution of Kappitipola and Madugalle, which took place near the Bogumibera tank, at half past eight on Thursday morning, Nov. 26.

The two prisoners were carried in the morning, according to their own request, to the chief temple in Kandy, called the Dalada Malagawe, or temple of the sacred relic, where they went through their devotions, attended by the priest, in a small room adjoining to that in which the relic is deposited. Kappitipola then came out into the anti-room, where he entered with much composure into conversation with Mr. Sawers, observing that no person could alter the destiny that was allotted to him, and quoting in support of this vain theory of predestination an apposite passage from the books of Boodha. While he was speaking a noise was heard within the temple, and it appeared that Madugalle had run into the inner apartment, and claimed sanctuary under the protection of the relic; he was soon removed, and both the prisoners were then marched under a strong guard to the place appointed on the bank of the Bogumibera tank, near the spot where Ellapola had suffered. When they arrived on the ground both the prisoners requested some water, which was immediately brought, and they washed their faces and hands; Kappitipola then tied his hair up in a knot behind, and sat down upon the ground near a small shrub, which he grasped with his toes, apparently to keep himself firm in his position. For a few minutes he recited some verses out of a small Pali book, which he requested might be delivered to the care of Mr. Sawers for his younger brother. When the book was taken away, he continued to repeat Pali verses until the executioner at two blows severed his head from his body. His whole behaviour was manly and collected, and he met his death with a firmness of resolution worthy of a better cause.—The conduct of Madugalle was just the reverse; he was too much agitated either to tie up his hair or to bend down his head himself: he was able only to make a faint cry of Arrah-hang, one of the names of Boodha, when his head was struck off also at two blows.—A very great concourse of Kandyans, among whom were many chiefs, assembled to witness this execution; and we

hope that a due impression will be made upon their minds by the just punishment of these turbulent and ambitious chiefs, who had been the most forward and unhappily successful in their efforts to involve their countrymen in bloodshed and ruin.—Peline Talawe and Ihagamina, whose sentence of death has been remitted to that of banishment, set out on the day of the execution, with two other prisoners, under a strong escort, for Colombo, where they may be expected on the 30 inst.—(*Ibid.*)

Search for the Pretender.—Capt. Ritchie has lately been informed that the pretender had resumed his priestly garb, and was lurking in the forests of Wellassy, not far from Alipoot. The captain sent a party of armed Vedahs, under the command of Dekapettia, a native of Ceylon, who has long been with the pretender, and active in his service; and they have already been very near taking this royal priest. When they surprised some of his adherents in a cave, one who assumed the title of his ooda gambilleme was shot by a vedah arrow, and another called Badoolagameue Rateralle was taken prisoner. The latter is well ascertained to be the very man who led the party when poor Mr. Wilson was barbarously murdered; and Major Macdonald has sent instructions for his immediate trial. More parties of Vedahs are sent in search of the pretender, who is now said to be wandering about quite alone. It would be no less satisfactory than curious if this wild impostor should be captured in the very country where he had first raised the insurrection; and by the very same Vedahs who then formed his body guard.

Submission of the rebel Provinces.

The surrender of arms has been general throughout every province of the interior; the following is the amount, as nearly as we can ascertain it, of those already received: 91 ginjals, 7 wall pieces, 8001 muskets, 7 pistols, 165 musket barrels, 3 pistol barrels, 750 pounds of sulphur. Bows and arrows have not been counted. The number of muskets is more considerable than we should have expected, and very few can be left in the possession of the Kandyans. This privation of arms must be regarded as no slight guarantee of future security, for although the natives do certainly make very serviceable firelocks, yet their manufacture must be very slow, and it would require a long time to replace a small part of those which have been given up.—(*Ibid.*)

The head man of Newera Calava has made his appearance at Minery, and delivered up to the commanding officer there 150 firelocks.—(*Cey. Gaz. Dec. 1.*)

We are happy to learn that the Mudiance of Nourcalava, the only district

where the least remnant of hostility is left, has sent to Lieut. Sweeting a proposal of an unconditional surrender.—(*Ibid.*)

Capture of Kiwulgedera Mohattale.—He was one of the very first chiefs of any rank who joined the rebellion; the Bootawe Ratexalle was perhaps the first, and he suffered death, pursuant to his sentence, on the 20th September, at Katabowa, where the people expressed the greatest satisfaction at his just punishment for all the crimes and calamities into which he had led them.—(*Ceyl. Gaz.*)

Nov. 28. — Kiwulgedera Mohattale has been taken, and safely lodged in prison at Badulla. Two Moormen of Paranagama had received directions from Lieut. Col. Hardy to use their utmost efforts to apprehend him; and they went about the country trading, but always on the look out for the fugitive. On the 20th inst. they went into a hut where they found two men, and as it was late they resolved to remain there for the night. Just about sun-set a man came up to the hut looking like a common beggar and asked for alms. The Moormen instantly recognized him to be Kiwulgedera, and communicating the discovery to the others, they seized the prisoner. He offered them money to release him, which they refused, and tying his hands behind his back kept him in safe custody for the night. The next morning they took him to the Bintenne Desave, who had a guard of Malays at Alootnouwere, and delivered him up: he was afterwards sent into Badulla, where he was tried; the particular facts clearly proved against him, besides raising the people to insurrection, were his cruel murders of several coolies who had fallen into his follower's hands. Before the breaking out of the rebellion he was violently suspected of a murder, and he barbarously insulted and abused the Lascoorins who were sent to apprehend him; he afterwards made his escape from Kandy, and he seems to have exercised his power during the revolt with more cruelty than any other chief concerned in it. One of the very Moormen who took him had been severely flogged by his orders soon after it commenced.—(*Ceylon Gaz., Dec. 5.*)

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Return of the Governor to Colombo.—His Exc. the governor left Kandy at seven o'clock on the morning of the 25th Nov. He was attended by all the chiefs and a prodigious concourse of Kandians to the river side at Gonorroowa, where the 2d Adigar took his leave and returned. The governor reached Amenuapora about 12, and arrived at Attapetia at half-past 3. The numerous and submissive attendance of the Kandyan people throughout the whole day's

journey far exceeded all demonstrations of respect that had ever upon any former occasion been manifested to British authority. On his way to Ruwanwelly, his Exc. passed the night in a bungalow erected for the occasion at Arandeene, near Idamalpane. The same concourse of Kandyan chiefs and people continued to attend his Exc. throughout the journey, and the first Adigar accompanied him to the limits of the four Korles.

On entering the three Korles, the chiefs and people of that province, which has been remarkable for loyalty and attachment to the British government, testified their joy at receiving his Exc. into their district in a manner highly gratifying: great improvements have been made in the roads and bridges of the three Korles, and much credit is due to Capt. Stewart, agent of government, for his active exertions in that province.

The governor and his suite embarked in the boats prepared for them, at 7 o'clock this morning.—(*Ceylon Gaz. Nov. 28.*)

We have the satisfaction of announcing the return of his Exc. the Governor to Colombo, after an absence of more than fifteen months, an eventful period; but at the close of it we see the alarming insurrection which thus long distracted the country effectually crushed, and the British dominion established on a firmer basis than ever throughout the Kandyan provinces.

His Exc. reached the grand pass at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the 28th ult., where he was received by the whole of H. M. civil and military servants at this presidency, and with almost the entire population of Colombo, of all ranks and descriptions, who evinced every demonstration of joy and respect towards his Exc. which could testify the warmth of their feeling on an occasion of such general happiness.

His Exc. proceeded from the grand pass in his palankeen, attended by the officers of his staff.

A triumphal arch was erected at Kayman's gate, where his Exc. was met by the commandant of Colombo at the head of the troops of the garrison, who formed a street thence to the king's house. A detachment of royal artillery with a brigade of light guns formed on the left of the line, fired a salute of nineteen guns, while the troops presented arms as his Exc. passed them.

His Exc. reached the king's house a little after 5 o'clock, where he received the congratulations of all the principal inhabitants of Colombo, on the termination of the Kandyan insurrection, and on his second victorious return to the seat of his government from the Kandyan territories.—(*Ceylon Gaz., Dec. 5.*)

The late Sir William Coke.—To aggravate our loss, at the moment we were deprived of his professional knowledge and judicial abilities, there was not only no other judges but not a single English lawyer on the island. Sir William was educated at Westminster school, where he was a king's scholar, and in 1794 he was elected to Christ-church in the university of Oxford. On 5th Sept. 1808, he arrived in Ceylon as his Majesty's advocate fiscal; on 1st March 1809 he was nominated provisionally chief justice, and on 28th October 1810 he was by letters patent appointed puisne justice. The general feeling of the public testify his departed worth. In private life Sir W. Coke was remarkable for that ease and urbanity of manners, which are the natural result of a public education and early introduction into good Company, operating upon a sound understanding and obliging disposition.

The late Major Coxon.—A short time previously to his lamented death, (mentioned in No. 41, Ceylon Obituary,) his frame was seen to be so much out of order, that it was judged necessary for him to go to the sea coast; he had been long ill, and ought many weeks before to have removed from Alipoot to a better climate, if zeal for the public service had not overpowered in his mind every consideration for his own safety. He had begun and carried on with singular ability the difficult work of pacifying and conciliating the people of that part of Oura. Among the officers who distinguished themselves in this varied warfare, Maj. Coxon set the example of treating the Kandyan with that happy mixture of firmness and lenity which secured punctual obedience, without diminishing their friendly disposition; he possessed a thorough knowledge of the native character, and he availed himself of it with temper and skill, so as to gain their confidence and attach them to his person; he found the people around him all hostile, he prevailed upon them to abandon their jungles, build huts, and live under his protection; and he was the first who made advantageous use of the rebels whom he reclaimed, by persuading them to labour for a moderate hire in clearing the roads, cutting down the jungle, and other important works. Maj. Coxon, by continuing, from an ardent desire to complete his object, debilitated as he was, in the unwholesome climate of Alipoot, exposed his life to as much risk as he who faced the cannon or the charge at Waterloo, with the prospect before him of a less glorious death. Were the Kandyan war to continue, his loss would be severely felt, and a generous public will not the less regret his death, because eminent services have contributed to a final suc-

cess, which will preclude the demand for similar exertions.

Miscellanies.—Oct 17.—A ball and supper were given by the gentlemen of the civil service and the officers of this garrison, to Brig. Shulldham and the officers of the Bengal brigade.

Nov. 19.—A ball and supper were given by the gentlemen of the garrison of Trincomalie, to Maj.gen. and Mrs. Jackson, previous to their departure to England.

In traversing the jungles of the interior the troops suffered much from a kind of leech, whose bite is said to be poisonous, or at least highly irritating. Gangrene has in several instances occurred after the attack of this noxious animal, and the affected limb been amputated in consequence.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 2.—At Colombo, Mitchell Gibson, Esq., to Miss Barbara Thompson, daughter of Capt. Thomson, H. M. 83d.

DEATHS.

Sept 10.—At Batticaloa, Lieut. M. Lidwell, H. M. 73d. . . . Oct. 6, at Hambantotte, Lieut. H. Holmes, H. M. 73d. . . . Oct 13, at Kornegalle, Ens. McNabb, H. M. 33d. . . . Nov. 5, at Badulla, Thomas Wyllie, Esq., surg., 18th Madras N. L. . . . Dec. 3, at the Mission House, the wife of the Rev. B. Fox, Wesleyan Missionary, of Caltura.

MALACCA.

Restored to the Dutch.—Aug. 19. The long expected Dutch squadron arrived off Malacca, consisting of the Tromp, 64, the Wilhelmina frigate, and a small schooner. The commissioners are Rear-admiral Wolterbeck and M. Timmermay Thyssen. On the next morning the commissioners landed in state, and were received by Kenneth Murchison, Esq. the acting resident, who entertained the party at the Government house.

Sept. 21.—This day was appointed for the final ceremony of substituting the Dutch ensign for the British flag, which had protected the settlement in uninterrupted tranquillity during a period of more than 23 years. At an early hour, the British colors were displayed on the flag-staff, which rises from the roof of an ancient church, now in ruins, constructed by the Portuguese about three centuries ago, and situated on the summit of a hill in the center of the fort; and the troops, both British and Dutch, were paraded under arms in separate lines. At seven, Major Farquhar and the Dutch commissioners repaired in procession from the government-house, and advancing along the line, took their station in front; when a circle being formed, and all present being uncovered whilst the troops presented arms,

Major Farquhar read the orders of his sovereign for the restoration of Malacca to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and the same were successively repeated in the Malay and Chinese languages to a great concourse of the native population assembled to witness this extraordinary spectacle. The military ceremonies were concluded by the British colours being lowered and replaced by the Dutch ensign, under mutual salutes from the batteries and ships. After the heads of the various native tribes had waited upon the hon. the governor with their respectful congratulations, they proceeded to the residence of the British commandant, and expressed their deep regret at his departure, and grateful sense of the benefits they had ever experienced from his fostering protection. Major Farquhar's retirement from the government of Malacca will be cheered with the pleasing retrospect of a long and successful administration, employed to promote the welfare of all subjected to his authority, and in having well maintained the character of his country for benevolence and hospitality.—(*Cal. Jour. for Nov.*)

Loss of the Vestal.—The Vestal brig, Capt. Elliot, was taken possession of by the Malays in the straits of Colong (*Calam dark*), in the early part of September. She left Penang on the 1st, laden with government stores for the troops about to evacuate Malacca. She got aground on the bar, and being unable to get her off, the commander, with Capt. Hampton, a passenger, proceeded to Malacca for assistance, and arrived there after an exposure of 36 hours in an open boat. The most prompt aid was afforded them by the Dutch Admiral Wolterbeek, who instantly dispatched a schooner to look after the brig; but the pirates had made prize of her in the interim, and the fate of her crew, as well as that of the vessel, is still unknown.

This has been the fate of all small vessels that have unfortunately grounded in those straits, as long as we can recollect, and on this account they are very dangerous for vessels not properly armed. Whilst the Dutch held Malacca, a cruiser was always stationed in them to afford protection to vessels passing through.

AVA.

Rangoon Lure.—A curious but atrocious circumstance took place a short time ago, which will shew the degree of justice that a stranger is likely to meet with in this part. Some natives of our territory having occasion to put into Rangoon, purchased a vessel then building, for which they agreed to pay a specified sum, by an order upon Calcutta. The vessel being finished and delivered up to the purchasers,

the bill was in due course presented, but to their surprise was found to exceed the sum agreed upon by more than one half; they, in consequence, very naturally demurred against the payment, and entered a protest against the demand. This, however, only drew upon them the resentment of an inhabitant of the place, who is considered to be more or less concerned in transactions of this kind, by whom, and another person principally interested, they were ordered to be seized, and were suspended by the heels without allowing their hands to touch the ground, and beat across the breast with bamboos, until they consented to withdraw the protest, and give the order for the full amount of the demand.—(*Or. Star.*)

SIAM.

Two grabs, the Fattah Alvadood and Ahmady, belonging to natives of this port, have this year proceeded to Siam, so that we may confidently expect some increase to the very superficial knowledge we at present possess of this interesting country. For these last thirty years it has scarcely been visited by an Englishman, or even a European, if we except a solitary missionary or two. That the trade is profitable admits of no doubt, and we hope the present adventurers will open to us again this source of trade and profit. The Siamese, like their neighbours of Ava and Pegu, are Boodists; but, contrary to their brethren of this side, will, though they refuse to take life, partake of any thing that is killed to their hand. Siam as well as Pegu is full of Mahomedan adventurers, who have so much weight with the government as to influence them to exclude European vessels; that is, to levy such exactions as amount to prohibition. This trade was pursued with great advantage by the nabob and Mahomedan merchants of Surat before that place went to decay.—(*Mad. Cour. Dec.*)

SUMATRA.

Acheen.—The revolution which took place some time ago at Acheen, and which terminated in placing the son of Syed Hussein, an opulent merchant at Penang, in the chief authority, may be within the recollection of our readers. Another revolution has been since effected, by which this usurper was expelled to Tullohsamaway, and the old sovereign reinstated. The force, however, of the former still continues strong, though the native Acheenese are devoted to the cause of the legal prince. The contests between these two chiefs have produced several sanguinary acts of the most atrocious description, which require the interposing aid of a stronger power to terminate them. Not long since a letter

reached us, detailing an account from Pedier of a horrible event. "The new King's right hand man, Hadjee Abdul Rahim, stabbed Tunkoo Pakier and killed him on the spot; while he himself was instantaneously dispatched, with all his followers, by the Tunkoo's guards, cut into pieces, and afterwards publicly exhibited. Report says, that Hadjee had been secretly commissioned by Syed Hussein, the new king's father, to proceed upon this murderous expedition from Tullohsamaway, for which 10,000 dollars was to be his reward." (*Or. Star.*)

PENANG.

Address to the Marquis of Hastings.
—The Govt. Gazette of 29th August contains the proceedings of a general meeting of the British inhabitants of the island, Mr. Clubley in the chair, on the 25th, at which an address was voted to the Marquis of Hastings on the brilliant termination of the war in India. The Gazette of Dec. 5. records the address at length, the letter of the governor, Col. Bannerman, transmitting it, and the reply of the Marquis of Hastings.

Loss of the Sylph.—The Hon. Company's cruiser Sylph, Capt. Painter, was upset; on the 11th October, in Queda river, whither she had proceeded upon a mission from Penang: the crew were happily all saved.

Miscellanies.—Dec. 30.—Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles arrived from Calcutta on board the H. C. cruiser Nearchus. The preceding day Major Farquhar, late resident and commandant at Malacca, landed from the Ganges.

The new church at Penang was opened for the first time for the performance of divine service on Christmas day. The edifice is said to be built on the model of St. George's church at Madras, and was constructed under the superintendence of Captain Smith of the royal engineers.

MARRIAGES.

July 30. W. E. Phillips, Esq. Member of the Council, to Janet, eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. Bannerman, Governor of this Presidency.

At the same time, Lieut. and Adj. H. Burney, 20th Bengal N.I. Acting Town Major and Military Secretary, to Miss Jane Bannerman, niece of the Hon. the Governor.

BORNEO

PROCEEDINGS OF THE DUTCH.

The Dutch fleet quitted Pontiana on the 28th Aug. (after leaving a resident there with 100 Amboyese troops), and proceeded to attack Sambas. The Sultaun, *Asiatic Journ.*—No 43.

aware of their approach and intentions, was at the mouth of the river with three brigs and a fleet of proas ready to make his escape.—(*Penang Gaz.* Oct. 17.)

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is a statement of the total importation of cotton in China in the year 1818 (in bales of 300lbs. and upwards).

Bengal	bales 40,000
Bombay country ships.....	31,500
Portuguese	6,500
Hon. Company's ships.....	35,000

Total .. 113,000

No foreign ships except American have visited China this year. (*Bom. Gaz.* Dec. 30.)

BIRTH.

Oct. 23, at Macao, the lady of Capt. P. Maughan, H. C. Marine, of a son,

DEATH.

Sept. At Canton, Chas. Moore, Esq. chief officer H. C. ship Duke of York.

PHILIPPINES.

MANILLA.

By the Zenobia, Clark, from Manilla, arrived at Calcutta, we have letters here up to 8th Sept. From a scarcity of money, owing to the non-arrival of the ships from Acapulco, a duty of 13 per cent. was about to be levied on all goods exported. Trade was very dull for all kinds of articles; there was a sufficient quantity of piece goods in the place to answer every demand for three years.

The brig Madras Packet was lost in a gale, during the early part of Aug., off the pier-head at Manilla. (*Madras Gaz.* Dec. 29.)

MAURITIUS.

We are sorry to state that another hurricane has taken place in Mauritius; it commenced on the 25th Jan., and has done great mischief to the shipping, and also to the plantations of that illfated island.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IRRUPTION OF REVOLTED CAFFRES. *Official.*

A proclamation by the Gov., Lord C. H. Somerset, dated March 3, 1819, states, that the border chiefs who are at variance with the principal chief, Gatha, have entered the province of Albany (Zarveld) in several directions, and have committed great and unforeseen outrages.

devastations, and murders. To put a stop to these calamities, the Governor calls out a considerable commando from each of the interior districts, for the purpose of driving those marauders over the boundaries of the British settlement; and has sent a military force to support the same, under the command of Lieut.col. Willshire, of H.M.'s 38th reg. of foot. Martial law to be in force within the Drosdies of Graaf-Reynet, Uitenhage, and all places in which the aforesaid force shall be employed.

Private and demi-official.

It appears, from the Cape-town Gazette of the 20th March, that a speedy prospect existed of the marauders being reduced to submission, or driven across the frontiers. The extent of the insurrection itself seems to have been exaggerated; it was begun in the first instance by three chiefs, named Sambie, Congo, and Lynx, of subordinate note; but one of the most powerful of them, named Hinza, kept aloof, during the aggressions, and took care to convey to the Governor assurances of his peaceable disposition. Owing to the heavy rains, which had continued to

fall, the rivers remained impassable, so that the marauding parties which had been sent into the province of Albany (Zuieweld) by 'T-ambie, had not been able to effect their retreat, and a strong force was immediately sent in pursuit. It was expected that the next post would bring good news. The armed inhabitants have every where, with the utmost spirit and cheerfulness, obeyed the summons of repairing to the frontiers to the support of their injured fellow citizens. Lieut. Col. Willshire, in the Alacrity, with reinforcements, arrived at Algoa bay on the 11th of March. The government schooner, with artillery and stores, had anchored in the same bay on the 9th.

LOCAL.

Owing to the total failure of the corn crops, a great scarcity of wheat threatens the territory with a famine. The governor, Lord Charles Somerset, has issued a proclamation, requiring the farmers and others to make a return of the stock on hand, in order to husband the resources of the colony. The arrival of some of the ships from India, laden with rice, is anxiously looked for.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

June 3.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a levee at Carlton-house, which was numerously attended by the representatives of foreign powers, and splendid circles of individuals from all the ranks of the clergy, nobility, and gentry, and other persons honorably distinguished. The Persian ambassador had the honor of a private audience.

Among the presentations were: Gov. Panjhar; Lieut. Medwin, 24th drag.; Lieut. Jervis, engineers; Col. Vaumeul, 30th infantry; Lt.col. Fitzclarence; Col. Young; Dr. H. Clifford, chief justice of Ceylon, on being knighted; Capt. H. Nicholson, Mr. Lane, Lt.col. M'Leod, Royal Scots, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath; Capt.W. Hill, R.N.; Major Gardiner; Lt.gen. Willock, in the suite of the Persian ambassador; Lieut. Wildef, and Capt. Russell.

June 17.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, assisted by his royal sister the Princess Augusta, held a drawing-room for ladies. The Regent received the ladies after the manner of King George II. Among the presentations of ladies which it concerns us to notice, was the lady of Col. M'Leod. The presenta-

tions of gentlemen were comparatively few: Capt. Russell, on his return from India, Lt.col. M'Leod, Royal Scots, on being appointed a Companion of the Bath.

EXTRACTS AND NOTICES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

May 29.—The gazette of this evening contains an order in council, permitting British vessels to import, subject to the usual duties, into the Mauritius and its dependencies, from any foreign country in amity with his Majesty, any articles of the growth, production, or manufacture of such country (those of cotton, iron, steel, or wool, excepted); and to export to such country any articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Mauritius, or any other, previously legally imported; and extending this privilege to the vessels of any foreign country permitting British vessels to carry on such traffic.

June 3.—His Exc. Mirza Abdul Hassan Khan, ambassador extraordinary from his Majesty the King of Persia, had a private audience of the Prince Regent, to deliver letters from his Sovereign and from the Prince Royal of Persia.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 2.—A ballot was taken for the determination of the following question, viz. "That a sum of money, equal to sicca rupees 1,80,000, be paid to Mr. James Wilkinson, at the exchange of 2s. 6d. per sicca rupee, in consequence of the losses sustained by him from the enactment of a monopoly of salt-petre by the Bengal government in the year 1812; and that such payment be made from the commercial funds of the Honorable Company." At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the numbers to be, viz.

For the question..... 269

Against it 482

Majority — 213

June 10.—A ballot was taken for the determination of the following question, viz. "That this court concur in the recommendation of the court of directors, as contained in their resolution of the 20th ult., and that the sum of £60,000 be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in that resolution, subject to the confirmation of another general court." At six o'clock the glasses were finally closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported their numbers to be

For the question..... 414

Against it 191

Majority — 223

June 23.—A quarterly general court was held. A report of the proceedings will be given in our next number. Meanwhile the following may serve as an index to the principal questions before the court. The routine business having been gone through, the Chairman proposed, "That the court do agree to a resolution of the court of directors of the 18th inst. declaring a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital stock of the Company for the half year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending the 5th of July next." Agreed to. It was then proposed to confirm the grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings, which was agreed to *sub silentio*. The grant of £1,500 to Sir Murray Maxwell was also confirmed. The appointment of a chaplain to the factory at Canton, with a salary of £800 per annum, was next confirmed. It was moved and carried, that Mr. Lloyd, of the Bengal civil establishment, be permitted to return with his rank to India, subject to the confirmation of another general court. The Chairman moved: "That this court do agree to the resolution of the court of directors of the 24th of April last, granting to Sir George Hilario Barlow, Bart. G. C. B., a pension of £1,500 per annum, on account of his long and eminent services. The Deputy

Chairman seconded the motion, which, after a short conversation, was carried.

MISCELLANIES.

June 11.—The Persian ambassador, accompanied by Lord Melville, Sir G. Ousley, and a large party, visited the Tower, and afterwards proceeded in the Admiralty barge to visit Greenwich Hospital.

June 17.—Mr Canning gave a grand dinner at his residence at Gloucester Lodge, to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and a large party, including Mr. Ricketts, late of the Supreme Council Bengal, Lord Binning, Mr. Sturges Bourne, and Mr. Courtenay.

June 18.—His Excellency the Persian Ambassador visited the East-India House. He was received by the Directors with every attention, indicative of their high consideration for his excellency; he inspected the Company's library and museum, attended by Dr. Wilkins.

June 25.—The Persian Ambassador gave an elegant entertainment at his house, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington, the Count and Countess Lieven, most of the foreign Ambassadors, and a distinguished party. In the evening there was a concert, which was honored with the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, and a large party of distinguished rank. The vocal department was sustained by Signor Naldi, Miss Naldi, and Mrs. Ashe, until the conclusion of the Opera, when Bellachi, Begrez, and Garcia, contributed their able assistance, and gave *Pezzi Concertati*, in a most effective manner. The principal instrumentals were Signor Bahiti at the piano-forte, Ashe on the flute, and the two Misses Ashe on the harp and piano-forte, who, for the first time, had the honor of performing before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and who acquitted themselves in such a superior and elegant style, as to call forth his Royal Highness's particular approbation and repeated plaudits. The fair Circassian, we understood, was visited by several ladies in a separate room, but continued invisible to the gentlemen. His Royal Highness did not retire until late.

In our last, we had not room to particularize the presents delivered by the Persian ambassador to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent at his first public audience. We now subjoin a list of them, with some of the circumstances attending his introduction.

When His Exc. entered the room, his Royal Highness was standing under the canopy of the throne, with the ministers and nobles of the court surrounding him.

in a group. The approach of the ambassador to the throne was quite after the eastern style of etiquette. His Exc. was dressed in a rich embroidered robe, his turban ornamented with jewels, and in his hand a silver wand. His Exc. leaned on the arm of Sir Robert Chester, being a little lame from a kick he received but a day or two before from one of his horses. On his approaching the person of the Regent, his royal highness descended from the step of the throne, and advancing two or three paces, received him with that dignity and affability of manner for which he is so eminently distinguished. The ambassador then, in very good English, made an appropriate speech, which was answered by the Prince Regent in terms calculated to gain his confidence and admiration. After much conversation, in which the ambassador astonished his royal highness, and every one present, at the fluency with which he spoke our language, the Prince Regent and his Exc. went into the next apartment, where the presents were laid out; they consisted of A gold enamelled looking glass, opening with a portrait of his Persian Majesty; the object of which was to exhibit, at one view, the portraits of two sovereigns; the one in painting, the other by reflection; and around which were poetical allusions.—A gold enamelled box.—A magnificent costly sword, celebrated in Persian for the exquisite temper of its blade; the sheath ornamented with emeralds, rubies, and diamonds.—A string of pearls.—Carpets of Cashmere shawl, composed of four distinct pieces; the principal carpet is in length 17 Persian fathoms, breadth 9 yards. They were manufactured for the King of the Afghans, who sent them as a present to the Shah, and who, without hesitation, consigned them as the greatest rarity he possessed, to the Prince Regent. In Persia they are inestimable, such a specimen of manufacture being there hitherto unknown.—Two carpets of Herat.—A large painting of his Persian Majesty.—Ten magnificent Cashmere shawls, of various sizes and denominations.—The Arabian horses brought by his Exc. to England as a present to the Prince Regent were drawn up in the court-yard.

After his royal highness had examined the various presents, he re-conducted the ambassador to the hall of audience, where his Exc. took his leave.

Mr. B. Chalon is now engaged in painting delineations of the eight beautiful Persian horses.

Oxford, 26th June.—On Wednesday last, in full convocation in the theatre, the following honorary degrees were conferred: Doctors in Civil Law: Gen. Sir Geo. Nugent, Bart. of Westhorpe-House,

county of Buckingham, C.C.D. and M.P., and Sir Wm. Onseley, kn., D.C.L. of the university of Dublin.—Master of Arts: Graves Chamney Haughton, Esq. professor of Hindu Literature and of the History of Asia in the East-India College at Haileybury.

It is a curious fact, perhaps, not generally known, that the total amount of bullion imported by the East-India Company in the last eleven years, *viz.* 1808-19, exceeds the amount they exported.

Imported . . . £2,732,496

Exported . . . 1,953,581

The East-India Company imported £1,283,608 of gold from 1811 to 1815.

By the new Act which is passing through the House, for revising the schedules of Customs and Excise duties, consolidating many old branches of taxes, altering some, and imposing others, the rates of duty payable on articles the produce of India will undergo very considerable alterations. There is also a new export duty proposed in the resolutions. But it might mislead to cite from them before they are finally adjusted. By the amendment adopted, varying the additional duty on tea from the uniform application to the whole scale, originally intended, the present duty of 96 per cent. is to be paid upon all Teas sold at the Company's Sale at or under 2s per lb., and 100 per cent. on all sold for more than 2s per lb.

The subscription for erecting a national monument at Edinburgh to the memory of Robert Burns, was began at Bombay, where £300 was subscribed. Of this, honourable mention was made at a public festival, held on the fifth June at the Freemason's Tavern in London, in commemoration of the poet; the health of the gentlemen at Bombay was circulated with plaudits; and Mr. Forbes Mitchell returned thanks in their name.

The Russian Privy councillor, D'Engel, who is governor of Theodosia, is said to have found in the Crimea the true breed of the goats of Kirguis, whose wool, according to the testimony of French manufacturers, particularly M. Ternaux, is the same as that of the goats of Thibet. M. Joubert, during the journey which he made into the Crimea, discovered that the goats there were the same as those which he had purchased among the Kirguis; the breed had, in fact, at an anterior period, been imported from the Kirguis into the Crimea. This discovery is expected to have a great influence on the fabrication of fine shawls in Europe.

Late advices from the Chesapeake, state, that the United States' frigate Essex, Capt. Henley, was under orders to take the American ambassador (Mr. Graham) to Rio Janeiro, and thence to pro-

ceed to the China seas, to cruize for two years. The object of her visit to these seas was represented to be more intended for the exercise and experience of the officers and men, than for any more important business.

The Dromedary storeship is fitting out at Woolwich, for the purpose of carrying male convicts to New South Wales, and to bring back a supply of timber from Norfolk Island for his Majesty's dock-yards. Mr. Skinner, a master in the Navy, is appointed to the command.

New South Wales.—The spirit of emigration to this colony is daily gaining ground. Two vessels now lying in the river crowded with emigrants; and two more are fitting out at Liverpool. It appears from a recent work by a native of this colony, that it offers much greater inducements to emigration than are to be met with in any part of the American Union; more particularly to persons who can command a moderate capital. The colonists are directing their attention to the growth of fine wool; for the production of which the climate is so congenial, that some samples which have been lately forwarded to this country, have been pronounced equal to the best Saxon wool, and have fetched as high a price in the market.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, June 25, 1819.

Sugar.—Refined goods are again at an advance of 2s. a 3s. Molasses are in steady request.—There are more enquiries after Foreign Sugars.

Coffee.—There have been great fluctuations in the prices; the advance within the last eight or ten days is fully 15s. per cwt.; the great advance in the prices is very nearly maintained, though there is not the same briskness in the market as on Wednesday last.

Cotton.—There has been a regular and rather extensive enquiry for Bengals for exportation; the holders generally obtain an advance on the prices of last week; in the other descriptions there is no business doing.

Rice.—There have been some considerable purchases of East-India Rice, at prices a shade higher.

Spices.—The demand is improving.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

. Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.

BIRTH.

June 22. At his house in Portland-place, the lady of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

June 28. At Hammersmith, Wm. Humble, Esq. of Chiswick, to Letitia, only daughter of the late Edw. Coxwell, Esq. formerly commander in the Hon. East-India Company's service.

DEATHS.

Jan. 3. At sea, on his passage home, after a long residence in India, G. Oswald, Esq. late in the Civil service of the Hon. East-India Company.

May 31. At his lodgings in Queen-square, Bath, aged 70 the Rev. Arnold Burrowes, late Chaplain to the Bombay Establishment, after a servitude of 42 years.

June 16. At his seat, Birdhurst Lodge, near Croydon, Surrey, Samuel Davis, Esq. one of the Directors of the Affairs of the East-India Company. The body whose concerns he assisted to superintend, have to regret the loss of a gentleman whose distinguished talents, extensive knowledge, and solid judgment, guided in their application by conscientious motives and independent principles of action, rendered his services beneficial, and his life honorable. The department of science also has, by his death, been deprived of an able advocate and a distinguished ornament; whilst in the sphere of private and domestic life, an extensive society of connexions, friends and acquaintances, now lament the loss of one of its most valuable and respected members, and a numerous and amiable family is left to deplore the deprivation of all the happiness that the most exemplary discharge of the duties of a husband and a father can confer.

24. At Cheltenham, Lieut. gen. Chas. Reynolds, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Bombay Establishment.

Lately, of a deep decline, Mary, the wife of Mr. C. W. Pausley, late of the Madras Establishment.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

May 23, Off Falmouth. June 3, Gravesend, Batavia, Lamb, from Bombay 3 Jan. Cape 18 Feb. and St. Helena 4 Mar.

27, Portsmouth. 30, Deal. June 1, Gravesend, General Graham, Weatherhead, from Bombay 3 Jan. and Cape 28 Feb.

30, Liverpool, Cumbrian, Brownrigg, from Cape of Good Hope.

June 1, Off Dover, Henrietta Louisa, Donatelli, from Bengal and the Cape.

5, Liverpool, Stentor, Harris, from Bengal 3 Dec. and the Cape 9 Mar.

6, Gravesend, British Colony, Scott, from the Cape of Good Hope.

—, Off Portsmouth. 8, Gravesend, Sovereign, Barton, from Bengal 18 Jan. and St. Helena 30 Mar.

7, Deal. 8, Gravesend, Astell, Cresswell, from Bengal 23 Jan. and St. Helena 3 Apr.

—, Deal. 8, Gravesend, Henry Porcher, Atkinson, from Bombay and Malabar Coast, and St. Helena 3 Apr.

—, Deal. 8, Gravesend, Fairlie, Ward, from Bombay and Ceylon, and St. Helena 3 Apr.

8, Deal. 11, Gravesend, James Sibbald, Forbes, from Bengal and the Cape.

9, Cowes, True American, Bancroft, from China.

10, Deal. 11, Gravesend, Vittoria, Dudman, from Bengal and Ceylon 15 Jan. and the Cape 27 Mar.

Departures.

May 23, Gravesend. 27, Deal, Almorah, Walter, for Bengal.

26, Gravesend. 27, Deal, Fame, Remington, for Bengal.

—, Gravesend. 27, Deal, Hoogly, Lamb, for Bengal.

28, Gravesend. 29, Deal, Abbertson, Festival, for Bengal.

29, Gravesend. June 3, Deal, Abion, Wedel, for Bombay.

June 1, Gravesend. 2, Deal, Hannah, Heathorn, for Bombay.

—, Gravesend. 2, Deal. 9, Falmouth, Juliana, Ogilvie, for Batavia and Penang.

5, Gravesend. 6, Deal, Alhes, Kirton, for the Cape of Good Hope.

6, Gravesend, Marianne, Parker, for the Cape of Good Hope.

10, Gravesend. 13, Deal, Mary, Brown, for Madras and Bengal.

12, Gravesend. 6, Deal. 18, Portsmouth, Orient, Reynolds, for Bombay.

18, Gravesend. 19, Deal, Mary, Jefferson, for the Cape of Good Hope.

19, Gravesend. 21, Deal, Medway, Wright, for Bengal.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Ships.	Managing Officers.	Capt. and Mates.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purvers.	Consignments.	To be about.	To be in Downs.
1818.												
8 Aug.	Regent	James Hagg	Phillip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds	John Simpson	R. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	China	1818.	
5 Sept.	Mary	Andrew Timbrell	Simon Lee	Thos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R. Colquhoun	Robt. Goume	George Walton	Chas. H. Farnon	China	8 July	1818.
30 Jan.	Marquis Camden	M. Samson	Thos. Laikins	Wm. R. Best	Jim Currie	John Fenn	Galton R. Fox	C. E. Newbury	E. Harrison	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Charles Grant	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	Jas. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Edw. Coates	Robt. Suagar	Mich. Connal	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Laurel Castle	W. W. W. W.	Thos. Morlock	Jos. A. Duden	R. W. E. Farrer	J. W. W. W.	C. Pennington	Rich. A. Cox	Chas. Piliars	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Ingles	Rich. Bortadall	Thos. Bortadall	Rich. Nibbet	Edw. Moul	Wm. P. Jones	R. Truett	Thos. Hug	Joseph Craig	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Essex	Henry Bonham	Richard Nibbet	Rich. Nibbet	Edw. Moul	Wm. P. Jones	R. Truett	Thos. Hug	Joseph Craig	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Princetown	John Constans	Richard Nibbet	Rich. Nibbet	Edw. Moul	Wm. P. Jones	R. Truett	Thos. Hug	Joseph Craig	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	William Pitt	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Edw. Young	Jas. R. Palmer	Henry Cowan	A. C. Wau	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Bombay	John Forbes	Arch. Hamilton	Edw. Young	Sam. Holbro	W. Whitehead	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	George Adam	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Hercfordshire	John Card	William Hope	R. Rogers	Robt. Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Windsor	J. R. Francklin	A. R. Francklin	A. R. Francklin	John Levy	Mark Clayton	Felix Boulbee	Edw. Edwards	M. Franklin	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	General Kyd	Alex. Narne	Rich. Alvaser	Charles Shea	J. B. Barnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Fitcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Waterloo	James Walker	Richard Alvaser	Charles Shea	J. B. Barnett	J. Cuthbertson	Peter Fitcher	Hezek. Clark	George Homer	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Atlas	James Sims	C. Orway Mayne	John Lowther	John Alder	Nich. B. Bull	Robt. Daxton	R. Glyn	H. Coffin	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Stratham	James Sims	Thos. Hayside	Thos. Young	Henry Kemp	E. Bond, jun	Robert Luyken	David Nichol	Henry Barry	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	General Harris	James Sims	George Welstead	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Proby	Wm. B. Coles	T. Clemshaw	Richard Raves	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Rose	James Sims	Richard Rawes	Thos. M. Taggart	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Proby	Wm. B. Coles	T. Clemshaw	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Warren Hastings	James Sims	Thos. M. Taggart	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Proby	Wm. B. Coles	T. Clemshaw	Richard Raves	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Minerva	James Sims	Thos. M. Taggart	Thos. Young	James Eyles	George Proby	Wm. B. Coles	T. Clemshaw	Richard Raves	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Thomas Grenville	James Sims	John Binshard	Richard Abin	Charles Butler	H. F. Phipps	Frank Daniel	F. Parsons	Robert Frank	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Kelke Castle	James Sims	Alex. Lindsay	Chas. Bidden	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benfield	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Bridgewater	James Sims	Chas. S. Timms	Chas. Bidden	John Brown	G. T. Calvely	John Pratt	Richard Shaw	John Benfield	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Lord Castlereagh	James Sims	W. Y. Vaughan	R. Davidson	V. J. Mauden	Edw. Adams	F. W. Barton	Robert Elliot	William Cragg	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Marquis of Ely	James Sims	Geo. Richardson	G. H. Furlong	John Williams	Wat. Lindsey	Geo. A. Legget	W. Loumer	Elus Bostock	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Larkins	James Sims	Robert Locke	J. H. Buttivant	L. E. Dryden	Wm. Luyken	James Perkins	Jas. Anderson	Thos. Vokes	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Apollonia	James Sims	Robert Tennent	Wm. H. Buden	Charles Bell	S. V. Wood	J. H. Edwards	Rd. A. Taylor	Robert Miles	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Nautilus	James Sims	Wm. Hamilton	Wm. H. Ladd	R. W. Dickson	H. Bedson	Francis Labatt	J. M. William	Thomas Gibb	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Comet	James Sims	John P. Wilson	Alex. W. Law	Edward Pagle	Benj. Foster	Wm. Drayner	Robt. Christie	John Kenuy	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Princess Char-	James Sims	C. B. Gribble	FCunynghame	Edward Ford	Benj. Bond	John Burt	William Scott	S. Drysdale	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Marquis of Hel-	James Sims	John Wood	Hen. Hosmer	Geo. Parkers	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Catherine	James Sims	William Knox	Hen. Hosmer	Geo. Parkers	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Marq. of Hastings	James Sims	Charles A'Kcolli	Geo. George Lyall	Geo. George Lyall	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Barrasa	James Sims	Geo. Buckles and Co	Geo. George Lyall	Geo. George Lyall	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	York	James Sims	James Talbert	James Talbert	James Talbert	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Hongly	James Sims	Jas. Thos. Lamb	Jas. Thos. Lamb	Jas. Thos. Lamb	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Fame	James Sims	Joseph Downon	Joseph Downon	Joseph Downon	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Almorah	James Sims	Mathew Boyd	Mathew Boyd	Mathew Boyd	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Aberton	James Sims	William Parker	William Parker	William Parker	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Kingston	James Sims	Wm. A. Bowen	Wm. A. Bowen	Wm. A. Bowen	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	
30 Jan.	Princess Charlotte	James Sims	Buckles and Co.	Buckles and Co.	Buckles and Co.	Charles Oakes	Charles Clarke	Wm. Winton	W. J. Shephard	China	1819.	

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 5 6	10 0 0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.		
Colice, Java.....cwt.	6 5 0	6 15 0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0 18 0	
— Cherbon.....	5 8 0	5 16 0	— China.....	1 18 0	to 2 0 0
— Bourbon.....	5 10 0	5 18 0	Zedoary.....		
— Mocha.....	5 16 0	6 15 0	Galls, in Sorts.....		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	0 0 8	— Blue.....	7 10 0	— 8 0 0
— Extra fine.....	0 0 9	0 0 10	Indigo, Blue.....lb.		
— Bengal.....	0 0 6	0 0 7	— Blue and Violet.....	0 8 9	— 0 9 1
— Bourbon.....	0 1 4	0 2 4	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 3	— 0 8 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....	0 7 9	— 0 8 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5 5 0	7 0 0	— Fine Violet.....	0 7 6	— 0 7 9
Aniseeds, Star.....	4 15 0	5 0 0	— Good Ditto.....	0 7 0	— 0 7 3
Borax, Refined.....	4 0 0	4 5 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 6 6	— 0 6 10
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	4 4 0	4 5 0	— Fine & Good Copper.....	0 6 0	— 0 6 3
Camphire unrefined.....	10 10 0	12 0 0	— Middling Ditto.....	0 5 6	— 0 5 10
Cardomoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 9	0 6 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 4 10	— 0 5 0
— Ceylon.....	0 3 6	0 3 6	Manilla.....		
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17 0 0	18 10 0	Rice.....cwt.	0 12 0	— 0 13 0
— Liquea.....	7 10 0	10 10 0	Safflower.....cwt.	17 0 0	— 19 0 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 1 11	0 3 10	Sago.....cwt.	1 5 0	— 2 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1 0 0	1 10 0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2 2 0	
Coculus Indicus.....	1 5 0	2 2 0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 17 1	— 1 0 1
Columbo Root.....	2 15 0		— Novi.....	1 5 0	— 1 17 0
Dragon's Blood.....	30 0 0	41 0 0	— Ditto White.....		
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10 0 0		— China.....	1 6 10	— 1 13 0
— Arabic.....	4 0 0	5 0 0	— Organzine.....	1 18 0	— 2 10 0
— Assafetida.....	10 0 0	20 0 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 7 7	— 0 10 0
— Benjamin.....	8 0 0	38 0 0	— Cloves.....	0 3 1	— 0 5 0
— Animi.....cwt.	5 0 0	8 0 0	— Bourbon.....		
— Galbanum.....			— Mace.....	0 7 1	— 0 8 0
— Gambogium.....	15 0 0	19 0 0	— Nutmegs.....	0 5 1	— 0 5 0
— Myrrh.....	0 0 0	17 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 19 0	— 1 3 0
— Olbanum.....	5 0 0	7 0 0	— Pepper, Company's lb.....	0 0 7	
Lac Lake.....	0 1 6	0 5 0	— Privilege.....	0 0 7	
— Dye.....	0 5 0	0 6 6	— White.....	0 0 11	
— Shell, Block.....			Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 1 15 0
— Shivered.....			— White.....	2 0 0	— 2 10 0
— Stuck.....			— Brown.....	1 2 0	— 1 3 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 17 0	1 0 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 1 7	— 0 1 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 5 0	1 10 0	— Congou.....	0 2 5	— 0 3 0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 1 6	0 2 0	— Souchong.....	0 4 0	— 0 5 0
— Cinnamon.....	0 15 0		— Campol.....	0 3 3	— 0 4 0
— Cloves.....	0 3 6		— Twankay.....	0 2 6	— 0 3 0
— Mace.....			— Pekoe.....		
— Nutmegs.....	0 1 0	0 1 6	— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 7	— 0 3 0
Opium.....lb.			— Hyson.....	0 4 9	— 0 5 0
Rhubarb.....	0 3 9		— Gunpowder.....		
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6 0 0	7 0 0	Tortoiseshell.....	1 15 0	— 2 0 0
Senna.....lb.	0 1 3	0 2 6	Woods, Saunders Red.....ton	6 10 0	— 7 10 0
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.	1 5 0				

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 July—Prompt 1 October.

Company's.—Cotton Wool.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 7 July—Prompt 8 October.

Licensed.—Coffee—Sugar—Rice.

For Sale 19 July—Prompt 15 October.

Company's.—Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal Raw Silk—China Raw Silk—Bengal Chassum Silk—China Silk.

For Sale 9 August—Prompt 5 November.

Company's.—Saltpetre—Black Pepper—White Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Ginger—Cassia—Cinnamon Oil—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 11 August—Prompt 5 November.

Private-Trade.—Musk—Rhubarb—Dragon's Blood—Vermillion—Oil of Aniseed.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 5 November.

Private-Trade.—Tortoiseshell—Fishing Lines—Fish Counters.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPAN- NY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Astell*, from Bengal; and the *Henry Pommer* and *Fairlie*, from Bengal and Bombay.

Company's.—Bengal Piece Goods—Carpets—Surat Prohibited Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Sann—Saltpetre—Sugar—Pepper—Nutmegs—Madder—Wipe.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Shawls—Kamkeens—Indigo—Sugar—Pepper—Rice—Hepatic—Aloes—Sago Powder—Gum Olbanum—Gum Arabic—Gum Animi—Gum Ammoniac—Castor Oil—Arrow Root—Madera Wine—Sherry W & C—Sicilian White Wine—Cowries—Gunnies—Red Wood.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

(Post Office List.)

Ships' Names. Tons. Probable Time of Sailing.

Cape of Good Hope.

Usk - - - - 150 July 1.

British Colony - 180 July 15.

Calcutta.

Kingston - - - 504 July 7.

Essex - - - - 554 July 1.

Ceylon.

Apincourt - - - 440 July 5.

1819.	Bank.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	3 p. Cent. Old So. Sea.	New Ditto.	5 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1819.
May 26	210 212½	64½ 66½	65 67½	79½ 82	99 102	16½ 17½	—	65	—	—	205	74½	—	9 14d	6 1d	65½ 67½	19 18 0	1819.
27	221 219	66½ 67½	67½ 68½	83 84½	101 102	17½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	74½	—	12 5d	1p 2d	67½ 68½	19 18 0	May 26
28	219½ 221	66½ 66½	66½ 67½	83 85	100½ 101½	17½ 17½	—	64½	—	—	211	74½	—	9 12d	2 4d	66½ 67½	19 18 0	27
June 2	217 218	63½ 65	65½ 66½	82½ 85	99½ 100½	16½ 17½	—	63½	—	—	210	73½	64½	3 7d	2d par	65½ 66½	19 18 0	28
3	216½ 217	63½ 65½	65½ 66½	84 85	99½ 100½	17½ 17½	—	—	—	—	210	73½	—	6 4d	1d 1p	65½ 66½	19 18 0	June 2
5	228 230	69½ 70½	—	88 90½	—	18 18½	—	—	—	—	—	78½	—	3d 1p	5 7p	69½ 71½	19 18 0	3
7	—	63½ 68½	—	88½ 87	—	17½ 18½	—	—	—	—	—	77½	—	par	6 4p	69½ 70½	19 18 0	5
8	—	60½ 69½	—	87½ 88½	—	18 18½	—	—	—	—	—	77½	—	1 2d	4 3p	69½ 70½	19 18 0	7
9	223 226	68 70	—	88½ 87	—	18½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	76½	—	2 4d	1 6p	68½ 71½	19 18 0	8
10	220 221	67½ 67½	—	88½ 88½	—	17½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	75½	—	2 4d	1 6p	68½ 71½	19 18 0	9
12	219	67½ 68½	—	86½ 87	—	17½ 18½	101	—	—	—	—	76½	—	6 4d	3p par	68½ 69½	19 18 0	10
14	—	63½ 68½	—	86½ 87	—	18½ 18	—	—	—	—	—	76½	—	5 3d	2p par	69½ 70½	19 18 0	12
15	219½ 220	67½ 68½	—	86½ 86½	—	18½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	75½	—	2 3d	2p par	68½ 69½	19 18 0	14
16	218	67½ 67½	—	86½ 86½	—	17½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	75½	—	2 4d	2p par	68½ 68½	19 18 0	15
17	219½ 219	67½ 68½	—	86½ 86½	—	17½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	76½	—	2 4d	1d par	68½ 68½	19 18 0	16
18	220	68½ 68½	—	86½ 86½	—	18½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	76½	—	2 4d	1 2d	68½ 69½	19 18 0	17
19	—	68½ 68½	—	86½ 86½	—	18½ 18	—	—	—	—	—	76½	—	2 3d	par 2d	69½ 69½	19 18 0	18
21	—	68½ 67½	—	86½ 86½	—	17½ 18	—	—	—	—	—	76½	—	1 2d	1d par	69½ 69½	19 18 0	19
22	215 218½	67½ 67½	—	86½ 86½	—	17½ 18	—	—	—	—	—	75½	—	par 2d	1p 1d	69½ 68½	19 18 0	21
23	217 216½	67½ 67½	—	86½ 86½	—	17½ 18	—	66½	—	—	—	75½	—	1 2d	par 2d	68½ 68½	19 18 0	22
25	214 216	66½ 67½	—	85½ 86½	—	17½ 17½	—	—	—	—	—	75½	—	1d	2 1d	67½ 68½	19 18 0	23
																		25

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
AUGUST 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. DAVID BROWN.

(Continued from p. 8.)

THE reverence in which the character and memory of Mr. Brown was held in the community among which he had so long ministered, was testified in some touching instances of generous affection, which ought to be recorded to their mutual honour.

The government extended immediate countenance and support to his helpless family. A subscription was opened, for publishing a selection of his sermons that by means of the supply thus raised, his children might be removed to Europe for a salutary change of scene, and be educated under greater advantages. So rapidly was the list filled, that this valuable aid was presented to his estimable widow before she had learned that such a plan was in agitation.

Of the tradesmen employed to equip the family for their voyage, several declined receiving payment; alleging that they could not think of taking a compensation from the family of their minister whom they knew had laid up no store—except in the grateful hearts of many who had received his liberal assistance.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 44.

One who had respectfully volunteered his services, excused self from accepting any part of the amount, in terms to this effect, 'That he had received under Mr. Brown's ministry more than the worth of all his trade could be compared with, and that he must be permitted to assist his children, who had taught him where to seek true riches.'

The Memorial Sketches detail similar acts, which give to anecdotes of shopkeepers and domestic servants a noble elevation. The eminent physician who had watched over Mr. Brown's last days would accept of no acknowledgment. In the same spirit, when the family prepared to sail, gentlemen stepped forward to see to the outfit of their cabins. More spontaneous succour than the volume dedicated to his life could mention, was literally pressed upon the bereaved family of a minister, who in directing his people to secure heavenly treasure, had left the minor object of laying up a store below to take care of itself. He left to his family so rich a legacy in the remembrance of his faithfulness as a pastor that they have

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P

been suffered to feel no want; a bountiful provision flowed to them through the influence of his character, and they found an inheritance of respect in the brightness of his name. Besides his afflicted widow, nine children survived him to remember his virtues in dear relations. His race in this life was terminated in his forty-ninth year.

A SUMMARY OF CHARACTER.

The first part of our brief Memoir is finished, which was intended to embrace, 1. A Narrative of the principal events in Mr. Brown's life; 2. A summary of his character; 3. A few extracts from his correspondence; 4. A glance at the complicated specimens of human machinery which have of late years been put in operation in British India for extending ministrations of various forms of religion in the name of Christianity, adapted to the two separate designs of enforcing its influence among the Europeans who profess it, and of propagating what the several sects of missionaries deem to be its principles among the Natives, born strangers to its faith.

The delineation of character will embrace many facts, linked together, not in the order of time, but by the associations flowing from the relations of the individual. Thus though the narrative, like his labours, has ceased, his "works do follow him."

We hope our Christian readers will excuse us for once, if in collecting traits of character already drawn to our hand, we occasionally borrow language which for a miscellaneous work may appear to run in too *Scriptural* a vein. We know that if we have any Mussulmaun readers, they will tolerate short sentences which recal ideas in dependent man of a "bountiful Providence" or "merciful Creator."

At the same time, as we think that facts which unite the approbation of all, do the heart good; while opinions which divide the judg-

ment dispose the alienated spirit to refuse the just meed of praise, it is our aim to divest the representations which we adopt from the *Memorial Sketches* of comments emanating from instruction in the school of Calvin.

Of the various situations on which Mr. Brown entered, not one in which there was honor or emolument was the fruit of his own solicitation. Having been called to a post in Bengal, he, without any previous wish of his own, rose successively under the governments there, to the first situations which a clergyman could fill. While he never thought of looking round for opportunities of change, it entered into the hearts of all in authority, to show him respect, and to repose in him confidence.

He went out a sower of seed in the field of education; he successively applied his talents and experience, as the superintendant of the orphan school, as the instructor of pupils in his own house, as the provost of Fort William college, and as the tutor of his own children. In every line of profession for which those entrusted to his care were educated, he saw and taught that the acquisition of languages, adapted to the intended employment, would prove one of the most availing. He particularly urged his young friends of the military profession, who have occasionally much leisure time, to renew their knowledge of ancient tongues, and to study at least one or two modern languages till perfectly attained; as being the sure road, especially in India, to usefulness and distinction; in other words, to emolument. "Continue at your post," he was wont to say, "and attain some of the languages perfectly; and you will in due time be found of importance there."

He relieved the studies above-mentioned, by the amusing experiments of electricity, and elementary instructions on astronomy and botany. He had a strong turn for literary and scientific pursuits, and

had looked into most subjects of knowledge. While at the university, he had indulged a taste for chemistry; but he relinquished the cultivation of it when more important subjects called for his attention. His love of literature was the chief source of his personal expense; for he acquired, at no small cost, an extensive collection of books, and was liberal in presents from his library, mostly giving a book as a mark of esteem, and a fruitful way of doing good. Toward forming the library of the college of Fort William, he bestowed a hundred volumes, mostly folios of scarce and valuable books. He gave a similar present to the library founded by himself for the use of the translators of the scriptures.

When he engaged in the education of his sons, he applied with them to the pursuit of the Hebrew and Syriac languages. The Arabic he entered upon only the last year or two of his life; and he likewise took some steps toward acquiring the Armenian tongue, of the importance of which to the biblical student he entertained a high opinion, as mentioned in the narrative part of our memoir.

He likewise undertook the direction (a difficult office!) of several Asiatics, assembled from different parts of India, to assist in the great work of translating and printing the Old and New Testaments.

To attend to so much, he strengthened the economy of time by the resource of early hours. He rose at day-break or before, and not unfrequently breakfasted alone amidst his work; though he joined the family to lead their morning prayer and praise.

Mr. Brown had never the slightest pretensions to be what is called a popular preacher; neither at the first was his delivery considered attractive: but his consistent walk, perseverance, and earnestness finally prevailed, and were rewarded with deep and uniform attention from all classes of his numerous auditory.

The style of his eloquence, which indeed was not without grace and force, may be appreciated from the twelve compendious *Sermons* attached to the *Memorial Sketches*; except that these may be deemed more original as fruits of theological study, and more finished as compositions than his ordinary discourses. In what Mr. Brown prepared for the pulpit, he never seemed to concern himself, whether all that he delivered was solely his own composition, or not. From such authors as he considered safe guides in divinity he quoted freely, when he thought that another had already said what he wished to inculcate better than he could himself express it. This practice was not to avoid the labour of consulting the circumstances of the congregation, but to avoid misapplying study: he borrowed because the passage was appropriate; and when the occasion demanded original matter, his sermon exhibited a corresponding proportion of new and striking remarks. In preparing his materials he had recourse to such books as bore on the subject he meant to treat, and after having enlarged his aim to the full scope of the field, and traversed it in the energy of spontaneous thought, he accustomed himself to snatch some hours from sleep the night before he had to preach, to write off with the greatest rapidity the fruit of his study. Moreover, he has said that he preached every sermon first to himself: implying that he read it over, to judge of it as an auditor. Hence he was remarkable for a deeply serious and impressive manner in preaching, which had perhaps a greater force than his words. A sensible hearer once observed, soon after he was appointed to the Presidency Church: "Whoever may not believe as Mr. Brown preaches, he makes it impossible to suspect he does not believe so himself: for which reason alone, we cannot but be attentive hearers, when we see him evidently so much in earnest."

The great fatigue, in that trying climate, of going through the previous services, which it has always been customary to have at their full length, as in England, made it necessary to allot but a small portion of time to the sermon. Hence the watchful minister, adapting himself to the circumstances of his hearers, attempted in most instances little more than "to stir up their minds by way of remembrance." Short sermons, where the brevity is the effect of labour and not of indolence, satisfy the attention before it is fatigued, and may yield fruit enough from the tree of principle for the memory to carry on one occasion without being distracted or oppressed. The practice of making long sermons, now pretty general in England, is partly derived from those sectaries who reject the Liturgy of the Church of England, and refuse to substitute any other form for public worship; with them it has a natural origin, as a resource for filling up the void created. So little frequently is the text illustrated by the long discourse—protracted to the measure yet by routine, the worthy successor of exploded form—that it may be compared to a pure spring lost in a torrid lake.

Mr. Brown was frequently solicited by his hearers, to lend his sermons for their perusal at home: his modest estimate of their merit made him do this with sparing reluctance. He preferred placing in their hands, such discourses of living and former ministers as he could commend for sterling worth; of which he had a number copied for private circulation: some of these were sermons by his brother chaplains, Martyn and Buchanan.

During the first six years of his ministry at Calcutta, he had laboured among a small and inconsiderable people, with regular attention and faithful perseverance. The flock which originally collected round him were, with few excep-

tions, of the order denominated in Bengal "low Europeans," native Portuguese, and descendants of European fathers and native mothers. It was, however, an increasing congregation, both in number and respectability of rank. From the first, indeed, his ministry was honored by the regular attendance of a few gentlemen of the highest station in the service: amongst whom were Mr. Chas. Grant, then member of the board of trade, since the able and highly respected chairman of the court of directors; his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Chambers, prothonotary and master in chancery; Mr. Udny, who has filled the chair of the Supreme Government; and occasionally a few other persons of distinction. But after he was made generally known to all classes, through his appointment to the Presidency church, many other individuals from among the highest orders of the community, from their satisfaction with his labours there, were induced to follow him to the Mission church at the evening service. To those auditors whose rank and worth operated like a moral influence, Lord Teignmouth, then at the head of the government, was thus added. Both he and his lady also in private society honored Mr. Brown with marks of friendly regard. Many were struck with the impressive manner in which he performed the offices of baptism and of marriage. Notwithstanding the frequent recurrence of those services, his own social and religious feelings were often moved in conducting them; a proof that with him, though customary, they were not "vain repetitions."

His residence was at a considerable distance from the church; but no weather ever deterred him from meeting the people at the appointed periods of divine service. This punctuality would not be remarkable in Calcutta now, though it made a great impression at his entering upon his office.

There are connecting links between private and public life, spontaneous branches of action less prominent than what is enjoined in the indispensable line of official duty, and which some clergymen would think incumbent on them as spiritual guides; others, not.

He was ever willing to assist the social devotions of his people: and for a small circle of serious believers, who adopted the custom of meeting weekly in private, he arranged, at their request, heads of what should be their mutual petitions. They read a chapter together, mixing conversation of a religious tendency, sung a hymn, and closed with prayer.

In January 1807, he signified to the oldest members of the Mission-church congregation, his intention of discontinuing the Wednesday evening lecture, on account of its undue encroachment on his time. On this occasion, a body of the regular attendants signed a general letter to him, intreating him not to terminate the lecture, which he had supported for more than twenty years. This service consisted of the usual evening portion from the Liturgy, and a commentary on some part of the Scriptures. He yielded to their earnest wishes and continued to leave home on Wednesdays, returning the same night, whatever might be the weather, or wind and tide against him. No constitution could stand such exertions long; after being repeatedly exposed the best part of the night to his perilous journey, he was laid up by a fit of sickness, which terminated the question of suspending the lecture. After a short cessation, however, it was resumed, until he was entirely relieved of responsibility for the Mission church, by the Court of Directors having appointed a chaplain to that charge.

We learn from Dr. Buchanan's address to the *Church Missionaries*, dated 1813, that Mr. Brown was a "friend to Missionaries," and that he was deeply imbued with a mis-

sionary spirit, although the situations in which he was successively placed never left him at liberty to devote himself to the especial instruction of the heathen. After his local engagements had been contracted to alternate duty as one of the Company's chaplains, the Church Missionary Society in London committed part of their funds to his distribution. Their satisfaction with his first preparations to execute their plans induced them to patronize, at his desire, a new Arabic version of the Scriptures, and to contribute their aid towards the support of public native readers of the Bible. "And thus," he observed, "while the Bible Society gave the Scriptures to Asia, the Church Mission Society would make them vocal." This he esteemed the most natural and quiet way of attracting the attention of Asiatics, without offending their prejudices, since it is a customary mode among both Mahomedans and Hindoos, to recite in the public ways selections from their holy books. On such plans, Mr. Brown's attention was engaged during his last illness. The few airings he was capable of taking in a state of temporary convalescence, were directed to various spots, which he wished to examine, with a view to constructing small platforms for the accommodation of the readers. One of those he erected under the shade of a fine spreading banyan tree in his own ground. But his increasing debility and fatal relapses prevented all further prosecution of his purpose, except that he sketched out a few directions, left among his papers, for the method and course of reading.

Mr. Brown had, in the course of his residence in India, made himself well acquainted with the superstitions, prejudices, and manners of the natives, with a view to cultivate the intercourse of the mind with them as a people, and to attract their favourable attention, that so he might bring the princi-

ples of the Christian religion under their observation, and ultimately combat with effect the pervading errors of their system. At all times he treated them with urbanity and respect, and towards him they conducted themselves with uniform deference; but he never would endure that they should, unchecked, obtrude their abominations on the notice of Europeans, or assume any undue license under the protection of the British laws and government. During the first eight or ten years of his residence in Bengal, he continued to go occasionally among the Hindoos, and in a way not usual with the English. He attended, in their domestic circles, their literary and religious entertainments; and acquired a good insight into their character and customs: and thus was he qualified to deliver from the Christian pulpit, his conscientious testimony and warning on these subjects to his countrymen and their descendants. For this purpose he entered on a set of discourses, designed for publication, of which he preached the Anti-Durga; and proposed yearly, at the respective festivals named after Hindoo idols, to continue Anti-Kalee, Anti-Seeb, &c., not as an offensive attack upon the Natives, but simply to enlighten the European society respecting their duty in reference to these things; for, through overstrained complaisance, or unseemly curiosity, many of the English accept invitations from opulent Hindoos "to festivals in honor of the idol;" such being the phraseology on their cards, issued to a Christian community by Idolaters, who vie with one another to make these occasions attractive, particularly to the English.

The unguarded young, and newly arrived stranger, flock with great avidity to these *Nautch* celebrations, one of which generally falls upon Sunday evening; when Mr. Brown had too frequently to observe that the congregation of the

church was thinned to increase the company attendant on the idol; or that, with still greater inconsistency, some were heedlessly proceeding to these exhibitions, from the very doors of the sanctuary where they had been professing to worship the True God, who came into the world and died upon the cross, that he might redeem us from such lying vanities.

The master of the house is customarily permitted to lead up his Christian guests, of either sex, and every rank and age, to present them before his idol, as being its visitors; who, to gratify their host, are not unfrequently induced to bow the head or bend the knee to the image, although it is so strictly forbidden in the second commandment; pleading in excuse that, "if they go to the house where the idol is displayed, it is but civil to the person who entertains them to compliment him with a mock respect for his religion."

In his conversations with intelligent Natives, who seemed desirous of investigating Christianity, Mr. Brown was accustomed to recommend to their serious and steady attention some select portions of the Old and New Testaments, believing that God, according to his good pleasure, would remove the barrier between him and them by the power of his word; and he preferred conversing with them on truths whereon they were agreed, to making a direct attack on their errors by abuse or angry argument; for such a mode, he thought, only excited them to opposition; while that which he adopted, tended rather to conciliate their regards, and disposed them to a less prejudiced consideration of such subjects.

He gave his ideas on this head, founded on experience, to most Missionaries who came under his observation; and there is reason to believe that several have availed themselves of his caution, and found it of happiest effect.

The Natives of India are gene-

rally impressed with a respectful sense of the great attention paid to them, by translating for their use our holy books; and such translations must be requisite for the people at large: yet a Native who understands, and can read English, (an attainment in which many of them strive to excel) is desirous of having a Bible in English. In estimating what plans for converting them promise most success, we find persons who have witnessed the little effect produced by distributing such translations as have been hitherto made, candidly starting the question, "Whether it might not be eminently useful to encourage the literary Asiatic, who can understand an English book, to perfect himself in that language through the medium of the Bible." Subjoining their own solution of their own problem, they observe, "there can be little doubt, but that in most cases, he would attain at least as clear an insight into the scope and meaning of the Christian scriptures by reading the *English version*, as by perusing such translations as *perhaps are rendered chiefly from that* into the Asiatic dialects; particularly if assisted, as he proceeded, by a missionary, or other pious teacher, with colloquial explanations held likewise in English."

A Hindoo, who was much in the practice of copying out portions of the scriptures in English, and frequently also sermons, which Mr. Brown selected for his people's use, was remarkably observant of the subjects on which he was employed. He was so intelligent an English scholar as to make customary use of an English dictionary and grammar, and could be trusted to correct an error of hasty orthography, punctuation, or casual omission of a word. He copied also much of Mr. Brown's correspondence, and other labours for the Bible Society; and was well aware of the design of that society to plant the seeds of christianity in all the various countries of the earth,

where other religions had taken root. Though he did not acknowledge that he read the Scriptures for himself, yet he could not avoid becoming acquainted in some measure with them; and he remarked with seeming concern, but with no manner of opposition, that he thought Hindooism could not continue much longer: but his mind did not appear to open to a brighter hope.

His master's death intervened; and no farther history of his sentiments and conduct is traced. As an instance, however, that versions into the various spoken dialects produce some returns of the good fruit scattered over the field of Asia, Abdool Messeeh, a Mahomedan, according to his own representation of the intermediate cause, was converted by reading Mr. Henry Martyn's translation of the Bible into Hindoostanee. To baptise this proselyte was one of the last acts of Mr. Brown's ministry.

It remains to contemplate the character of Mr. David Brown as a man, and as having social relations with other men, apart from his office and walk as a Christian priest. But can we strip a clergyman of his gown who is an ornament to his profession? He was a man of strong natural talents, lively temper, and of great personal courage. He had a quick insight into character; and possessed a vein of genuine humor, with which he was occasionally eminently entertaining, where he could feel perfectly unreserved. But all these faculties he rather repressed than encouraged; and was accustomed to quote as the rule of the minister's conduct, "all things are lawful for me, but all things are not expedient." Hence he controlled the flights of levity in himself and others.

He had a strong predilection for children; and in fact never considered those characters amiable or happy, who did not feel a love for youth. The affection he bore his own children was of the

tenderest warmth. He was accustomed to notice, with friendly benignity, all young persons who came in his way, and quickly perceived any signs of ingenuousness and goodness in their minds and temper: the young were generally attached to him, and considered him with mingled reverence and love.

He had little gratification, and felt there was little usefulness, in mere interchange of visits. The customary large parties of Calcutta he shunned. Nor was it easy to induce him to make a complimentary visit to any person whom he seldom or never saw in his place in church; and he thus excused himself: "He does not come to wait on my Master, and why should I wait on him?"

In a mixed circle he usually observed much silence; nor was he accustomed to express himself with any degree of unembarrassed flow in general conversation, except in private with his intimate friends, influenced by the utmost congeniality of mind and union of heart.

In correspondence he indulged more general openness, and, by letter, chatted with abundant freedom of thought and answerable flow of expression.

When offences came, and he perceived himself to be misjudged and unjustly or ungratefully treated, his conduct was peculiarly exemplary. He held his peace, and restrained himself even from good words. For he would observe, "Of what use is it to justify myself, and convince those who have mistaken me that they are wrong? this they do not wish to perceive, and will only be the more inveterate against me, if I force open their eyes." And the strongest symptom he betrayed that any person was at variance with him, or had treated him unbecomingly, was, that he observed utter silence concerning the alienated individual; with the exception only of speaking in his favour when he justly could, and of seeking opportunities to render good for

evil, by promoting the views and advantage of the very character who had tried to injure him.

He had had enemies and traducers; but they were few in number, and impotent to injure.

His meekness and forbearance outlived their enmity; and he descended to the grave in charity with all men.

Mr. Brown had a taste for beneficence, which he loved to indulge. Where he saw occasions for effecting great good, he freely gave large portions of the personal wealth which Providence had entrusted to his prudence and liberality. Though he deemed it proper to lay up a moderate provision for old age or a surviving family, yet he appeared to dread too much the fascinating power of accumulation, ever to enter steadily on the experiment. It is truly a just subject of admiration, that he could distribute so much, rather than that he reserved little. In order to bestow the more, he for many years spent surprisingly little on his personal accommodation and domestic establishment, considering his station in society; and till the more distinguished rank conferred with the office of provost demanded a greater attention to appearances, the scale of his ordinary expenditure was so extremely economical, as to occasion it being currently supposed by strangers to the retired parts of his character, that he must be laying up riches.

A few facts ought to be here stated. He helped individuals in both branches of his family, among them his parents, with annuities to a very large amount. He adopted an indigent orphan whose father had been one of the first fruits of his faithful ministry, and supported her from early childhood till she was on the point of marriage, having borne the expenses of her voyage to and from England, and of the excellent education which she there received.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—My indignation has been excited by the perusal of a letter from one of your correspondents, which was laid before the public, through the medium of your Journal for the month of February 1816, and under the head of *Indian Notices*.* As a member of the army of the Coromandel Coast, I consider myself imperiously called upon to refute with the utmost publicity, and through the same channel, the erroneous statement advanced by your correspondent under the semblance of information, tending to the prejudice of an army, which has ever borne the highest reputation for its discipline and martial spirit. Your correspondent observes, “that the lamentable contest between the governor and the army of Madras in 1809, though obscurely seen, did not fail to draw this threatening meteor (an allusion to Ameer Khan and the Holkar armies) to that quarter,” and affirms that to be the cause of Ameer Khan hovering about our frontiers. In confutation of this confident statement, and having retrospect to the situation of affairs at that period, we may bear in recollection that the late Sir Barry Close was in command of an army of 15,000 men, consisting entirely of Madras troops, to watch the movements of that wary chieftain; and this army penetrated through the heart of the Mahratta territories to Semange, a place of great note and subject to the authority of Ameer Khan, 150 miles N.E. of Indoor, the capital of the Holkar family, and upwards of 1,200 miles north† of the presidency of Fort St. George.

The writer proceeds to represent, “that the Nizam has a sub-

“sidiary force, which he is always endeavouring to corrupt” (Madras troops). An assertion so totally without foundation merits the severest reprehension. With what motive can such malevolent aspersions be thrown, particularly upon that body of the Company’s army? Assuredly, envy must hold the sway in the breast of that person who can venture such misstatements as facts; and can superadd insinuations consistent with the view of creating animosities, and of dissipating that goodwill towards each other, which should ever exist between the armies of the hon. C. however far asunder.

*Invidens alterius macrescit rebus optima
Invidia Siculi non invenere tyranni
Majus tormentum.*

The concluding part of his communication is an endeavour to cast a slur upon the Coromandel native army, as the following extract from his letter will shew. “They have their emissaries in the Madras infantry; and I fear that the signal for the attack will be an explosion in that agitated quarter.” By this paragraph the writer declares the Madras army in 1816 to be in a state of disunion, and consequently of dissension, by the anticipations of evil from that side of India. Why should not the emissaries of the Mahratta states from their contiguity of territory be amongst the Bengal and Bombay infantry as well as that of Madras? I now leave the writer of this illiberal production to his own reflections, connected with a review of the events of the year 1817 and 1818 in which the most important operations of the late war against the confederated Mahratta powers were gained by the intrepidity of that army, which has been so foully aspersed, and those events will prove to the world that the charge

* See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. i. p. 132.

† The distance and bearing are so given by our correspondent; the first is somewhat magnified; and the second is N. by W.—Edit.

racter of the Madras army stands preeminent for its valour, perseverance, and firm attachment to its government and officers.

Your constant reader,

Camp,

VINDEX.

1st January 1819.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

Thus appealed to, we have inserted the above letter with reluctance. We think it injudicious in any member of the Madras army to open a retrospect to the "lameutable contest" with the local

government in 1809. Ingenuity cannot reconcile truth and politeness better than those terms do; and with regard to the connection which the letter complained of assumes between that and other occurrences, it is obvious that the writer was pursuing a speculative view of consequences, which of itself must fall to the ground, because the history of the subsequent time develops no fact to countenance the anticipation. The identity of a military body changes with its elements. The *present* Madras army needs no vindication.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—The geography and history of the Bible being subjects of general importance connected with the great truths of revelation, every endeavour to explore its contents, and especially its more difficult and abstruse parts, ought to be proposed with deference and examined with candour. In proportion to the success of investigation, the remains of sacred antiquity become more generally understood, admired, and sought after. The monuments of literature already discovered among the nations of the east, formerly celebrated for arts and arms, have excited an extraordinary zeal of every age; and the acquisitions of knowledge, resulting from the researches of our countrymen in British India, respecting the literature and antiquities of the Asiatic nations, daily supply us with new and important elucidations.

The Bible itself is a mine of antiquities: in it we trace the origin, and explore the countries and first settlements of the most ancient nations of the earth; the Assyrians, Babylonians, Chaldeans, Syrians, Greeks, Egyptians, Ethiopians, Arabians, Persians, and Indians, which comprehend numerous subordinate nations, whose names and situations it would be difficult to recount; but among all these

nations recorded in Holy Scripture, it is remarkable that we are unable to discover any certain mention of the Chinese, whose indisputable antiquity and unequalled greatness has been, and still is, the wonder and admiration of the world. The Chinese appear, from every circumstance of their history, laws, and government, to be an original people; and their language and writing do everywhere impress us with the same idea. The plantation of the first nations originating from the sons of Noah, recorded in the book of Genesis, might be expected somewhere to record the derivation of this great and extraordinary people; but so far, at least, as we at present understand the contents of that volume, neither the history nor etymology will support us in determining with precision their progenitors. This, Sir, has been the case hitherto, but we should not despair: the origin of the Chinese nation has been involved in the most profound and impenetrable obscurity; it has been equally hidden from us and them; but let us with the Bible in our hand, and the helps of a more perfect geography and history, attempt the abstruse and difficult investigation.

European writers have long ago denominated the country of China *Sinarum Regio*, from the supposi-

tion, that the Chinese had their origin from the *Sinile*, a descendant of Ham, Gen. x. 17, whose posterity were called *Sinites*, a people of the land of *Sinim*; Isa. xlix. 12; but to derive so great a nation as the Chinese from a branch of the Canaanites, seems altogether improbable; and that the *Sinim* mentioned in Isaiah denotes *China*, we have no other evidence to support than an uncertain etymology.* Others have conjectured that they were descended from Joctan, the son of Heber, and brother of Peleg, from the circumstance of the name of one of their kings, called *Yao-tang* in their annals, having so near a resemblance to that name: a conjecture less probable than the former. Others have denominated their country *Serica* and *Sericana*, and the country of *Seres*, a people between Indus and Hydaspes, near to China, now called *Cathay*, as those ancient people were the inventors and first workers of silk, from whence it was also called the *silken* kingdom: but this also is inconclusive; their being no name of the sons of Noah on record, which justifies this appellation, or that has any affinity with the word *silk*; for the word *Mesha*, on which this conjecture is founded, ch. x. 30, is the name of a country to the westward of mount Sephar, and not at all relates to the situation of China.

The most probable conclusion is, that the origin of the Chinese nation is to be found among the first descendants of Noah, and that we have not yet attained to the exact history and geography of the Mosaic account of the colonization of the earth after the flood, and that China remained unknown to the ancient Hebrews until the Chaldean monarchs established a

colony on the shores of Syria for the extension of their commerce.

The commerce of Tyre extended by means of its navies to all the ports of the known world: its Mediterranean trade was carried on by sea from its own harbours, and its merchandise eastward and southward partly by overland carriage and canals to the Euphrates, and to the shores of the Red Sea, where from the port of Ezion-gebel they traded to the eastern of Africa, the coast of Persia, the Indies. They were celebrated as navigators, and excelled in nautical skill all other nations. is no reason to doubt but conducted the fleets of to Ophir for gold, their of the seas enabled them to explore the Indian and China.

The Prophet Ezekiel gives a description of the commerce of Tyre, that for the better elucidation of the subject, it is to instance the chief articles traded in gold, silver, slaves, armour, horses, mules, elephants' teeth, ebony and precious wood, emeralds, fine linen, embroidered work, agate, honey, oil, wine, spices, bright iron or cutlery, cassia, calamus, cinnamon, &c. which shew undoubted marks of the Asiatic trade existing at that period. Among the Scripture names remote countries are Sheba, Rimmah, Haran, Canneh, Eden, Ophir, &c. whose identity can only be conjectured from the articles specified and other descriptions connected with them. "They were thy merchants in all sort of things, in blue cloths, and brodered work; and in costly rich apparel bound up with cords and made with cedar." See chap. xxvii. ver. 24. Here we have described the bale goods of all sorts with the more rich and costly sorts comprehended under the general name *rikmah*, which may denote all those articles of worked linens, muslins, and shawls, for which the

* The Septuagint in this verse reads *Pathros*, answering to a district in Egypt. It appears that the name of the Greek and Arabians owes its first consonant to the want of a correspondent representative in the alphabets of the two races of people of the proper articulate sound in China.—See *Asiatic Researches*, vol. II. p. 371, &c.

orientals have ever been famous : the boxes or chests of rich apparel, made of fir-wood, and lined with cedar ; the better to preserve these valuable commodities from worms, or other damage during a sea voyage, is a part of this description well worthy of more particular inquiry. It is not expressly said what these chests contained, otherwise than as our interpreters have rendered the text, *rich apparel* ; most probably the silk goods of China are what is to be here understood, for silk was worn by the Jewish women in Ezekiel's time, as appears from chap. xvi, ver. 10, called in Hebrew, *Meshi*.

There seems to be nothing to object against the Tyrian pilots navigating the Indian seas, but the of the mariner's compass ; a wonderful instrument was never known to the Chinese ages before, if their annals act : and, possibly, if we fill ourselves of the Tyrian story in this particular, we should find that the superior skill of their navigators consisted in the art of navigating by the magnetic needle, of which they might derive the Chinese.

There is any dependance to be placed on the Persian history respecting the China trade existing at Ormus, those have had the art of by the compass, or it would have been impossible for them to have performed any regular voyages to the coasts of Persia or the shores of Malabar, whence it is said, they fetch their spices, cloves, musk, pepper, incense, cinnamon, and other articles. Supposing this trade by the Chinese to have existed as those annals relate,* the name

which the Chinese bore as a people in the early ages of antiquity might possibly travel to ancient Europe, as well as their goods, although it is difficult to identify either, owing to the ravages of time on the depositaries of ancient records. But to return : the countries named Sheba, Raamah, Eden, Canneh, &c. are unquestionably Asiatic. The oriental *Sheba* is understood to be Malabar, and is so laid down in some ancient maps of the geography of Scripture. *Raamah* may with equal probability be the same with the Coast of Comorandel, extending from *Ramancor* near the island of Ceylon, so named from *Rama*, an idol of the Indians. It is off these coasts that they fish for pearls, and obtain coral, which latter is called in Hebrew *raamoth*, i. e. *Gemmæ vel margaritæ presiosæ species*. Chilmad is explained *Karmana* in the Greek text, and in the maps *Carmania*, situated on the north-east of the gulf of Ormus. The country called Eden must mean some part of India, celebrated as the garden

"At the present day, and since the period of modern acquaintance with the seas of India, it has rarely happened that vessels from southern China (the *Manji* of our author) have been seen to the westward of the straits of Malacca and Sunda ; yet there are strong grounds for believing that in earlier times the Chinese did occasionally with the Arabians trade, not only to the peninsula of India, but also to the Persian Gulf. This was the deliberate opinion of Dr. Keilerson, who had studied the subject ; see *Historical Disquisitions*, &c. p. 93. The Arabian travellers of the ninth century leave it in some measure doubtful whether the ships employed in the trade between Sifaf and Canton might not have been wholly Arabian, although called in Renandot's translation "*vaisseaux Chinois*," as we term those employed in the same trade "*China-ships*," but the authority of Edrisi, who wrote in the twelfth century, is direct to the point. "*Expissa*," he says of a port in Yemen, "*soluntur navigia Sindhæ, Indiæ, et Sinarum, et ad ipsam deferuntur vasa Sinica*." *Geographia*, p. 25. See the rest of Mr. Marsden's Notes on this place, in *Travels of Marco Polo*, &c. translated from the Italian, with Notes. By William Marsden, F.R.S. &c. 4to. 1818.

We know that some commercial intercourse subsisted between China and Persia, through the medium of Ceylon, when Cosmas, or rather some other writer, who lived in the 11th century, surmised that the Chinese came to the island of his father, who lived in the 10th century ; but derived from Sopatis, who had actually visited the island, and died about the year of Christ 527. Here is positive evidence that the Chinese once conducted the trade between Ceylon and Ormus, Keish, and the continent of Persia. See *Travels in various Countries of the East ; more particularly Persia*. By Sir William Ouseley, Knt. L.E.D. London 1819, vol. i, p. 41, text and notes.

* The Arabians and Chinese formerly carried on a great trade with the Indians of Malabar, as related by Marco Polo, the Venetian traveller, ch. xxv. "The merchants resort thither from various parts of the world, such, for instance, as the kingdom of *Manji* and *Aravia*, attracted by the great profits they obtain from the merchandise they import and upon their returning cargoes." On which the note of the learned translator is particularly interesting, p. 679.

of the world, situated amongst the finest rivers, and abounding with every thing rich and luxuriant. The Hebrew interpreters are very far from agreed where the *Eden* of the Scriptures is now to be found: some of them say, in the eastern part of the world towards the sun rising, whither they fabulously relate Enoch and Elijah were taken; but others more rationally place it in the interior of Asia. The Scripture appellation directs us to assign it wider boundaries than to any artificial garden, rather a country of magnitude, extending from the rivers Euphrates and Tigris to the distant Pison and Gihon, or the Indus and Ganges.* *Canneh* or *Channeh* seems to agree with the description of a country bordering on the river Gandica, which descends from the mountains on the north of Patna, and discharges itself into the Ganges near that city, which is famous for the remarkable worm-flint, or *salagraman*; for *Cannah* signifies in Chaldee, *vermiculi genus*, a species of worm from China, *circumvolvère*, a worm or insect of the snail kind generated in the rocks, and which are indented and marked with the figure of the insect. There are many species of this stone, and it is held in extraordinary esteem by the Bramins.

If we look into the maps of India, we there find the names of several places still retaining the radices of the Scripture *Cush*, the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. Thus *Cushecund*, near Kandahar, is evidently a compound of the original name and some augment: *Cashmere*, which gives name to one of the most ancient provinces on the north of Hindostan; and *Cashghur*, in Transoxania, on the north-west of

the mountains of Tibet; which, as far as etymology goes, suits very well with the idea, that Cush, the son of Ham, first peopled these countries under the direction of Noah, who must have sent some of his posterity eastward as well as westward from the mountains of Armenia where the ark rested. In Mr. Fraser's history of Nadi-Shah is a catalogue of oriental manuscripts, among which is one containing a history of Cashmir from the earliest times until being conquered by the great Moghol, being the space of near years, by their account. This coincides nearly with the flood according to the chronology; and if, according to the Mosaic description of the land of Cush, Gen. ch. ii. 13, we understand a country east of the river Gihon or the Indian Ganges, we shall probably trace the progress of these colonies to the heart of China and to the sea. The river Gihon is said to compass the whole land of Cush, which our English text renders Ethiopia according to the reading of the Septuagint; but the Ethiopia which is situated in Africa must not be confounded with the Indian Ethiopia, also called in the Hebrew Cush: and as it is evident that Moses describes the several great countries and rivers of Asia, it is also evident that Cush does there denote a country of some magnitude in Asia to the east of Havilah or India. The Chaldee Targum of Gen. ch. ii. expounds Havilah of India, which the learned Buxtorf also remarks in his Chaldee Lexicon, page 625. *Hindiki*, i. e. *Nomen regionis, pro Hebræo Havila*. The Indian Cush is therefore situated on the east of India, and most probably means all that vast country beyond the Ganges which that river may be said to compass, or constitute its boundary, and this seems to agree exactly with the modern geography of those countries, as I shall now

* Our learned correspondent "*Gulchn*" has, in No. 40, p. 340, advanced an opinion on the seat of *Paradise*, which coincides with this. The corroboration is the stronger, because we have reason to know that our present correspondent, T. Y., is a new reader of our journal, and at the time he wrote the above was not aware that *Gulchn* had arrived at the same conclusion.—Edit.

proceed to explain. The river Indus, which constitutes the western boundary of India within the Ganges, may probably answer to the Pison river, which is said to compass the whole *land of Havilah, or India*.^{*} Concerning the Tigris and the Euphrates, all authors agree in their situation; and consequently the whole of Asia, from the Euphrates to the Ganges, and the countries between them, and bounded by them westward from the Euphrates, and eastward to the Ganges, is geographically described and partitioned by Moses; and according to this geographical delineation we may determine more safely on the interpretation of his genealogical list of the descendants of Noah, and account more consistently for peopling of the remote parts of the eastern world.

appears then, (1.) that the descendants of Cush, the grandson of Noah, peopled the whole country of Cush eastward of the Ganges: the country now called China very truly answers this description both for situation and extent. (2.) That some of the descendants of the same name and person settled in Africa, and peopled the country Ethiopia or the African Cush; a further explanation I shall subjoin the exposition of the interpreter on Gen. ch.

7. The sons of Cush were *Ham, and Havilah, and Raamah, and Sabteca*, and the names of their countries are *Sinirai and Indiki, and Semidai, &c.* from whence we may infer that the countries of the *Hindoo*s and Chinese are understood by this Paraphrast. The Chaldee Targum on the book of Esther places Cush on the east of

India the Great, and also distinguishes the eastern and the western India, which agrees with what the learned Ludolf long ago observed of the Asiatic Ethiopia, as well as the African of the same name; and this also conforms with Buxtorf's interpretation on Esther, ch. iv. i., and with the Targum gloss on this text, as explained in a subsequent paragraph, which describes the extent of the Persian empire in the reign of Ahasuerus. The whole boundaries of his dominions comprehended a hundred and twenty-seven provinces, extending from the Ganges to the shores of Africa.

Cush laid the foundation of several empires in Asia and Africa. He was the eldest of the sons of Ham or Cham, and of him came Havilah who peopled some part of India. Ham or Cham signifies *brown*; Cush, *black*; and hence the Ethiopians are described the black or swarthy race; thus we say, black China, black Ethiopia, and black Indians, to distinguish them from others of a different complexion. If, therefore, we can determine on the existence of an Asiatic *Cush*, we shall without doubt be enabled to ascertain something more conclusive than hitherto, on the real derivation of the people we are in quest of.

The Hebrew text says, "*Ahasuerus the king reigned from HODU, i. e. India, to CUSH, i. e. Ethiopia, over an hundred and twenty and seven provinces.*" On which the Chaldee Targum explains literally thus, "*he reigned from India the Great unto Cush which is on the east of India the Great, and unto the west of Cush.*" Whence I argue that (1) Cush, on the east of India the Great, must mean the eastern Cush, or a large country to the east of India; (2) that the west of Cush, in the language of this paraphrast, denotes Cush in Africa, *i. e.* the western Cush or Ethiopia, as it is named in the Psalms. Psalm 68, ver. 31. "*Princes shall come out of Egypt.*"

* "*Havilah, where there is gold.*" The gold-sand washed by rivers from the sides of mountains is likely to be that specimen of the metal first discovered in the primitive ages anterior to the art of working mines; and as the provisions of nature seem to have been preadjusted to the growth in the knowledge of mankind and the progress of invention, it is reasonable to suppose, that the rivers of India, many of which in Sanscrit bear the epithet of *golden armed*, were richer formerly in gold-sand than they are now, though many of the streams from the Himalaya still afford it in some degree.

“*Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God.*” The text of Esther comprehends therefore the whole of the dominions subject to the Persian monarch eastward, to the very confines of India; and westward to the borders of Ethiopia: or in other words, from the Ganges to the western boundary of Ethiopia, which I presume is perfectly consistent with the geography and history of Scripture; and that it is so, may appear further from the cause of this defect, which is in the not distinguishing the eastern from the western Cush. The case is exactly parallel in our own time: we have an eastern and a western India; the same had the ancients, a Cush in Asia, and a Cush in Africa, distinguished by the Chaldean interpreter into eastern and western. The western Cush is Ethiopia, as all agree; and the eastern Cush, as it is expressly called by the author of another Chaldee Targum, must denote a country beyond the Ganges, which in description answers to no other than the China of the moderns.

The Scripture nowhere informs us where Noah settled after the Flood, whether in Armenia, Chaldee, or elsewhere. If it might be

allowable to speculate on this point. I should think it probable, that after that great patriarch had, during the many years he survived the flood, assigned to his sons the countries they were to plant, and given them the laws and institutions they were to observe, he retired into some remote country with a part of his family, a branch from Ham in the relation of grandsons or great grandsons, and the foundations of that great triarchial government which to-day subsists in China. The Chinese history, which has some tradition analogous to the Mosaic, appears to me much in favour of such a hypothesis. Thus, Sir, I have deavoured to lay the inquiry, which I set out, in a fair train for further investigation; grounding my argument, as far as possible, on Scripture history, and a critical examination of particular relating to this interesting presuming that, among your learned correspondents, some one better acquainted with the oriental ries than I can pretend to be, communicate the success of inquiries respecting the the Chinese nation.

T. Y

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

(Without date, received from India, supposed Bombay.)

SIR:—Through the medium of your useful miscellany our countrymen in England, as well as the public in this part of the world, are gradually acquiring, in the form of light tracts, sometimes connected and sometimes desultory, but always combining amusement with information, much general knowledge regarding the different branches of the East-India Company's service and of individuals belonging to it of any notoriety. The vast extent of our Indian empire has at length excited an interest in its concerns, which was

unknown in those times when the Company were considered in the character of a commercial corporation. It is essential for the future welfare of this wonderful empire, that this interest should be kept alive; and moreover, that whatever species of public reward or ministers to the maintenance respect for merit, and affords allment to honourable ambition, which are the true securities of honest effectual service to the public, should be impartially and liberally bestowed. A disquisition on any subject, therefore, connected with

the Indian service, will not require an apology, supposing you to recognize as valid, the foregoing reasoning.

There is no one, I would venture to say, who has not witnessed the excellent effects produced from the honours bestowed on the officers of the Indian army, since the extension of the Order of the Bath. 'The energies of the service have received an impetus powerfully displayed in the late triumphant contest, no sooner conceived than executed; and the character of the army is placed on a footing which opens the door to the acquisition of honourable reputation, as paramount to the acquirement of fortune. The just dispensation of the honours granted for past services, is an earnest to every officer that merit alone can obtain these honourable distinctions.

As a soldier I do participate very sensibly in the sentiments of gratitude cherished generally by professional brethren towards those who have been the instrument of exalting the character of the India army; it is to such men that I would chuse to address myself, when I observe that there is a branch of the Indian service which has been overlooked, because it cannot adduce many examples of merit, but on account of its being instituted on a limited scale. I allude to the hon Company's marine service; and if I may be permitted to speak of an officer whose high professional reputation and deeds of valour are the theme of admiration in India by a succession of the highest authorities, I would

cite Commodore John Hayes, as one who would do honour to the distinction of a red ribbon. The enterprise and gallantry of this officer, in the capture of the Island of Ternate, an exploit, considering the relative forces, surpassing that of Banda by the gallant Sir C. Cole, the boldness of his conceptions and the vigour displayed in executing them, his local knowledge and undaunted courage at the reduction of the valuable colony of Batavia, are among a catalogue of services, which would assuredly, had he been in the immediate employ of his Majesty, acquire for the commodore dignities of a high order. The line of service of which I am speaking will furnish other distinguished instances of valour and ability; such, for example, as occurred in the expedition to the Isle of France, and in the Persian Gulph under the gallant Captain Wainwright of the navy; and also in the noble defence against the barbarous attack of the American ship of war, Peacock; but the limits of my letter will not allow my dwelling upon them. As the principle of the order of distinction is founded on its strict limitation to services of superior importance, but which, where the eminence of an achievement is conspicuous, is intended to operate without reservation; and as it has graciously been dispensed on Company's officers, let us hope that merit, whenever apparent, will no longer be allowed to continue in obscurity, but that one who has deserved so well of his country well soon meet his reward.

MILES.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—Every circumstance concerning the East-Indies must, to every Briton of reflection, prove a matter of deep interest, if he regards the welfare and the grandeur

of the state; and what is of yet greater moment, its power and safety. The East-India Company, when viewed from the earliest period of their history, present a pro-

gression of success and acquisitions, of which neither ancient nor modern times can afford any example, and when surveyed from the present pinnacle of their power, the mind expands with astonishment, and seems bewildered in a labyrinth of prospect, to which no boundary can be discovered, no termination to the view in any direction, as it bears on the horizon of the political world, can be discerned. The interest then which must attach to your publication, should, by this discerning age, be hailed with gladness, and contemplated as the vehicle by means of which resources are to be elicited of a nature not yet surmised, and which, when understood, will place the power of Britain on a scale equal to the maintenance of a due equilibrium with all other powers of the earth.

The mind, penetrating the extensive prospects which are now disclosing themselves in Asia, beholds distinctly two courses of policy, one of which is evidently pregnant with events of the most fortunate complexion, the other appears as conspicuously endowed with the principles of certain destruction. Time can alone determine which of these two objects shall sway futurity. If the policy of those who bear rule be founded in wisdom and enlarged principles for applying power, the former result, from every rational induction which can be made, may be rendered morally certain; but if these are either spurned or unattended to, the latter appears a consequence arising naturally from the operation of causes which the most consummate wisdom will fail to controul.

It may happen in this, as it frequently does in other matters of vital national import, that those principles which govern and ensure success are seen but by few, and not unfrequently it occurs they remain unobserved by all; for it can scarcely be doubted by minds

of mature reflection, that in such nations as have fallen from greatness and universal sway into utter annihilation, there must have remained those elements which might have preserved them, had there been discrimination sufficient in their rulers to have discovered their sources, and a competence of energy to have impelled them into action; but it sometimes also happens, that when those preserving causes are discovered, there may exist, at the same time, obstacles which prove effectual against their application. They may be observed only by those who have no means of employing them, and although they might have had the means of communicating their knowledge to such as possessed the power, those possessing it, conscious as they conceived of their own superior wisdom, have either smiled at their imbecility, considered them as the chimeras of fantastical imagination, or, the self-sufficiency of their importance, treated them with contempt. These latter failings of the human character have probably been the actual causes of the downfall of those powers, which are now only imperfectly known through the dubious histories which record them; and which might have still been in existence, had not these pertinacious resolutions operated and completed their destruction. Such short-sighted maxims, there can be no hesitation in believing, were inherent in most men of power in the darker ages, and before the facility of communicating men's thoughts through the medium of the press elicited those truths which have nearly obliterated their baneful influence: they may, without great apprehension of error, be deemed as rapidly disappearing from the present age; and particularly from amongst those, whose fortune it is at present to be placed in those important situations of rule, on which the proximate safety of the East

depends, and which may ultimately involve the safety of Britain itself.

These excursive reflections recall to mind the important discussions which occurred on the last renewal of the Company's charter. The decision again confiding the direction of the acquired territory to the body by whose instrumentality it was acquired, which had given it existence, clearly demonstrates the present sound wisdom in the British councils: for however anomalous such an empire may appear, as emanating from a state comparatively diminutive, its preservation will probably, in a great measure, depend on its being continued in those hands whose wise and decisive conduct have advanced it to that astonishing pitch of exaltation it is now beheld at. There are many reasons which present themselves in proof of this opinion. The Company's servants are men whose sterling merit is of that unassuming nature which never obtrudes itself into notice, so that it is not by words but by deeds that they can be known. Those unacquainted with their conduct can form but faint notions of its value, but those who are intimate with their prudence in council and their energy in action must acknowledge that it is not easy to appreciate their merit. It is, however, but reasonable that their conduct should be known to their countrymen, and your journal, as a vehicle for communicating this information, must become of no small consideration; it will be an additional excitement to call forth their energy, if any such excitement could augment it, for though from want of such a publication their merit has flourished in silence, yet, like all others of the human race, they possess that laudable ambition which renders the approbation of their country the dearest object of their hearts. Your biographical sketches must be highly satisfactory to the friends of departed worth; and though thou-

sands have sunk into oblivion which were worthy the highest records of fame, the probability which your journal affords that this will not occur in future, cannot fail of communicating a permanent spirit to those now acting so conspicuous a part in the cause of their country, and thus add one powerful auxiliary towards the preservation of the Eastern empire in the hands of those whose business it has been, from early periods of life, to acquire a knowledge which can be obtained on no other theatre in the British dominions, and which alone can ensure its permanence and safety. The knowledge such men possess is unlike that of any other species. It embraces the laws, the languages, the manners, the religion, the means of existence, the dispositions, and the expectations of so vast a population; which can only be acquired by an education among them: The interests of the people who may be said to swarm over that immense extent of territory can only be understood by men whose studies have been directed to the acquirement of an actual knowledge of its climates, its geography, its productions, and its resources; and men who do not possess this information, must proceed in error, in every matter they undertake. It is to this species of knowledge that the principal part of the good fortune which has attended the servants of the Company, if not the whole, may be attributed. With such men success in all undertakings may be rationally expected; without a continual supply from the same nursery of ability, disaster, defeat, and expulsion may be apprehended; and as Britons, were the Company deprived of their charter, would hardly educate their children in such a climate, and with such views, the danger of withdrawing the exclusive privilege from those who now retain it becomes evident and imminent. It would be a good subject for a writer capable of collecting from

history the causes of the wealth and power of nations, and the consequences of impolicy—instead of drivelling over abstract *data* contrary to experience, and the conclusions which *logically* follow—to trace in one work comparative reviews of the European settlements in the East-Indies, particularly those of the Portuguese; the Dutch, and the French. Among other effects of the long war arising out of the French revolution, the French Indian government became embroiled with the English, and our nation divested them of all power by means of the hon. East-India Company. The late peace has granted them Pondicherry and some other insignificant settlements; but their influence in the country is of no material consideration, though there is reason to believe that the natives still secretly favour their views, and cherish distant hope of a change through their influence, but are too cautious so exhibit any marked symptoms of their designs. It is certain that in 1802-3 the natives had great expectations from the endeavours of Buonaparte, and they were taught to credit the idea that his power would soon drive us entirely from the country, which some motive of a superstitious nature induced them to a belief was destined to acknowledge him as Emperor; and this idea, though unsuspected, was becoming very general throughout the people, particularly the Brahmins, who it is thought were well disposed towards him, from the notion that he was to obtain dominion, not only of Hindostan, but of every nation upon earth; and this belief was rendered more stable by their having, or pretending to have, an antient prophecy foretelling this event, and that Vishnou was now upon earth, and incarnate in the person of Buonaparte.

This notion found easy credence, owing to a circumstance singular

enough, but which exhibited in a conspicuous view the peculiar nature of the policy of the man who so long suspended a cloud of dismay over Europe. In Dow's Hindoostan, if my recollection does not mislead me, several copies of Hindoo paintings were published; among the rest a young man riding on a white horse, with a saddle of the identical shape of the one adopted by Buonaparte. These saddles were introduced into India, not only by the division of the French army sent to Pondicherry, but about the time aforesaid they were not uncommon among the English gentlemen under the name of Buonaparte's saddles. The Hindoos immediately recognised the similarity, and were without difficulty easily induced to believe, what there is great reason to think they were extremely desirous seeing accomplished; however so active, that I have been assured there was not a child six years of age in India who was unacquainted with the name of Buonaparte, and who did not consider him in the light of a deity. In Egypt he was a Musselman; in Europe a Christian, of any sect which might be subservient to his political objects; some of his acts indicate that he also contemplated being high priest of the Jews, and in that character his intention was doubtless to invade Syria. In the same spirit he would have advanced into Hindoostan as Vishnu; and had he effectually established the belief among the people of his being so, the conquest of that country would have been no difficult achievement. The great mass of the population of India is Hindoo, and the Brahmins are yet virtually the lords of the soil, and have been so under all foreign powers which have held them in subjection; but what is of infinitely more consideration in a political prospect, they are absolutely lords over the opinions of all the

Hindoo population. Even those who have long lost their casts yet mentally consider them as sacredly venerable; and were a Brahmin, whom, in converse with a European, they would affect to hold in the most extreme contempt, to shew them the slightest attention, they would immediately prostrate themselves at his feet; and were he to proceed to exact an oath from them, obligatory of any proposed purpose, they would without hesitation comply with all his propositions, and confirm them by any solemn imprecation on themselves and families he might think proper to impose on them. An obligation in this manner effected, I firmly believe, would never be discovered, until its purport, whatever that might be, had most religiously been accomplished. Those who have been long resident in India will easily admit of this, when they call to their recollection the inconveniencies they have experienced during the disputes between the right and left hand casts. The Brahmins at such times call all the Pariahs, or outcasts, their

children, summon them by an invocation of their gods to attend them while even the dispute may remain unadjusted; the summons is obeyed, and no power can detach them from what they consider a duty sacred and not to be violated. At these times even interest, which at all others appears to govern their actions, loses all power over their minds; they abandon every thing, and all their attention fastens upon this duty alone. The influence, then, that the Brahmins have over the whole population is evident. These disputes regarding the right and left hand casts, I admit are puerile, and to an European ridiculous; but nevertheless the effect produced on their minds is so painful, that no apprehension of death can create the least consideration among the followers of those who originate and direct the quarrel. The consequences, then, which may be deduced from a general combination under Brahminical influence, is not difficult of estimation.

(To be continued.)

SINENSIANA.

From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. IV.)

OF THE LADY OF THE FOO-YUEN,
OF CANTON.

Canton, December 2, 1817.—The death of the acting Viceroy's wife is to-day thus announced on a slip of red paper, issued with the daily paper.

"The lady of his exc. the Foo-yuen (*Seényew*) has gone to ramble amongst the immortal. In consequence of his exc's. son not being in Canton (to attend to the reception of friends, who come to sacrifice and pour out libations to the departed), it is determined, on the 16th, 17th, and 18th days of the moon, to perform the rites of sacrifice, and to chant prayers at the hill of the goddess Kwan-yin, situated on the north side of the city of Canton."

A CHINESE MYTHOLOGICAL WRITER'S
ACCOUNT OF CHRIST.

The following is the translation of an extract from a Chinese Mythological His-

tory, in which Jesus is ranked among the number of the gods.

"The extreme western nations say, that at the distance of ninety-seven thousand lee from China, a journey of about three years, commences the border of See-keang. In that country there was formerly a virgin named Ma-le-a. In the first year of Yuen-chee, in the dynasty Han, a celestial god* named Keape-gee-urh, respectfully reported to her, saying, "T'heen-chu, the Lord of Heaven, has selected thee to be his mother." Having finished his discourse, she actually conceived, and afterwards bore a son. The mother, filled with joy and reverence, wrapped him in a common cloth and placed him in a horse's manger. A flock of celestial gods sang and rejoiced in the void space (i. e. the firmament). Forty days after, his mother presented him to

* Or less literally, "an angel."

the holy teacher, Pa-tih-leh, and named him Yay-soo. When twelve years of age, he followed his mother to worship in the holy palace. Returning home, they lost each other. The mother's heart was bitterly pained. After three days' search, coming into the palace, she saw Yay-soo sitting on an honourable seat, conversing with aged and learned doctors, about the works and doctrines of the Lord of Heaven. Seeing his mother, he was glad, returned with her, and served her with the utmost filial reverence. When thirty years of age, he left his mother and teacher, and travelling to the country of Yu-teh-a, taught men to do good. The sacred miracles which he wrought were very numerous. The chief families, and those in office, in that country, being proud and wicked in the extreme, envied him for the multitude of those who joined themselves to him, and planned to stay him. Among the twelve disciples of Yay-soo there was a covetous one, whose name was Yu-tah-sze. Aware of the wish of the greater part of his countrymen, and seizing on a proffered gain, he led forth a multitude at midnight, who, taking [Yay-soo,] bound and carried him before A-nah-sze, in the court house of Pe-lah-to. Rudely stripping off his garments, they tied him to a stone pillar, inflicting on him upwards of five thousand and four hundred stripes, until his whole body was torn and mangled; and still he was silent, and like a lamb remonstrated not. The wicked rabble, taking a cap made of piercing thorns, pressed it forcibly down on his temples. They hung a vile red cloak on his body, and hypocritically did reverence to him as a king. They made a very large and heavy machine of wood, resembling the character *shih* (ten) which they compelled him to bear on his shoulders. The whole way it sorely pressed him down, so that he moved and fell alternately. His hands and feet were nailed to the wood; and being thirsty, a sour and wormwood drink was given him. When he died, the heavens were darkened, the earth shook, the rocks, striking against each other, were broken into small pieces. He was then thirty-three years. On the third day after his death, he again returned to life; and his body was splendid and beautiful. He appeared first to his mother, in order to remove her sorrow. Forty days after, when about to ascend to heaven, he commanded his disciples, in all a hundred and two, to separate and go every where under heaven, to teach and administer a sacred water to wash away the sins of those who should join their sect. Having finished his commands, a flock of ancient holy ones followed him up to the celestial kingdom. Ten days after, a celestial god descended

to receive his mother, who also ascended up on high. Being set above the nine orders,* she became the empress of heaven and earth, and the protectress of human beings. The multitude of the disciples spread abroad, and went about teaching and renovating men."

The correspondent of the Gleaner subjoins an incidental commentary.

"In this account, Sir, you perceive the principal events of our Saviour's incarnation, life, death, and subsequent exaltation, related with tolerable accuracy, though mixed with some circumstances not recorded in the evangelical history. On first reading it, I thought the account had been taken from the Nestorians, who are supposed, by the ecclesiastical historians of Europe, to have entered China at a rather early period of our era, and to have continued there for a long space of time, (which to me has not, I confess, all that evidence which is necessary to produce conviction). But on more narrowly inspecting the piece, it appears, without doubt, to have been extracted from some Roman Catholic publication."

1. The same original words are used to express the deity as those the Chinese use, e. g. *T'heen-chu*, "God;" *Pa-tih-leh*, "the father." *Pa-tih-leh*, is the way in which they have generally rendered the Latin word *Pater*. *Yay-soo*, "Son."

2. The original words used for the names of persons and places are the same as those used by the Catholic missionaries; as *Yu-tah-sze*, Judas; *A-nah-sze*, Annas; *Pe-lah-to*, Pilate; also *Yu-tih-a*, Judea.

3. The ascension of the Virgin Mary, and the epithets applied to her, could have come from no other source than that of the Romish religion. The term *Shing-moo*, i. e. "holy mother," constantly occurs in their books. "Empress of heaven and earth," applied to her in the above, is very similar to the epithet of a Chinese goddess, *T'heen h'ow shing moo*, i. e. "the holy mother, queen of heaven." The virtues attributed to the Virgin are very much the same with those attributed to the Pagan goddess. I leave your readers to make their own reflections on this part of the subject.

4. The book from which I have made

* "Nine orders" may refer either to the nine ranks of honorary distinction in China, or to some mode of expression peculiar to the sect of Tao or of Fuh.

this extract was written in the time of Kang-he, in whose reign there were many Catholics in China; and the account was most probably taken from some of their books, or the substance of it collected from conversation. These considerations make it perfectly evident, that the writer borrowed not from any Nestorian document, but from the Catholics only. I should not, Sir, have troubled you with these remarks, were it not that I think, as above observed, the entrance and duration of Nestorianism in China have not all that evidence which historical facts ought to be attended with. A further knowledge of Chinese authentic writings may cast more light on the subject.

I have only further to remark here, that the mythological history in which this account of our Saviour is contained, was compiled by a Chinese medical man named Tseu, and another person named Ching, who assisted him. It was published in the reign of Kang-he, under the patronage of Chang-ke-tsung, the primate of the sect of Taoou. It is called *Shin Tsung keen*, i. e. a mythological history; and fills twenty-two thin octavo volumes. It contains many plates, in one of which our Lord Jesus is represented as a little boy, with a Chinese hat and dress; and the father, as an old man, wrinkled and worn out by age, laying his hand on our Saviour's head."

The editor of the *Asiatic Journal* has an observation to add to these, except he thinks sufficient historical evidence can be adduced, of the entrance of Nestorians into China, and in corroboration would expect that the antiquaries may still discover vestiges of their former establishment there.

SKETCH OF THE EARLY HISTORY OF CHINA.

The first notices of the Chinese, as a distinct clan or nation, place them at Shen-se, on the west side of China Proper. They gradually encroached, whether by just or unjust means is not known, on those who occupied the space betwixt them and the ocean, and who were either exterminated, or driven down to the territory on the south of the Yang-tze-keang, and finally conquered. This Chinese clan or nation, as it gained possession of the low countries, or the central part of China, (from whence it took the term of Chung-kwo, middle nation,) increased in population, and split into sepa-

rate clans or states, which varied at different periods, from upwards of one thousand to one hundred, distinguished by different names and prejudices, perpetually engaged, as has been common with the rest of mankind, in dissensions, broils, and wars; the stronger insulting and usurping the possessions of the weaker, and the strongest of all claiming and exercising a kind of imperial jurisdiction over the whole, assuming exclusive celestial origin and divine right. About two centuries before our era, in the progress of conquest, the original one thousand was reduced to seven contending states, which were, one after another, by sheer hard fighting, reduced under the dominion of one: the despot of which designated himself in terms, which with us are equivalent to "the Son of God," which assumption has been continued by every succeeding despot to the present day. This first Universal Monarch of the East having subjugated, at the expense of much human life, the dominions of his fellow princes of the same race, turned his attention to keep off the inroads of the northern hordes, who constituted a different race of men, and in the exercise of his absolute sway, commanded three hundred thousand men to rear the far-famed great wall. How much human suffering must have been there, where people from southern climes were occupied in such a region, and for ten successive years, on such a work.

This barbarous dynasty, which burnt the books (or rather MSS.), was subverted by civil feuds, in less than half a century, and another race of despots seated on the throne. These gave place to others, for upwards of twenty successive changes. These despots were sometimes, as in every other country, able and well intentioned men, and sometimes they were a disgrace to the species; but the principle of government, in all the civil wars and numerous changes of dynasty which have existed in China, has been that of absolute despotism: the self-called Son of God, deems the land of the empire his patrimony, the people his children, or more truly his slaves, and his own will irrevocable law. Myriads have in every age perished from the injustice, the avarice, or the caprice of these despots; amongst whom they have occasionally had men, who exercised their high powers for the good of the governed.

I mean not to trace this people through all their civil broils and changes of masters, down to the conquest of one half of the empire in the tenth century, by the eastern Tartars, during which time rivers of blood were shed; nor the wars by which that northern portion of the country was recovered; and onward, till the

13th century, when the whole was, by dint of force, subjected to the successors of Genghis-k'hau. I will not state in detail, the wars by which these were expelled by the late dynasty; nor yet the wars, both foreign and domestic, by which they were again brought under the despotic rule of their present masters. I will not state the cruel depredations of their pirates, nor the miseries incurred by repeated and long protracted rebellions under the present dynasty. I will not dwell on the mild alternative imposed by the reigning family, of submission to the tonsure, or losing one's head; which latter, in many instances, was preferred. I will not dwell on the enormous extension of territory effected by war, on the north, on the west, on the south, and (by their usurpation of Formosa) on the east, as far as their means enabled them. To enter into the detail of these several parts of Chinese history, would swell too much an introduction to an essay designed to obviate a few points in the remarks on China by an American writer which appear to be founded on imperfect information.

The governments of China have been engaged in as many wars, and made as many conquests, as probably any governments on earth. The principles of the Chinese government are probably as despotic, and the people as much in slavish dependance, as those of any region in any age. The people have no voice in the government; they are legally slapped ignominiously on the face, and tortured by the lowest magistrate, at his pleasure, when he chooses to deem them impertinent; they are fined, and imprisoned, and condemned to death by the opinion of an individual judge.

And yet in the volume before me (entitled *A System of Universal Science*), an independent, republican and philanthropic writer hopes China will retain her "freedom and felicity." What is it which warps the mind of some men, who possess general principles of political freedom, so as to make them view with complacency the most grinding despotisms? How many have there been in England, who, whilst loudly complaining of the supposed tyranny exercised in Britain, seemed to look with approbation on the military despotism of Bonaparte. In China there is not one atom of what is deemed political freedom. It is one chain of servile dependance from head to foot; yet it would appear that Mr. Woodward, and some other respectable names in America, are great admirers of the Chinese government, and speak of its freedom and felicity.

China has in her much that is interesting, and many principles that are good; but after a near and attentive survey, du-

ring a residence on her shores for many years, and a journey through several of her provinces, I must give my opinion much to the prejudice of her government; her religion, and her morals. Degraded, indeed, is her intellect, selfish and corrupt in the extreme is her government, and her happiness is chiefly such as is enjoyed by brutes, which have a good pasture and plenteous springs of water. The Chinese occupy one of the finest regions of the globe; they are, when want urges, industrious; they are worldly, and they are sensual. Minds they have, given them by the Deity, but they debase them, by occupying them chiefly about wily stratagems, in diabolical intrigues, like that old serpent the devil, the father of lies. In this last character, the god of this world seems to be most devotedly worshipped. My language may seem approaching to levity, but I am serious. I give these sentiments, not as infallible truth, but as my settled opinion.—*Indo-Chinese Gazetteer*, No. IV.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS RESPECTING THE MURDER OF TOOLSEE BHAYE.

The fact of Toolsee Bhaye having been murdered on the 17th Dec. 1817, stated on the authority of private account in the *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. vi, p. 21 and a corroboration of this occurrence cited in Vol. vi, p. 422. The only note of it that we recollect to have seen in official shape, is to be found in the *Annals of Hastings' Reply to the Address of the British inhabitants of Calcutta*, Vol. vii, p. 179. All these form but a scanty outline of the transaction, which the following additional particulars will help to fill up.

From the account of Meer Zuffer Ally, who was lately in Holkar's service, and employed in the negotiations with Sir John Malcolm, it appears that the Bhaye had no inclination to proceed to hostilities with the British government; but there was a strong war faction among the Sirdars. Meer Khan was urgent for peace, and had directed Guffoor Khan, who commanded his troops (the cavalry), to declare publicly in the Durbar, "that war with the English would be the ruin of the state, and that his troops should not engage in it." Negotiations were in the mean time going on, and the terms proposed by Sir John Malcolm were agreed to, except two articles, viz. the temporary cession of Gaulnah as a depot, and the admission of an officer as a political agent. The war factions were in the mean time pushing matters to extremities, and plundering Sir Thomas Hislop's foraging parties.

Guffoor Khan represented to the Bhaye that this would certainly bring on an attack, and she tried to prevent it. On this the war party formed a conspiracy, headed by the commandants of infantry and artillery; Ram Dieu and Koshen Khan seized her and Gunput Rao, who is hereditary Dewan, but not minister (and her supposed paramour), and put her to death, assigning as a reason "that she was too amicable with the Feringees," and disgraced the Raje by her connection with Gunput Rao. He was tied up and severely beaten with slippers, and would

probably have been put to death, but the battle took place next day, and during the flight he made his escape, and got away to young Holkar, where he resumed his former station of Dewan. Toolsee Bhaye was the daughter of a Fakier, and married by the late Jeswunt Rao Holkar, on account of her extraordinary beauty.—Ghuffoor Khan and his troops left camp as soon as she was murdered, and consequently was not in the action. Toolsee Bhaye had no children, and Mulhar Rao Holkar is the son of another of the wives of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

A biographical work, in which Notices and Memoirs were collected relating to European adventurers who have taken service with Native Powers in India, may be regarded as unoccupied ground in the field of literature; and if assiduously cultivated, might make a fertile return of interest and fruit, entertainment and profit.

The authenticated materials of this kind which we assist in collecting, may be useful to future authors. We derive the following from the *Calcutta Monthly Journal* for September. In point of time, it exactly precede the article in Vol. vi, p. 406, bearing the same title; that is to say, the order in which the two fragments of biography should be read, is the reverse of that in which they have come to our hands: but "the manners living" expect to catch only "as they

JEAN BAPTISTE FILOZE.

About fifty years ago, an European of the name of Sangster entered into the service of the old Rana of Gohud, and raised some corps disciplined and equipped in the European style. He was assisted by two other Europeans, Michael Filoze, an Italian, and Lafontaine, a Frenchman. About the year 1773 or 1774, Jean Baptiste Filoze, now in the service of Scindiah, was born. There are some mysterious circumstances respecting his birth, not necessary to mention here, but he was acknowledged and educated by Filoze.

After the peace in 1782, Mahadjee Scindiah recovered Gwalior; and the old Rana, and all his establishments, were utterly destroyed. What became of Filoze at this time, or whether he did not visit Hyderabad, where there were corps in the Nizam's service under foreign officers, is not known; but if he did, he soon after returned and entered into Scindiah's

service; for in the year 1797-8 he had risen to the rank of colonel, and the command of a brigade of five or six battalions in the army of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and was with him then at Poona.

At this time (1797-8) Dowlut Rao was busily engaged in intrigues at Poona, and was very desirous of getting hold of the old minister Nana Fezd Neweez, who had administered the affairs of the government for many years, and who was supposed to have accumulated immense wealth. Repeated overtures were made by Scindia to Nana, for an interview to confer upon the state of affairs, which the old minister, suspecting his intentions, declined, taking care to keep out of his reach. He was, however, at length prevailed upon to agree to the meeting, on condition that one of Scindia's European officers of rank and respectability would insure his safety by pledging his word of honour to protect him. Col. Filoze was the person selected for this occasion, and Scindia having gained his concurrence to the designed treachery, by a present of a lack of rupees (so the natives say), he escorted Nana to Scindia's tent, where his brigade was drawn up to receive him. As soon as Nana entered, the brigade formed round it, made Nana prisoner, and delivered him over to Scindia. Such is the account given by the natives of this transaction.

The Europeans in the service of the several native chieftains at that time were highly indignant at an action so disgraceful to the European character, which had hitherto been held in the highest estimation, for honour and integrity; they accordingly addressed memorials to their respective employers, expressing their abhorrence of a conduct so base and infamous, and so injurious to the fair reputation they had individually and collectively maintained; in short, they made such a noise about the business, that Filoze soon after retired to Bombay, but what became of him afterwards is not known. How-

ever, as he had amassed considerable property, it is most probable he returned to Europe. Young Filoze (who is better known by the name of Baptiste) succeeded to the command of the brigade, and remained about Scindia's person until the termination of the war in 1806-7. Since that time the corps under his command have, from the wreck of Scindia's army, been increased to twelve battalions, with numerous field pieces, and a large battering train of artillery attached, and have been employed in subduing petty rajahs and zemindars in the tract of country extending from Sumbul Gurh and Soopore on the Chumbul, to Narwar and Seronge, &c. Most of these battalions were commanded by young men born in India, but some have lately quitted the service, Mr. Brisbane, Mr. Swinton, &c.

Soopore was one of Baptiste's first conquests, and was his head-quarters for some time (the Rajah, who was expelled, retired to Muttra Binderabund, where he remained for some time, but lately went to live with some friends in Rajpootana); having afterwards taken Bahadur Gurh from Rajah Jee Singh, the Guissian chieftain, he accompanied and strengthened

the fortifications, changing its name to Eassau-Gurh (Fort Jesus), and made it latterly his head-quarters, the situation being more central. He was residing at this place last year (1817), when Major Bunce was deputed to him, in order to assist in directing the operations of his force against the Pindarees; but Scindia called him to Gwalior before Major Bunce arrived there, and the object for which he was sent was defeated. The motives for Scindia's conduct can only be guessed at, but there is good reason to believe he was apprehensive that if Baptiste had been joined by the Major, he would have acted vigorously against the Pindarees, to recommend himself to the commander in chief's favor; and from the position he occupied, and his knowledge of the country and the people, there is no doubt but that he could have rendered most important service at that time, and was well disposed so to do.

Though ordered to join his Jaghire, he will not be allowed to depart until his wife and children arrive at Gwalior, where they are to be detained as hostages. But they are still at Kota, under the protection of Zalim Singh, and seem disinclined to visit Gwalior.

VARIETIES.

PUNISHMENT OF ADULTERY AMONG THE MALAYS.

1786, Feb. 27.—Capt. D. told us a remarkable story of the Malays. While he was trading at Rhea, the master of the house next to him being upon a voyage, his wife proved unfaithful. Information of this was communicated by a slave to the chiefs throughout the island. Their houses are close by the waterside, so that they always travel by water; a very little time after the notice was given, three or four hundred canoes appeared on the water, making towards Captain D——'s house; he knew not their business, and feared for his life. He armed his servants and himself, and fastened his doors; but when he perceived they came on a visit to his neighbour, he opened his doors: and relates the following particulars.

As adultery is death without mercy, the adulterers often by opium, or the like, work themselves up to madness, and having armed themselves, issue forth and destroy as many as they can (*run a-mok*). This the Malays seemed to fear, as the adulterer defended himself against a multitude for two hours, before they expelled him the house; about a dozen entered at once in search of the offender, and upon the least appearance of him hurried out again, full of terror and anxiety.

At length having succeeded by piercing

him a few times with their lances, he came forth and surrendered. He was immediately surrounded; and every man present made a small incision with their lances, and so cut his flesh that before he died there was no part of his body for two inches together which was not mangled in the most horrid manner.

The woman escaped, and fled to the king, threw herself down at his feet, and proclaimed herself his slave (which is the custom of the country, and generally protects them): but in this instance the king could effect nothing; his protection could not screen her from punishment. The friends of the dead man demanded her life; and the people would not suffer his body to be buried till she also was delivered up to justice. The body lay three days exposed before the door, and was only removed when his accomplice had suffered death by strangling.—*Rev. D. Brown's Journal at Sea.*

TRAIT OF CHARACTER.

A trait of princely generosity, which has been alluded to on several late occasions, deserves to be distinctly drawn. Why, others may ask, should the noble Marquis resign what honourable men have accepted? As commander-in-chief, he became entitled to a very large share of the rich booty acquired in the late cam-

paings. No one could in this military character possess a fairer title to this property; for the Marquis both planned and directed the whole war in its general outline and almost in its minutest details: he took the field in person; he met the most alarming contingencies with coolness and promptitude; he kept the whole machine in regulated and equable movement, accelerating or restraining, as occasion required, the daily movements of the separate detachments. If, under such circumstances, Lord Hastings had declined to suffer the allotment of his legal share to be made, he would perhaps have compromised the rights of his successors in command. Accordingly, the noble Marquis directed the usual division of the booty to be made; but reflecting that he had in his own person united the supreme civil and military authority—that as Governor-general he had resolved upon the war, which, as Commander-in-chief, he had directed—a feeling of personal delicacy precluded him from benefiting by this great accession of fortune. He was unwilling that even those who in the present or in future times might be most ignorant of his real character, should ever have the slightest ground to suspect that his public measures could have been in any degree affected by his private interest; and he therefore most magnanimously threw the whole of his share into the portion of the subalterns and privates.

A DEFINITION WANTED.

WHAT is civilization? If ever a definition was a *desideratum*, this term requires to be protected from abuse by a large circle, shewing what it comprehends and what it excludes. It is too often identified with advancement in the arts and sciences, as if degrees in both were concomitant. But civilization may exist without gunpowder, the balloon, the steamboat, or the kaleidoscope. It is not so easy to say what it is, as what it is not. It is not to return insult for hospitality.

Whoever may be the individuals obscurely alluded to in the following extract from the *Calcutta Monthly Journal*, we trust that their names have been communicated to the authorities on whom the preservation of the British empire in India depends, for marked reprehension.

"Oct. 12.—We have heard with much concern that during the entertainments given by the natives last week, in celebration of the Doorga Poorja, several irregularities were committed. The invi-

tations liberally and generally given on these occasions to the European part of the community are certainly intended as marks of attention and respect; and although there is much difference of opinion with regard to the propriety of attending these entertainments, we conceive that every person, who avails himself of such an invitation is bound to observe moderation and bienséance during the visit. We trust and believe that the reports in circulation of what occurred at the houses of two opulent natives, have greatly exaggerated what really happened; but, if any irregularities were committed, they are greatly to be lamented. The difficulty of familiar intercourse between the European and intelligent native, is one of the most fortified barriers presented by the state of Hindoo society to the improvement of the mind, and the general amelioration of the condition of the latter; and we have ever thought, that a permission to enter the houses of the natives, under any circumstances, was an approximation to the confidence sought, and a welcome relaxation of their prejudices. We therefore regret, that any event should have occurred to increase that reluctance, which was before sufficiently manifested, against an intercourse which policy as well as humanity should prompt us to cultivate."

ARABIAN HORSES.

Those who have not explored the "Mines of the East," may not be aware that there are emerald coloured horses, or that the steeds of Arabia have sagacity enough to understand when the right of property in themselves has been legally transferred.

M. Rosetti, Austrian consul-general in Egypt, has communicated, in the "Mines of the East," some interesting accounts of the races of Arabian horses, of which there are five. The noblest is the Saklavi, which are distinguished by their long neck and their fine eyes. The tribe of Rowalla has the most beautiful, and the greatest number of horses. Among the colours, an Arabian writer mentions green; it appears however from the context, that it is the colour which we call sallow. The author affirms what he has himself witnessed, that the animals perceive when they are to be sold, and will not permit the buyer to come near them, till the seller has formally delivered them up with a little bread and salt.

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH

OF SHIPS BUILT IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF INDIA.

In vol. vii, p. 593, we gave two divergent classifications of ships of different build-ings; one by a Bombay writer, and the other by a Madras writer; reviewing the former. The *Guardian*, a Calcutta paper, has now taken up the subject; and makes the following remarks, designed to invalidate the *Observations of the Bombay Editor*, or at least to serve as a prelude to a more systematic attack.

In the justice of these we are not disposed to place implicit confidence. They display indeed the same opinions of the great superiority of ships built on the western side of India, which have been often advanced before, and which it is very natural for those to entertain who are acquainted with the qualities and duration of such ships, without having at the same time any accurate and precise knowledge respecting vessels built in other quarters. We do not conceive, however, that it would be a work of much difficulty to prove that such sentiments have been carried to an undue extent, and that they have underrated the value of ships built on this side of India, as much as they have overrated that of those built at Bombay and the neighbouring ports. A few remarks will serve to manifest that we have reasons for dissenting from the opinions to which we allude.

We wish not to dispute the assertion that teak wood is superior to saul or sissoo; but it is rather extravagant, after stating the great age of many Bombay and Surat built ships, to pronounce that there is scarce a Bengal built ship of twenty years, now afloat. We have seen in the river, not a long time since, the *Juliana* and *Speke*, free traders, both built at Calcutta more than twenty years ago,* both good and safe at the present time, and both pronounced by professional men, who examined them, as likely to run at least fifteen years longer. The frames of these ships are of sissoo, a wood inferior in durability to the saul, of which the frames of ships built here are now alone constructed. But with regard to individual instances of durability, we might mention ships now afloat, more than twenty years old, built at Chittagong and Rangoon,† the places which appear the most insufficient for ship-building in the eyes of the Bombay Editor.

Individual instances, nevertheless, can afford no fair criterion on either side. Circumstances may affect the commerce of different ports so as to induce a belief regarding the inequality of their respective shipping, which strict examination

would prove to be erroneous to a great extent. At Bombay, perhaps, the greater proportion of ships have been built for a particular trade, regularly carried on, and in which the owners intended that they should continue running as long as they were seaworthy. At Calcutta, again, vessels are built for every trade that Indian ships may be employed in with advantage; and the owners, as they speculate more widely and build less on future contingencies, are ever ready to part with them when they can do so profitably. Accordingly, Bombay ships of any burthen may have been less liable to change owners; and, having the same voyages to perform in succession, have been less exposed to the chances of shipwreck. Calcutta vessels, on the other hand, have been purchased in great numbers by foreigners, have added largely to the amount of British shipping in distant quarters, where their future history was soon lost sight of, and have been subjected to every danger that is to be met with from the western coast of South America round by India to its eastern. While Bombay seamen have almost grown grey in the ships to which they at first belonged, those at Calcutta have sailed perhaps in fifty, some of which may have been so long in distant trades that they cannot be traced, while others may have been wrecked on coasts but little known. Unless we fail considerably in recollection, we shall be able in the course of future inquiry to shew incontestably the justice of what we advance, by an enumeration of the ships built at Calcutta, for some period more than twenty years ago, and a statement of their succeeding history and fate.

Why the Bombay Editor, after making the qualities of teak timber the basis of superiority, should place *Pegu* and *Java* built ships so very low in his list, we are unable to divine. Both denominations are constructed of teak; and although the builders at Java may have generally followed the rule of thumb, the ships built for many years back at Rangoon have been finished under the superintendence of an intelligent and professional individual. Few vessels built at the places in the neighbourhood of Bombay could be compared with them as to model, or possess so many of the qualities as sea-boats, on which seamen place justly the highest value. Yet these teak built ships are ranked as much inferior to American vessels, which are never expected by their owners to run more than a few voyages, and which in many instances, at the end of the late short war, were found rotten before it was deemed expedient to launch them.

* The *Speke* was launched in November 1799, the *Juliana* in August 1793, under the name of the *Latchme*.

† *Thetis*, Mysore, &c.

POETRY.

SONG

Written by General Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B., and sung with great effect, at the grand dinner given by him at Jey-poor, on the 28th of Sept. 1818, the anniversary of the battle of Assye.

As Britannia elate was triumphantly
viewing

The deeds of her sons in the bright page
of fame,

And memory's magic each joy was re-
newing,

As she paused on the glory of Welling-
ton's name ;

To far distant fields her fond fancy
had strayed,

Where so often her favourite victo-
ries had been,

When sudden a maid,

In splendour array'd,

Like a vision of rapture illumined the
scene.

'Twas the Genius of Asia, fair land of the
sun ;

"To me,"—she exclaimed,—"you
your Wellington owe,

'Neath my fostering climate his race he
began,

And matured was his fame by its che-
rishing glow.

In the morn of his life all refulgent
he rose,

Like the orb which emblazons my
region's clear sky.

Dispersed are his foes,

And victory throws

Imperishing rays o'er the plains of
Assye."

"But think not, Britannia, thy children
alone

Have my kingdom subdued and my sub-
jects laid low,

By my own husband's sons the great deed
has been done ;

"I myself," said the maid, "have in-
flicted the blow.

To anarchy's horrors my realms were
a prey,

When first on my shores thou thy
banner unfurled,

I welcomed thy sway,

'Twas the morn of a day

Bringing wisdom and science to light
a dark world."

"Then, Britannia," she said, as all ra-
diant she shone,

Her countenance beaming with beauty
divine,

"In the hearts of my subjects establish
thy throne,

In one wreath bid the lotus and laurel
entwine.

Once the star of the East shed its
lustre afar,

And again o'er the world shall its
glory be spread,

While my sons round thy car,

The foremost in war,

Rise to fame by such heroes as Wel-
lington led."

SUFEE ODE.

Translated from the Persian.

Select me, boy, from yonder pendant vine
The fairest shoot, with stem transluc-
cent bright ;

Upon its tendrils opening rose buds twine,
Refresh'd with dew, in drops of pearly
light.

Aha ! what sweets ambrosial now assail
Th' astounded sense, and fill with soft
alarm

Th' enraptured soul, still panting to inhale
The breath which glows replete with
every charm.

Approach, my love ! the balmy scented air
Which thee enshrouns, O ! let encircle
me ;

I feel its pow'rs ! ye gods ! what mortal
dares

Thy joys to court ?—Me from these to
free,

Boy, bring the goblet ; bring the roseate
wreath,

The wreath around my charmer's
brows entwine :—

Increas'd extatic odours thus I breathe,
And quaff fresh vigour from th' em-
purpled wine.

Now, boy ! retire.—Moslems ! my bliss
excels

The Prophet's paradise ; for they are
real—

While those on which your expectation
dwells

From all we know, at best are quite ideal.

Thus while I revel in substantial bliss,

Ye trembling fast, of happiness afraid ;

While I entranced, enjoy the sacred kiss

Ye boast the letter of the law obey."

HAFIZ,

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

On the Trade to China and the Indian Archipelago; with Observations on the Insecurity of the British Interests in that Quarter. By Charles Assey, Esq. late Secretary to the Government of Java. Pp. 72. London, 1819.

THE pamphlet before us treats of a subject comparatively new to a large portion of the British public; but it is a subject highly important, whether viewed in its political or commercial bearings. As it affects the trade of British India with the Archipelago of the East, it embraces interests of great moment. As connected with the trade of Great Britain with China, and the countries eastward of Sumatra and Java, it involves considerations of such magnitude, that to discuss them as fully as their importance demands would far exceed the limits within which we are necessarily obliged to confine ourselves.

Mr. Assey, in a perspicuous introduction, thus states his object.

It is proposed, in the following observations, to take a general view of the commerce of the Indian Archipelago, more especially among the native states who are not under the control of a foreign power; to consider in how far that commerce may be advantageous to this country, both in extending the consumption of our staple manufactures, and in the demand for the produce of those states in the China market; and at the same time to point out the insecurity of the present trade from Great Britain and British India to China, if timely measures of precaution be not taken to meet the progress of the Americans in China, and to guard against the system of exclusive authority which the Netherlands government are endeavouring to establish through the Eastern seas.

The intelligent author then proceeds to observe :

It is not that I expect to offer many new facts relative to the commerce of these countries; but probably a concise explanation of the circumstances already known may place the subject in a

more striking point of view than what it has been supposed to possess; and as questions of the greatest national interest are often underrated or overlooked, merely because the scene of action is distant and not familiar, it becomes the duty of those who from local situation have been more accustomed to give their attention to such matters, to communicate frankly the result of their personal experience. With this view of the subject, I am anxious to point out the probable consequences of leaving a foreign nation to obtain the sole command of the Eastern Seas, and to control the trade and industry of the native population of those islands.

Let us see what has been the usage in times past, when the Dutch were in power.

The concluding part of the quotation touches the pith of the subject. It is shortly, whether we are prepared to yield undisputed sway to a nation which had for its primary object our banishment from the Eastern Islands.

From the earliest times of which there is any record, the foreign trade to the Indian islands was carried on at certain ports or emporia, to which the native traders resorted with the produce of their respective countries, and bartered it for the commodities of Europe and of China. Acheen, Malacca, and Bantam, were chief places of this description, until the Dutch established a paramount authority, and by obtaining an exclusive control in the minor ports, were enabled to force the native trade to Batavia. They wished to render this place the emporium of their Eastern possessions; and when they had subdued any of the neighbouring native states, they uniformly exacted the execution of a treaty which stipulated that the produce and trade of the country should be placed at their disposal, and the local port regulations be made subject to their immediate direction; the consequence of which necessarily was, that they became enabled to change the course of the native trade, (so far as it was not comprehended in their own monopoly), to such ports as best suited their policy and convenience.

That we have no greater reason to believe the future system will be

more liberal, the extract which we shall next give will clearly evince. After specifying some of the principal foreign trade between China and the Archipelago, and adverting to the convention of 1814, doubts are stated whether by the terms of it, it engages us to make the extensive restitutions which the Dutch construe it to embrace.

The present authorities at Batavia have not only re-occupied all the possessions which the Dutch at any time held in Borneo, but have also declared the Netherlands government to be the sovereign of that island, and have it in contemplation to place the whole Archipelago under one general system, which shall secure the monopoly of its commerce in their own hands, and exclude other nations from any direct participation or access.

The whole course of proceedings adopted by that government tends to revive the former system of monopoly and exclusion. They commenced, at the time of the restitution of Java, by refusing to admit the slightest interference, or any community of interests, on the part of the British government, in the possessions ceded or restored to them: it was their earnest endeavour to induce the natives to conclude that Great Britain had no longer any regard or influence in their behalf. They have since annulled the very treaty by which the power of ceding the island of Banca to them was obtained, and have sent the Sultan of Palembang a prisoner to Batavia, as a punishment for having solicited that protection which he was justly entitled to expect from the nation; and it appears, by recent acts, that they have assumed a paramount authority at Banjarmassin, at Pontiana, and at Pontiana, and declare the

Netherlands government to be the sovereign of Borneo. But one step more is wanting; if, with the same system and views, they establish themselves also on the western side of the China sea; if they obtain the islands of Bintang and Liugin, and of the south east coast of the Malay peninsula (positions which they are known to have in view), the British merchant will become wholly excluded from direct trade to the Indian islands, and will not have one port between Penang and China to which he can resort, except under the control and direction of a foreign power. The Netherlands government have Batavia on one side, and seek to obtain Rhio* on the other; by the former they already command the Straits of Sunda, by the latter they would acquire

a naval station at the entrance from the Straits of Malacca to the China sea; while the possession of Malacca and Johore, on the southern Malay coast, would complete their command of these straits; and thus the direct route of the British trade to China would have to pass along a line of foreign settlements, while Great Britain would possess no naval station nearer than Ceylon and Penang. The vexatious difficulties to which this state of things would lead, and the eventual insecurity of the British trade, under such circumstances, must be too obvious to require comment.

The local enactments of the Java government lead also to the same system of exclusion. By regulations passed last year, foreign vessels are not permitted to touch at the minor ports in Java; all the cargo must be taken in at the port from which the vessel is cleared out, an import and export duty of twelve per cent. is imposed, while six per cent. is paid on the cargoes of Netherlands ships; and it is also understood that the old system has been revived of requiring all native traders at the ports under the control of the Netherlands government, to take passes from the resident European authority; a practice which necessarily tends to force the native trade to such ports as the Java government may prefer, and restricts other nations from a direct participation therein.

The nature of the trade between the Indian Archipelago and China will be found in pages 6, 7, and 8; also of the native trade amongst the islands themselves.

Mr. Assey gives a very intelligent and convincing summary of the advantages which the Islands hold out for the sale of British manufactures, of which a short specimen must suffice.

The Eastern Islands undoubtedly contain a very considerable mart for the sale of British manufactures. Broad cloths are highly prized by the natives, and the demand for them would augment in proportion to the means of purchasing. Some kinds of hardware manufactures would find a ready sale; iron is in demand, particularly the Swedish; and the experience of late years has shewn that cotton cloths, manufactured in this country in imitation of Malay patterns, can be exported and sold below the local sale price of the native manufacture. This single fact is decisive of the importance and extent to which the Eastern trade

* The chief port and harbour is the island of Bintang.

might be carried. That it is a fact may be proved on reference to the results of the last year, when these cotton cloths have found a ready and advantageous sale, while the colonial markets have been otherwise so overstocked with European goods, that they scarcely have repaid the prime cost. In short, the practicability of extending the demand for this species of manufacture is bounded only by the means of access to the native population; and, as a general remark, applicable to almost every branch of European export, it may be observed, that as the inhabitants of the Indian islands are acknowledged to be free from those peculiar habits and prejudices which restrict the use of European luxuries among the Hindoo tribes, there is no reason why an increase of civilization and wealth among them should not lead to an increased demand for the luxuries of civilized society.

Enough has been quoted to shew the nature of the trade and the ascendancy which the Dutch are obtaining throughout the Eastern Seas.

The suggestions of Mr. Assey, both as to the necessity of our fixing upon some island on the southernmost point of the Malayan Peninsula, to meet the commercial efforts of the Dutch, as well as of establishing some political hold and seat of power, are enforced by facts and considerations, highly deserving the attention of the British statesman. This gentleman observes :

In whatever point of view, therefore, the question is considered, it seems essential to interpose for the purpose of preventing the revival of this injurious and pernicious system; injurious as it regards the legitimate pretensions of other nations, and pernicious as it presents a barrier against that improvement of the native population, which, in the present enlightened state of Europe, ought to be a subject of general anxiety.

Whatever may have led to the apparent abandonment of the interests of this country, in the treaties which have been concluded with the government of the Netherlands, for the restoration of possessions formerly held by that nation in the Eastern Seas, it is not now material to discuss.

It is sufficient, we trust, for the error to be seen, to induce every exertion on the part of those who

have the means to apply the remedy ere it is too late.

A glance at the map will at once shew the situation in which we are placed.

From the northern point of Sumatra, (Acheen) to Java; from thence to Bali, Lombock, Sumbaya, Flores, Flai, Lombem, Ombay, and Timor; a chain of islands is formed, which completely commands the access to the Chinese sea; and the only channels are the Straits of Malacca, Sunda, and the unfrequented straits between the islands south of Java, all of which must be commanded by the power which shall possess such an ascendancy at the Dutch enjoy at the present moment in that quarter. With the exception of Penang, we possess no port (for Fort Mailbro cannot be deemed a station,) which can either give shelter to ships, or enable this country to enter into any thing like a competition with the Dutch. We do not feel ourselves competent to give any decided opinion, as to the expediency of adopting the suggestions of Mr. Assey; at the same time, we have no hesitation in saying, that they will merit the attention of the authorities who have the power to give effect to them.

It may be said, politically speaking, that we have no reason to anticipate any misunderstanding with the Dutch, likely to end in hostilities. We hope not. At the same time it must be asked, whether it is prudent to leave to any thing like a contingency, a trade from which the state derives little short of four millions per annum, independently of sacrificing at the present so many fair sources of great commercial advantages, in favor of a people, who, but for our exertion, would have been erased as a nation from the face of Europe.

With the exception of Ceylon, we have, as Mr. Assey observes, no port in which one ship can ride with safety, and in the event of a rupture we have literally no resort, with the

exception of Penang, which is comparatively useless as a harbour, for a place for refreshment, or for repairing our ships.

The possibility of participating in the trade to Japan, is a theme for inquiry, which is comprehended in the author's general subject. Our temporary possession of Java conducted us to Japan, in the years 1813, 1814, and 1815. After relating how the mission sent by the British government at Java, for the purpose of taking possession of the Dutch factory there, was induced, by the representations of the chief of that factory, to acquiesce in his proposal, to carry the commercial adventure sent to Nangazack through the Japan custom-house according to former usage, Mr. Assey gives the following brief and luminous account of the trade with Japan.

The Dutch trade from Batavia to Japan is regulated by specific agreement as to its extent and description. The export cargo from Batavia consists of sugar, woollens, piece goods, and small quantities of glass ware, spices, and ornamental fancy articles; in return for which, copper, camphor, silks, and lacquered ware, are received from the Japanese. The price of the merchandize is settled before the annual adventure commences; only a sum of money is allowed to be sent to Japan, and no part of the is paid for in specie, the Japanese prohibiting the exportation of the base metals under any form; the trade therefore consists in barter, and the profit depends on the subsequent sale of the homeward-bound cargo. At the close of one year's consignment the quantity and assortment of the following year's cargo is determined, and a list is sent to Batavia for the guidance of the authorities accordingly.

It has been the opinion of many of the best informed persons, however, that these restrictions on the quantity of cargo are very much owing to the mismanagement or intrigues of the officers of the factory, whose interest it is that the trade should not be so extensive as to interfere with their own privilege, or require more than one chief officer to conduct it; and the commissioner who went to Nangazack in the year 1814 expressly declared, that, in his opinion, the present state of the trade is no criterion for judging of the extent to which it might be carried. He says, "The climate, the habits of the people, and their freedom

from any prejudices that would obstruct the operation of these natural causes, would open a vent for numerous articles of European comfort and luxury. The consumption of woollens and hardware might be rendered almost unlimited;—they are fond of the finer specimens of the glass manufacture, and the returns from Japan, which have hitherto been limited to their copper and camphor, some lacquered ware, a small quantity of silks, and a few other things of trifling importance, may be extended to a long list. Specimens of teas, pitch, borax, iron, cinnabar, linseed oil, whale oil, and other articles which may be obtained, have been brought to Java by this opportunity."

The same gentleman has also observed, that so far as his local knowledge enabled him to form a judgment, the real difficulties of introducing the British flag in Japan, inasmuch as they depend on the character and political institution of the Japanese, are much less than they have been represented to be. He was of opinion, that the ill success of the attempts hitherto made has been chiefly owing to the misrepresentations which it has been the policy of the Dutch government to keep up, in order to secure their own commercial monopoly; and that the failure of the Russian embassy in 1804, as well as the offence taken at the entrance of the British frigate into the harbour of Nangazack in the year 1808, may be in a great measure attributed to the effects of his policy.

We consider the country at large indebted to Mr. Assey for bringing the matter forward in so concise a shape, at the same time combining so much important information. We trust it will be attentively considered by those who are best calculated to give effect to the remedies suggested. We understand the intelligent author to be a servant of the Hon. East India Company, and we think his talents might be most beneficially called into action, in the prosecution of any plan which should have for its object, by a fair and honorable adjustment, the establishment of our claim to a full participation in the trade with the Eastern Islands, unfettered by any narrow regulations; and to acquire the possession of some island in the Archipelago, which should serve as an entrepôt for our commerce to and from the continent of India, with the intermediate islands, and with China.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

*East-India House, May 26, 1819.**(Continued from p. 65.)*

Mr. Impey rose, and spoke to the following effect. The question seemed to him to divide itself into two parts: the one, the competency of the East-India Company to make the grant proposed; and the other, the propriety of making it; and he (Mr. I.) confessed he was of opinion with the hon. ex-director who spoke last, and his hon. friend who spoke early in the debate, that the former question, namely, the competency of the Company to make it, was of infinitely more importance than the propriety of the grant itself. Some of the arguments which had been advanced upon this branch of the subject, gave him greater pain than he had ever experienced on any discussion which had taken place in that court since he had the honour of attending its proceedings. He felt unfeignedly sorry to find an inclination to agitate a question, upon which, far beyond his memory went, all prudent persons had concurred in observing silence; he meant the question relative to the nature and extent of the Company's rights in their territorial possessions, and the competency of the Company to charge those possessions with burthens, not for their own benefit, but for the purpose of rewarding eminent services which had been performed for the advantage of this country in India. If observations of this kind had arisen from a professed enemy of the Company, he should have thought it extremely unwise to suggest them, because he could not conceive that any good practical result could arise from them, either to the Company or to the country; but that in that court a member of the court should endeavour to divest the Company of their rights, and strip them of the power of carrying on the government of India, he should not have believed it, if he had not heard it. Perhaps he should be thought to depart from the path of discretion, which he recommended, in saying one word more upon the subject, but he imagined, after the course which had been pursued, silence on his part would be more mischievous even than discussion; in fact, silence was impossible when once a subject of this nature was started; it was like Pandora's box, which, when once opened, filled the world with miseries. Every one knew that, from a very early period of its history, the Company had invariably claimed a right over their territorial possessions; that right had never been negatived, either by any decision of a court of law, or by any act of the legislature; and whenever it was ques-

tioned, it appeared to him to be incumbent on every friend of the Company to stand up and re-assert it, as an ancient and undoubted right which still belonged to it, and of which it never could be divested, except by a positive act of parliament. The territorial possessions of the Company might be divided into two classes: one class was those possessions which it acquired long before it was in a capacity to make conquests, under grants from the crown of this country, and under grants from the native princes for valuable considerations; and he apprehended, that if the right of the Company to those possessions was disputed in a court of law, they could produce as good a title as any gentleman in England could to his private estate. Those possessions, as they existed at present, included all the great ports and marts of India, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and many subject dependencies; it included besides large districts of land, in various parts of India, too long to enumerate. The right of the Company to these parts of their territorial possessions had never been disputed; and even if the legislature should deprive it of the government of India, still the right to these possessions must remain. Certainly the large territorial possessions, which had been acquired by conquest and by public treaties, stood on a different ground; but, at the same time, he considered that they stood upon a ground which had never yet been shaken by any practical argument. Invested by the crown and the legislature of this country with the unqualified right of declaring war and making peace, of entering into treaties, and of establishing civil and military governments, the Company had acquired, by these powers, those vast provinces and kingdoms which formed the Indian empire. It was very true, that soon after the first conquest of the Bengal provinces, a claim was made by the government of this country, under the advice of its law officers, to that conquest, on the ground that the king had a right to the lands, as well as to the dominion of the country; but that claim had always been controverted by the East-India Company, and it had never yet been determined whether the ancient feudal principle, on which it was founded, derived from a barbarous period, was applicable to modern times or to the conquests made by the Company in India. It was never intended, indeed, that the government should occupy the territories of India as crown lands; that would have been too absurd a pretension, nor was the claim ever advanced, but with a view to a participation in the Company's

revenues. A compromise was the result; and in all subsequent acts of parliament for the regulation and government of British India, a special reservation has been made, as well for the rights of the Company as those of the crown. In the mean time, one principle had been almost universally admitted on all sides, and that was, that under all circumstances the Company was the best organ for the civil and military administration of the government of India. Upon that principle, and with a view to the various duties that arose from it, the Company had always been in the habit of exercising an uncontested dominion over their lands and revenues; without which, they could not carry on the government with justice, either to their subjects or their servants. In pursuance of that principle, they had been in the habit of granting pensions to their military servants for life, without any view to the length of the Company's charter. They had granted an annuity to Mr. Hastings for twenty-eight years; but what seemed conclusive on this point was, the grant in perpetuity of all the lands in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, at a fixed rent, made by the Company within a year of the expiration of their charter, which was confirmed by the board of control, never disputed in any quarter, and which at present formed the basis on which the government of those provinces stood. It seemed to be supposed that there was something in the last act of parliament, with respect to the reservation of the Company's rights, different from what was to be found in former acts; but really, in what part of the act of parliament that was to be found, he (Mr. I.) could not imagine. According to his understanding of the act, all rights, franchises, and immunities were reserved to the Company, as clearly and extensively as in any former act. As he had himself the honour of defending the rights of the Company in parliament, on the renewal of the charter, he could positively assert, that no question ever arose on that occasion as to the right of the Company to its territorial possessions; not a single syllable was said upon the subject. Surely it was impossible that any man could entertain so mean an idea of the morality of the legislature, or the government of this country, as to imagine that the former, under ambiguous words, would attempt to strip the Company of their rights, or that the latter would take advantage of those words which the legislature had treacherously inserted. It was impossible for a moment seriously to entertain such an idea.

It had also been said, that it was not competent for the Company to make this grant, because there was no surplus revenue out of which it could be defrayed

If this were a sound argument, it would overturn, not only the grant proposed, but many other grants which had actually been made by the Company; for a surplus revenue in India was now a matter of history, and that at a very distant period, whereas the Company have uniformly rewarded their meritorious servants long since a surplus territorial revenue in India had ceased to exist. If this argument were valid, it would be impossible for the Company to carry on the government of their possessions. No government could long exist, without the power of rewarding their servants, civil and military; and if the existing revenue of the Company was not adequate to that purpose, it was necessary to resort to other means of resources within their power; and notwithstanding the observations of an hon. director and a learned gentleman, relative to the impossibility of there ever being a surplus revenue, yet, when he (Mr. I.) considered the extent and resources of the British empire in India, he could not help thinking that their revenues would not only be sufficient to meet these expenses, but to discharge all their debts.

Upon this part of the subject there was only one more point to which he wished to advert, and that was, the appropriation clause of the act of parliament referred to; and it certainly did seem to him astonishing that any hon. proprietor should construe this clause in the way it had been construed, for the purpose of opposing the grant. It was obvious that the grant now proposed came under the very first paragraph of the clause. Would it be contended that the pensions granted by the Company to their retiring military officers were less to be considered as a part of their military expenditure, than the pay of those officers in the field? Would it be said that the pay of a military governor, or a general officer, was less an article of military expenditure than the pay of a private soldier? Would it be said, that the munificent provision made for the Duke of Wellington was less a part of our military expense than the pensions of Chelsea Hospital? If this could not be denied, it was equally true that the grant now proposed to the court must come within the first clause of appropriation in the act of parliament.

Having disposed of this part of the question, and he hoped satisfactorily, he would now come to the second part of the argument, which was, the propriety of the directors proposing, and the proprietors confirming, the resolution before the court. He was aware, that upon this part of the question doubts did exist in the minds of some of the directors, who he admitted were among the ablest and most indefatigable servants of the Company, and whose opinions he always re-

spected, even when he differed from them ; but with all the respect he entertained for them, and after the best consideration he could bestow on the question, he could not agree with them, and thought the proprietors would do well to confirm the resolution proposed.

In his review of the merits of the Marquis Hastings, he should confine himself entirely to the late war. He did not mean to advert to that nobleman's other preceding services, because he thought that it was upon the foundation of the late eventful proceedings in India that the court were principally called upon to make the grant proposed. Looking at the question in that point of view, they would have to consider whether upon the whole the late war in India was entered upon with such sound views of justice and policy, was conducted with such ability, and concluded by such wise stipulations, as would fairly justify the directors in proposing, and the proprietors in confirming, the grant under consideration. With respect to the original justice and sound policy of the war, the court was relieved from considering that point as far as regarded the Marquis of Hastings, as he had acted under direct and specific orders from the government at home ; but as to the propriety of those orders, he had never yet heard a doubt expressed. With respect to the Pindaree war, the repeated ruinous incursions of the Pindaries upon the Company's territories seemed to render it a matter of indispensable duty in the Company to extirpate them, as well with a view to their own honour as the safety of their subjects in India. With respect to the two wars against the Peishwa and the Rajah of Berar, it seemed to him that they were measures of absolute necessity ; as to them, it could not be doubted that the war was founded in justice against perfidy and the most wanton aggression. With respect to the war against Holkar, the same observations applied, with equal force. It was true that the court of directors had no very clear idea, from the despatches they had received, of the origin of that war. He (Mr. I.) could only repeat what was stated in parliament by Mr. Canning, as president of the board of control, who was himself informed, from the most authentic sources, of the circumstances which led to the war. It seemed to be clear, from the despatches received, that there was a division in the council of Holkar, whether he should take part with the Pindaries or not: His mother had assumed the government, and had determined that she would not take part against the Company ; but just at that period, when the Company's troops had entered her territories, the opposite faction of her council laid hold of her, cut off her head, and hostilities

immediately commenced against the Company. If this was a true statement of the matter, could there be a doubt of the justice and policy of the war so produced ?

With respect to the ability shewn by the Marquis of Hastings in the conduct of the war, it was impossible to estimate it without considering what the nature and extent of the war was. To imagine for a moment that at any time the late war in India was dangerous to the British power there, seemed to him to be absurd ; to imagine that the Pindaries, supposing even their numbers to be thirty or forty thousand irregular horse, could cope with a regular British army, was ridiculous. The cowardly, the cruel, and ferocious nature of those banditti, was well known in India ; skilful in evasion, and rapid in flight, they never struck a blow to defend themselves. Neither did it appear to him, that if the whole power of the Mahrattas was combined, it could be a serious object of terror to the British government. But the main difficulty of this last war, and in overcoming which consisted the Marquis of Hastings' merits, was the great extent and difficult nature of the country over which it extended, and the nicety required in drawing the net close round the Pindaries and northern Mahratta powers. Partial danger also arose to the residents, and small detachments scattered over the subsidiary states of the Peishwa and Rajah of Berar, which but for the unexampled steadiness and discipline of our Indian army, must have been attended with serious loss from the unexpected treacherous attacks of those princes. Their hostility was certainly wholly unforeseen and unprovided for ; but that admirable army, which was worthy to contend for empire with the first troops of Europe, shewed on that occasion, that however divided it might be, and however surrounded by hostile multitudes, no impression could be made upon it. They resembled those animals which, when cut into a thousand pieces, retain the vital principle in every part ; though separated from each other, they were able to cope with, and overcome the myriads to whom they were opposed. The princes who hoped to destroy them by the aid of surprise and perfidy, soon found it was necessary for their own safety to fly, and leave them the undisputed masters of their dominions. In short, success attended us in all quarters ; so judiciously was the plan of the campaign laid, as to be very little deranged by the unexpected treachery of our allies, and it only remained to dictate the terms of peace to vanquished enemies. With respect to the question of the result of the war, in the great addition to the Company's territory, he was very well aware that great difference of opinion had arisen, and very

justly, upon that subject. Far was it from his intention to offer any opinion in favour of extending the Company's territory, as a matter of policy: at the same time he thought it became the court, before they determined on such a question, to consider it deliberately and dispassionately; for it certainly was a question that might eventually involve the security of British India, and probably the final prosperity of this country. He thought that no predilection for the system, no respect for the character of persons who had had the government of the vast concerns of this country in India, however great their integrity or talents, ought to bias the minds of the court in considering this question. It could not be denied, that all the acquisitions of territory, gained for the last thirty years in India by the different governors sent thither, had been in direct opposition to the declared and repeated enactments of parliament. It was equally clear that parliament never interfered to support its own enactments, and to withdraw the British power in India within the limits prescribed to it; but should we say that all our governors in India, with their eyes open, had been acting in direct violation of the enactments of parliament? for all the conquests of Lord Cornwallis, Marquis Wellesley, and Marquis Hastings, appeared to be clearly in opposition to the sense of the legislature. Should we say that parliament had wilfully been conniving at what they refused openly to sanction? For his part, he thought they would be exceedingly rash in coming to such a conclusion, however predominant the lust of dominion may be in the human mind. The truth of the matter seemed to be, that the governments of India had been dragged on by circumstances which they could not resist, and it had not been in their power to restrain themselves within the bounds which parliament had prescribed. Parliamentary enactments might impose some restraints upon the inordinate passions of the Company's government, but not so with respect to the princes of India, the Company's enemies. (*Hear! hear!*) The whole course of the reign of Tippoo Sultan was one inveterate system of hostility against the power of the Company. While he reigned, the Carnatic was in one continued state of alarm and danger; and though stripped of half his dominions by Lord Cornwallis, still he took advantage of the revolutionary war to negotiate with France a combined effort for the Company's destruction. It was impossible to remain at peace with a man of his daring and enterprising genius; and the tranquillity of India could not be preserved until he was completely extirpated. After his downfall, the Mahrattas, who had assisted the Company in destroying his power, in

their turn succeeded to his enmity to the British government. The predatory habits of those people were quite inconsistent with the British power in India, and led them, however inadequate their means, to attempt its overthrow. By these causes the Company had been compelled to enter into Indian warfare; these causes had led their victorious troops into the centre of India, and it became necessary for the Company to take possession of some of the conquered provinces, to indemnify themselves for the expenses they had sustained; and although it was a figure of speech in Marquis Hastings, when he told the inhabitants of Calcutta that the boundary of the Company's dominions was the Indus, yet, in truth, whenever the Company chose to exert their strength, they might be considered as absolute masters of India.

There was one circumstance which attended the stipulations which terminated the last war, that must give every man great satisfaction, namely, that though the territory of the East-India Company was enlarged, yet their hostile frontiers were diminished; and that in so great a proportion as from 2,500 to 700 miles. It was to be hoped, that the consequence of this would be a proportional diminution of their expenditure; and it was a great source of satisfaction to learn, that the noble lord held out hopes that the territorial revenues would at no very distant period be made equal to the expenses of the government. When we considered the vast bounds of the Company's empire in India, and the innumerable multitudes of people it contained, as compared with the extent of this little island, and the small proportion of its population which was employed in the conquest and government of India, it was sufficient to astonish and awe the most comprehensive and firmest mind. The East-India Company had effected what Alexander at the head of the Grecian and Macedonian armies, and when master of the Persian empire, had been unable to accomplish, the conquest of Hindoostan. What the great Aurengzebe, the most powerful prince of the Mogul empire, after many efforts made during a long life, with the most active and enterprising armies, had been unable to accomplish, we had effected, the conquest of the Deccan. To what these conquests might finally lead, or what the result of them might be, it was impossible for human imagination to anticipate. It was true the Company had already crushed every power in India which could rise against them, but it could not be imagined, that in course of time, other powers might not arise, equally powerful and hostile with those which had been conquered. The British empire in India, like every other power, was liable to those fluctu-

ations and accidents inseparable from human institutions. It was however for the statesmen of this country to find out and apply the most efficacious means of securing it, and to combine with the Company in strengthening the fabric of the British power in that quarter of the globe; for whenever the column of that power in India fell, it must shake the stability of this country to its foundation, nor would it long be able to exert that superintending influence over the affairs of Europe, which had placed it on such a pinnacle above the nations of the world? He begged pardon for troubling the court at so much length, his only apology was, the very great importance of the subject under consideration. It would not, however, be necessary for him to trouble them much longer.

He would now come to the resolution itself: and the court were to consider, in the first place, whether the grant proposed to Marquis Hastings was of an amount such as ought to be granted; in the next place, whether this was the fit time for granting it; and thirdly, whether the mode proposed was the best for carrying their intentions into execution. With respect to the sum itself, it did not appear to him, although he admitted it was liberal, that it exceeded the bounds of moderation, according to the estimate he had made of the marquis's services; indeed it seemed hardly to be contended by any body, that the sum of money itself was too large. With respect to the time, he owned, that however great his respect might be for the hon. directors who had expressed an adverse opinion upon this subject, he could not bring himself to agree with them, though he differed from them with regret, because he believed that more able and valuable servants the Company never had. He differed with them, however, after the best consideration he could give the subject, and he could not concur with them in thinking that this was not the proper time for the grant. It appeared to him, that when great public services were performed, the question of rewarding those services should be disposed of as soon as possible, lest the impression of the merit of the services, if the reward was postponed, might from mere forgetfulness be impaired. Even the great victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo, however distinguished and memorable they were, had left very slight impressions on the minds of the public, compared with the warm enthusiasm raised on the first news of those transactions. But it had been said, the grant now proposed was wholly unprecedented; this was not the fact. The case of Marquis Wellesley was a precedent clearly in point. Soon after the capture of Seringapatam, the court were called upon to vote that noble lord a large sum of money, and he (Mr. I.), for one, never repented having voted for the

grant, notwithstanding the difference of opinion which arose respecting his future proceedings in India. On the contrary, he the more rejoiced in having voted an immediate reward to the noble marquis, on account of the subsequent differences of opinion as to his conduct, because he thought that the extinction of the Mahomedan power in India was one of the greatest services which could be performed for the advantage both of India and of this country; and he should have thought, if the grant had not been then made, and the noble marquis had lost his reward on account of his subsequent conduct, it would have tended to destroy all public spirit, if it had been done on the ground that the subsequent measures of the noble marquis had released the Company from the obligation of rewarding him for that particular service. To this prominent example must be added those of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson. After the battle of the Nile and of Victoria, those great commanders were immediately rewarded for their services; the whole nation was emulous in demonstrating its sense of the importance of these great victories, and even if those illustrious heroes had lost the battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo, still they would have enjoyed the honours and rewards heaped on them for their previous services, notwithstanding their subsequent failures.

With respect to the last point under consideration, namely, the mode in which the grant was to be carried into there certainly seemed to be some difference of opinion. This was a subject, however, upon which he for one was not inclined to enter into any dispute, because it was a point which he thought should be left to the directors, as a matter of discretion, rather than be governed by any positive order of the court. He felt no disposition to inquire into the private history of a man not known to the public; but, he confessed, he thought that the private character of such a man as the Marquis of Hastings was public property, and upon that principle a fair subject of inquiry. He feared it was clear, from facts which were notorious, that the grant of a certain sum of money given absolutely, would not be the most beneficial mode of rewarding the noble marquis, and that in fact the grant of an annuity absolutely would be of no use to him. He did not stand there to flatter the Marquis of Hastings, but to reward him for a great public service. He was said to be a noble minded man; if that were so, he (Mr. I.) was convinced, that if the noble marquis could himself address the court, he would say, "let the court of directors apportion the reward, to which they think I am entitled, in such a manner as may be most beneficial to the marchioness and my family." He (Mr. I.) took it for granted that, in proposing this grant, the

court of directors had consulted the friends and family of the noble marquis, as to the manner in which the money might be most advantageously applied. Under that impression, and under a belief that if the grant is carried the court of directors would take care to dispose of it in a manner most advantageous to his lordship and his family, he should vote for the resolution as it at present stood. He should not trouble the court further. He had gone over, in a very summary manner, the principal points which seemed to him necessary to discuss, and he should sit down expressing his intention to vote for the proposition, not by any means wishing to throw any imputation on the opinions of other gentlemen who had spoken, but from a conscientious belief that the vote he should give was supported by reason and justice.—[The hon. and learned gentleman's speech was received throughout with the warmest applause.]

Sir *William Burroughs* next rose. He expressed his unwillingness to trespass at any length upon the time and attention of the court, after what had already been offered upon a subject so important. There seemed to be two questions involved in this proposition; first, whether it was competent for the Company to make such a grant; and, secondly, whether this was the proper time for exercising the power of making it. In rising to offer a few observations upon these two points, he should, as to the first, simply confine himself to a statement of the grounds why he differed from the reasons which had been stated by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume). He was very sure that if there was any weight in the arguments which the hon. gentleman had adduced on the first question, they were such as should rather have been addressed to Parliament at the time when this statute was before the legislature, than to the court of proprietors, upon the mere dry question, whether or not the Company had the power to exercise the right which they were now desirous of exercising; but he (Sir W. B.) was quite convinced, that after the most technical construction that could be put upon the statute, it must appear manifest that the court had the power to do that which he was persuaded every member of it was conscientiously desirous of doing. He confessed, however, it had appeared to him a little extraordinary that the hon. gentleman next to him, who with a great deal of studied ingenuity endeavoured to point out difficulties and objections in support of his opinion, had not attended a little more closely to the terms in which the appropriation clause was framed; for, if he had so attended, he would have seen that the power now attempted to be exercised was recognized in the strongest terms the English language could express.

The proposition was divided, as the

hon. gentleman stated, into four heads. The first part of the clause, respecting the application of the revenues arising from the territorial acquisitions in India, was "for defraying all the charges and expenses of raising and maintaining the forces, as well European as native military, artillery, and marine, on the establishments in the East-Indies and parts aforesaid, and of maintaining the forts and garrisons there, and providing warlike and naval stores." If the court were confined to the strictest technical construction of the words of this part of the clause, he would ask whether any objection could be made to this grant under the words herein expressed. But even supposing so narrow a construction could be put upon them, was there a doubt that a fair and liberal construction of the clause would justify the court in rewarding the meritorious services of a nobleman, who had led the army of the Company to victory, and by his consummate talents had contributed to the firm establishment of its power in India? It could not be disputed that the proposed grant was matter of military charge and expense, and if that were so, it would come strictly under the words of the clause, however confined the construction might be. But the second part of the clause, when it came to be considered, removed all doubt upon the subject. The second part of the clause directed the application of the revenues, "in payment of the interest accruing on the debts owing, or which may be hereafter incurred, by the said Company in the East-Indies, or parts aforesaid, including that proportion thereof for which bills shall be demanded payable in England, and for which provision shall at all times be made, by consignments or remittances to England, as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said commissioners for the affairs of India, shall from time to time direct." Could any man doubt that the legislature meant to provide the Company with the means of doing this act of justice, after having vested them with all the civil and military power of the country, for the benefit of the whole society, for and during the term of twenty years? Could any man entertain a doubt, that whilst the legislature vested the Company with the territorial revenues for these purposes, it did not mean to afford them the power of rewarding all public services which claimed reward. By the second part of the clause which had been read, the legislature directed also that the revenues of the Company should be appropriated to the payment of the interest of their debts: but surely this must mean debts incurred for the public benefit.

It appeared to him, therefore, that if the strictest rules of construction were applied to this law, if the most technical

man in the world stood up upon a question of *meum* and *tuum* in a court of law and were called upon to construe this act of parliament, there could not be the slightest doubt that the Company had a right of incurring debts for the public service. This clause gave the Company a general power of borrowing money during the period of twenty years, and of charging their land revenues as a security for the repayment of the debts so incurred. It was true, indeed, that they could not without great responsibility abuse the power, but it was clear that the legislature had by this statute provided the means of charging and of discharging. They had the power of making grants of money at their own discretion, and of appropriating their revenues to answer those grants: at the same time, it could not be denied, that in order to legalize their acts it was necessary they should have the sanction of the board of controul. His Majesty's ministers had the means of controuling their proceedings, and that was a controul which they might exercise at their own discretion. That was not a question for the present consideration of the court; the question was whether the Company had the power to entertain the grant now proposed. It was clear to him that the power did exist in the Company, under the express words of the clause, taking them most technically. And here he begged to say, that though he preferred the Company's granting a specific sum of money instead of an annuity to the noble marquis, yet it appeared from the opinions of the attorney and solicitor general that the abstract right of the Company was recognized. According to the opinion of those learned officers of the crown, it was not competent for the Company to grant an annuity for a longer period than twenty years, or the extent of their charter. Be that as it might, those learned persons, in all events, tacitly recognized the right of the Company to make such grants. If, however, it were admitted that they had a right to grant an annuity during the extent of their charter, he begged to know out of what fund the annuity was to come. It was admitted that the Company had no surplus revenues, and that there was no prospect of the period when they would have any; yet his Majesty's attorney and solicitor general were of opinion, that during the extent of their charter the grant of an annuity would be good. Under what authority would such a grant be good? Why it was obviously under the general discretionary power given by parliament, during the existence of the charter, of defraying all the charges and expenses connected with the civil and military government of India. This acknowledgment of the principle, upon such high au-

thority, was, in his opinion, quite sufficient to remove all sceptical doubts upon the subject. Standing upon such grounds, it probably would be wise on the part of the Company, with respect to the mode of carrying the grant into effect, to adopt a course which should be free from the objection suggested by the officers of the crown. After the intimation of their opinion, it would not be discreet to persevere in the plan originally proposed; and he was happy to find that the court of directors had not persevered in the first proposition, for though it might be matter of considerable doubt whether the attorney and solicitor generals were clear upon the point, yet by adopting their suggestion they would avoid all difficulty and doubt upon the subject. It would not be prudent to run the risk of voting a specific sum of money at the expense of the annuity, which might probably be the sacrifice, if the money proposition failed. The right to make the grant, under the express words of the statute, was distinctly recognized; and therefore, though the proposition now made was the preferable one to the other; yet as matter of discretion, the safer course to pursue, was to adopt the idea of an annuity. Having thus removed all legal and professional doubt, as to the power of the court to adopt this resolution, whatever difficulties might have been started, he should say but a very few words, in addition to what had already been stated by the hon. and learned proprietor who spoke last, in respect to the propriety of the grant. As to the observation which had been made of there being no precedent to be found in favour of the proposition, he begged to say it was without the least foundation. The case of the Marquis Wellesley, who received a grant of a sum of money after the destruction of the power of Tippoo Saib, was quite a sufficient authority for the present proceeding. On that occasion the court gave the noble marquis a grant of money, although the service in respect of which it was made was performed in the very outset of his career. This fact was a complete answer to the observation made as to the propriety of not voting this grant until the administration of Marquis Hastings was at an end. But it was said, that the precedent of Lord Cornwallis was not in point, and, on the contrary, totally dissimilar. He begged to say, in principle it was precisely the same; in that case there were two grants, one to the noble lord himself, and another to his family. The grant to himself, it must be recollected, was for services rendered in the war with Tippoo Sultan. The grant immediately followed his splendid services in that war, and, it must be recollected, he returned to England the year after that. The war concluded to-

wards the close of 1792, and Lord Cornwallis sailed for England in August 1793. It so happened, undoubtedly, that the grant was made after the close of his administration; but if Lord Cornwallis had continued in India, as every man who wished well to the Company was desirous he should do, would it therefore follow that the grant would not have been made when the services were performed, although they happened by the merest chance to have been performed at the conclusion of the war? It will be recollected, however, that the Mysore war, which the Company thought had ended in checking the power of Tippee, broke out again and disturbed the peace of India, and, in that state of things, the noble lord was obliged to return immediately again, consequently there was no opportunity of conferring the grant upon him on the principle stated; but, nevertheless, this precedent was rather in favor of than adverse to the present case. He had no disposition to enter further upon this subject, but he could not sit down without taking notice of an observation which had fallen from his hon. friend near him, with respect to that very grant to Lord Cornwallis. The hon. gentleman had said, if the court were to vote a grant of this kind to a governor general, because he happened to be a governor of a chartered company, it would be to hold out a premium for plunder. He (Sir W. B.) sincerely hoped the hon. gentleman did not actually mean to apply the expression "premium for plunder," to the wars conducted either by Lord Cornwallis or by Marquis Hastings. With respect to the first war in which Marquis Hastings was involved, it was a war in which the government had been involved before his arrival. The Company had been involved in the Nepalese war before he set his foot upon the Indian shores. The Nepalese had previously been in the habitual practice of insulting and annoying the Company, in every possible way. Year after year they heaped injury and insult upon the British government in India, without any attempt, on the part of the latter, to shew hostile resentment. Indeed, he thought it might be fairly said, the government, under the authority of Lord Cornwallis, had manifested a degree of forbearance which amounted to great weakness (for he could not consider that forbearance, under the repeated insults of the Nepalese, was at all justifiable) and had their audacity been checked in the first instance or corrected at an earlier period, it would have saved the Company an enormous expense in money, and would have preserved those valuable lives which have been lost. The same observations might be made with respect to the Pindaree war. The same system of aggression had been pursued by

that nation; years of negotiation and of forbearance had taken place, before the war commenced; and if the government had not been deterred by the notions which prevailed in this country upon the subject of Indian wars, they would long before have extirpated the power of that nation. But the fact was, the war was postponed for the reason he had just assigned. He knew from twenty-one years residence in India, during which time he was a witness of the operations of government, the official authorities there were checked in what they conceived to be the necessary discharge of their duty, by the prevailing opinion in this country, founded upon the wise and honourable declaration of Parliament, of setting its face against the policy of engaging in any schemes of conquest or extension of the Company's territory. Nobody could deny, Parliament had asserted that the Company ought not to involve itself in any schemes of conquest or plans for the extension of their territory; but he could speak from his own experience, subsequent to that declaration of Parliament, governors of India, under the impression of that declaration, had been checked in the performance of their duty, had hesitated, and were restrained from adopting those prompt and vigorous measures which were necessary for the safety of the Company's possessions. The repetition of this principle had encouraged the native powers to offer the most degrading insults, and commit the most daring aggressions; because they knew that the local government was under restraint arising from these expressions of Parliament. He (Sir W. B.) would venture to say, if any man were to trace the history of these wars from the beginning to the end, he would find, that in every single instance the native powers were grossly the aggressors; and he could say with certainty, from his own personal experience, that there was great forbearance manifested on the part of the Bengal government, a forbearance carried much too far, and the bad policy of which was exemplified by the enormous expense of money and loss of blood which the Company had sustained.

In the same way, in his opinion, that spirit of forbearance arising from the effect of this principle operated to the prejudice of the Company in the war with Tippee Sultan. On these occasions, the most mischievous consequences often arose from exercising too much lenity at the conclusion of the war. This principle of forbearance, instead of conquering the power of the enemy, only gave them breathing time to become more formidable. What was the case with respect to the war carried on against Tippee Sultan? When Lord Cornwallis concluded the war with that prince he took only half his

territories; but, in fact, he should have followed up his success with a very different result. The consequence was, Tip-poo Sultan, availing himself of the advantage left him, joined the other powers of the Mysore, and declared war afresh. But for the lenity of Lord Cornwallis in that instance the Company would not have experienced that war which followed, and in which Marquis Wellesley was so much distinguished. The war which gave an opportunity for the display of those talents which the court were now called upon to reward, arose from the same principle of forbearance and tenderness. At the same time, however, that prudence and caution were necessary on such occasions, he ventured to hope, when a proper opportunity occurred, the Company would not fail to assert its legitimate rights. He was not an advocate for abusing power, and carrying it too far, but should they be called upon to assert their rights when attacked, he trusted the Indian government would profit by past experience, and punish the assaillers of their rights with more promptitude than had been shewn on former occasions. In the instance of the Pindaree war the case was the same, there was great and criminal delay in the exertion of the power of the Company to repress the repeated insults of the enemy. Thus far he had meant to urge in answer to the observations and arguments of the hon. gentleman. As to the manner of making the grant, he perfectly concurred in the suggestion of the honourable and learned gentleman (Mr. Impey) in respect to the personal situation of the noble marquis; and certainly, in his view of the case, he believed there was very strong reason for adopting the course recommended, and he hoped the court of directors would not limit the trustees in whom the money was to be vested as to the mode of laying it out, in pursuance of the trust to be in them reposed. He wished that in whatever manner the grant was to be disposed, whether in money or lands, it would be laid out according to the wishes of the noble marquis's family, and he should be extremely sorry if the directors were to interfere in the management or controul of the Company's liberality. The nomination of the trustees being vested in the directors, he was sure that a proper choice would be made, and he was convinced that the money would be applied to the best advantage; but, at the same time, he felt it necessary to say, that the less limited the trustees were in their duty the better.—(*Applauses.*)

The hon. D. Kinnaird rose and said, that, as a proprietor of East-India stock, he felt it would be a dereliction of duty if he were to give a silent vote in favour of this interesting question, he therefore begged to be excused in saying a few

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words explanatory of the reasons on which his vote was founded. In the first place, he wished to appeal to the feelings of those hon. proprietors who were not to be influenced by mere technical objections, and who, when they came to the ballot, would act upon some broad principle in justification of their own conduct. To those who were disposed to look abroad, and act upon large and liberal sentiments, he was persuaded he could not appeal in vain, because upon these grounds only ought such a question to be placed. If the proprietors considered there was substantial justice in the claim now made, they must acknowledge that, upon such a broad foundation, the claim was sufficiently strong to outweigh all technical obligations as to the manner and particular moment of doing an act of justice; but if they did not feel that the claim was sufficiently strong to outweigh such objections, then the necessary consequence must be, that the court of directors had done wrong in bringing the claim before the proprietors. He must appeal, however, to those who had a strong bias in favour of technical objections, whether or not it was consistent with the confession even of their own party *una voce*, of the merits of the Marquis of Hastings, and with the knowledge which every man was aware those proprietors had of what was going on in India, to resist the fair application which had been made to the liberality of the court. He would appeal to the hon. rector on the right (Mr. Bosanquer), to the hon. friend near him (Mr. Hume), and to the public, whether they would not give to the Marquis of Hastings that credit which was due to him for his share in the late transactions in India; particularly when they considered, that the noble marquis did not come forward to the court upon the principle of vain glorious renown, but presented himself to the British empire to have his character and conduct fairly canvassed, and abide by the judgment which his country should pronounce. He (Mr. K.) apprehended that the court of proprietors at large were aware of the character of the Marquis of Hastings, and he felt that the character of that noble marquis, as the property of that Company, should have the eyes of the proprietors particularly fixed upon it on the present occasion. It was not because he (Mr. K.) had any friendly feeling or connection with the Marquis of Hastings, or that he was influenced by any hereditary claim to his kindness, that he thus felt and spoke warmly: he was not influenced by any personal feeling or friendly connection in the sentiments he entertained, (for he desired not to be classed as one of the friends of the Marquis of Hastings,) but it was because he felt that one of the most valuable properties of the

court of proprietors was the character of the noble lord. It was to make that character still more valuable that the proprietors were now called upon to stamp it with the strong fiat of their approbation. It could not but be recollected, that the Marquis of Hastings did not acquire that high character which he possessed (and which he would retain when the history of his life came to be recorded in the annals of his country) in the Company's service. The Marquis of Hastings went out to India, he (Mr. K.) would venture to say, with as high a character for integrity and military knowledge (as far as he had an opportunity of shewing it), as any man who had ever graced the page of history; he went out to India with as high a character for incorruptible integrity and independent political conduct, as any man who had ever filled a public station. It was not his (Mr. K.'s) intention to enter into the question how and by what means the noble marquis came to be placed in so eminent a situation, because it seldom happened that a man's appointment to a high station did not produce a variety of clashing opinions of some sort or other. It was sufficient for him to know, that the East-India Company had for one of their servants a man of the highest character in Europe, and who, being employed in India, had not only maintained the distinguished character for integrity which he had previously borne, but had rendered important services to the Company, in the dangerous and difficult war in which they were involved, and which, by his consummate abilities, he had brought to a successful conclusion. This was the broad statement of the case as it came before the court; and he would venture to say, that if the objections which had been so ingeniously raised against making this grant were suffered to prevail on the present occasion, there was no sophistry which an ingenious casuist could suggest, that might not be raised up, to stand between meritorious services and just reward. One hon. gentleman objected to the giving this grant until the account was wound up, and the final merits of the noble marquis were adjusted. If he (Mr. K.) thought that there was even any thing (and he was convinced there could be nothing) likely to detract from the merits of the noble lord, from his future services, he should not hesitate upon this question, being ready, upon the common principles of justice, to give the noble lord his just portion of reward the moment he rendered the services; and he confessed he thought it must be rather a morbid feeling of alarm which had been expressed, in supposing that the noble lord's integrity would be affected by this debt of justice, and that because if the court were to reward him for what he had done, it would have

the effect of pampering him into misconduct. This was not the feeling which usually entered into the determinations of this court, it was no where to be found in public life, and he was persuaded that the present advocates of it would in their private circles laugh at the idea as ridiculous and contemptible, when applied to great transactions and honourable men. There was an observation made by an hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet), which could not fail of attracting his attention, and the hon. director might be assured, that if he (Mr. K.) made any particular allusion to what had fallen from him, it was as well from motives of personal respect as from a consciousness of the weight which his opinions must carry with them. The hon. director had said that he could not make up his mind as to what would be the results of the war, and that no one could say with certainty whether permanent tranquillity was restored in India, still less whether the revenues of the Company were sufficient to cover the expense. All that he (Mr. K.) could say, was, he had not sufficient confidence to discredit the impressions of the hon. gentleman's mind, but if the hon. gentleman would apply the same feeling and forecast with respect to the state of Europe at the present moment, he would be disposed to withhold from Lord Castlereagh, or any other minister who might have prided himself in having brought the war in Europe to a successful conclusion, the just reward of his services. He (Mr. K.) would not venture to predict whether the hon. director was right or wrong; but taking it for granted that he was right, he would venture to appeal to the hon. gentleman, whether this was the ground by which he would abide in refusing a pecuniary reward to the Marquis of Hastings for having done his best to conduct the war to a successful termination. He (Mr. K.) always considered the state to be under obligations to those servants who had rendered eminent services to the country. In questions of this kind, it was not always necessary to consider whether particular acts of particular men did or did not tend to the accomplishment of particular results, so long as those acts were in themselves meritorious. Whilst human nature retained the same principles of conduct by which it was now actuated, it was impossible for it to be governed by any other rule. The question, in this case, was simply whether the conduct of the noble lord contributed to the success of the service in which he was engaged, and whether his services were such, in the particular transaction, as entitled him to a certain degree of remuneration. It was sufficient, in judging of human actions, to say, that if success followed exertion, and that exertion had not been

immediately contrary to the probability of success, it was but reasonable that the good consequences resulting from such conduct should be attributed to the merit of the individual who had so distinguished himself, and that he should be entitled to reward. If the Company objected to act upon this principle, they would take away one of the finest stimulants to the exertions of men of talent in great and important undertakings. The Marquis of Hastings had, in every part of his public conduct, as far as he (Mr. K.) could learn, relied solely upon the opinion of his country for the result of all his transactions. The Marquis of Hastings had embarked a great character when he went to India, he had every thing dear to him at stake, but at the same time he hesitated not in the discharge of his duty, knowing that the result was for the determination of the public, and that when he came before his country, there would be no occasion for him to solicit a favourable opinion of his conduct, through the medium of friends. An improper allusion had been made to the supposed manner in which this question had been brought forward; gentlemen had thought proper to ascribe it to the friends of the noble lord, who, merely from motives of friendship, wished to influence the proprietors. But in truth there was not the slightest foundation for this suggestion, for what was the conduct of the noble lord? Instead of sending his dispatches home to be ushered into public notice with all the official advantage of coming through the court of directors, he appealed at once to the public at large, to his country, for their opinion of his conduct, and he (Mr. K.) had not yet heard that that appeal was the less successful because it had not come through the Company: this part of the noble lord's conduct gave him a peculiar claim upon the proprietors at large. If this question had not originated with the court of directors, it ought, in all events, to have been taken up by the proprietors; and indeed, in his judgment, it was a subject more befitting them to bring forward than the court of directors. Being of that opinion, he did not think it necessary or right that this proposition should have been laid before the proprietors, coming from the quarter it did; and for this reason, because the directors were placed in an awkward situation, lest their conduct might on future occasions be quoted against them, in cases of a different nature. It might be doubted, therefore, whether it was proper that the question should come before the proprietors under such auspices: but, however, the question being before the court in the way it was, and having been recommended by a majority of the court of directors, no good reason could be sug-

gested against an unanimous decision upon it. This was really a question of the character of Marquis Hastings, and therefore he appealed to the feelings and to the judgment of the proprietors at large to uphold that character. The question being once before them in this shape, there was only one way in which they could act. Their own character and honour were at stake. Their own character and honour required that they should take care of the character and honour of the noble marquis; for he (Mr. K.) was of opinion, that the noble lord's honour was to be looked upon as the property of the country. Upon this principle he trusted there would be no opposition to this grant. In point of principle there could be none; and as to technical objections, they appeared to have been satisfactorily answered. He could not conceive that those hon. gentlemen who had taken the technical objections, had any other motive for so doing than merely to shew that their objections were such as they conscientiously entertained. It could not be supposed that they felt any difficulty as to the principle of the grant, for they had stated none: probably, therefore, they would content themselves with having merely stated those objections, and decline giving any vote upon the question, in order that the court might come to an unanimous resolution upon so interesting a subject. No doubt the principal object of those hon. gentlemen, in suggesting these difficulties, was, that at some future period, when similar objections might arise, it should not be said that they had lent their sanction to such a precedent, but not at all wishing to interfere with the question whether the merits of the Marquis of Hastings did not give him a strong claim upon the justice of the proprietors. He (Mr. K.) had spoken to no part of the question which had been touched upon with regard to the power of the Company to make this grant. He concurred most sincerely with the honourable and learned gentlemen (Mr. Impey) as to the impolicy of agitating such a question. To him (Mr. K.) it was matter of great surprise to find so delicate a question mooted in that place. Such a discussion could not fail of giving to other persons elsewhere an advantage extremely injurious to the Company. The agitation of this question, though it might be incidental to the proposition before the court, might lead to consequences infinitely more serious than gentlemen seemed to imagine. He, for one, could not agree in the propriety of waiting to have that question decided, before the court entertained the proposition now under consideration. No advantage could arise from such a discussion; on the contrary, it might be attended with the most

fatal consequences. Whenever that point came distinctly before the court as an abstract proposition, it might then come under mature and deliberate discussion; but that surely was not the period for introducing it, incidentally, as connected with the question to which in principle every man must agree. He trusted, therefore, that the court of proprietors would dismiss from their minds that part of the subject, and in the mean time come to an unanimous decision upon the broad proposition before them; relying on their own power to do an act of justice, until the question should, hereafter, if such an event should ever occur, be finally adjudged. There was one other point in the argument of his hon. friend to which he must allude. His hon. friend had stated that the case of the Marquis Wellesley was not a precedent in point: he (Mr. K.) totally differed from his hon. friend, because it was impossible to cite an instance, in the whole history of the Company's affairs, so pertinent to the present question. That was the most singular instance which could be mentioned, to shew that the Company, in rewarding the meritorious services of their officers, were content to evince their liberality in detached periods, without looking to the end of an officer's career; and, indeed, nothing would be more unreasonable than to hold that the just reward due to an officer in a particular act of his professional life, should be postponed until his services should terminate, however late that period might be. Undoubtedly the precedent in the case of the Marquis Wellesley was not precisely in point, only because the services which he performed were not exactly of the same nature with those of the Marquis Hastings; but in principle no two cases could be more alike. He (Mr. K.) was reminded of an illustration of the truth of the proposition contended for, from seeing in the court a person who did not often visit it, but who, whenever he did, make it a very delicate thing for any member of the court to speak of military merit and talent without producing some uneasiness to the individual. But though his hon. friend denied the relevancy of the precedent in the case of the Marquis Wellesley, there was in the court an instance of a man of distinguished rank, whose example silenced all objection upon the principle alluded to: he need not say that he referred to the hon. and distinguished officer who was at the storming of Seringapatam. He (Mr. K.) believed it was the fate of that officer, who had performed one of the most extraordinary and brilliant services in the history of the last century, not to reap the reward which the whole army of England acknowledged he had a right to receive, for his eminent services. But was it to be

said that because a distinguished officer had not the reward due to his merits, that it was a precedent to be acted upon in future; and that no other man, however extraordinary his qualities, was to be rewarded. It was quite sufficient for him, in a question of this nature, to feel that the merits of the party under consideration were such as entitled him to reward. On the present occasion he could not but express his opinion that the Marquis of Hastings had eminently deserved the reward proposed; the noble marquis had rendered the Company important services, and he was still capable of serving them both as a soldier and as a statesman. As a military man and as a statesman, he ventured to say that the Company never had a more valuable servant; for however confined he might be in his experience as to the former character, yet he had shewn talents for the field equal to the first generals in the British service, but as a statesman he had evinced powers and resources of mind which entitled him to the warmest admiration. This character, however, he had acquired long before he went to India; and the previous knowledge which the Company had obtained of his merits, must have assured them of an auspicious result from his exertions in their service; and were gentlemen now prepared to say that they would not reward the first dawn of the noble marquis's services in Asia. In short, there was no quarter of the world in which the noble lord was known, whether by the name of Hastings, Moira, or Rawdon, in which every Englishman was not proud of him as an ornament to the British nation. These, he was sure, were the sentiments as well of the whole court as of himself, and he trusted that no technical objections would be suffered to crush feelings so honourable to the court. He was ready to bear all the reproach he must deserve, if the Marquis of Hastings ever should, in a single act of his public life, do any thing which did not reflect the highest honour upon himself, as an individual, and upon his country as a nation; and impart the most gratifying and proud sensations to all those who had the honour of calling him their countryman. With these observations he would sit down, in confident hopes that the resolutions would be carried unanimously.

Sir James Graham said, he could not give a silent vote in favour of a resolution for rewarding the noble lord for services in India, the merit of which was acknowledged throughout the whole kingdom. He should however trouble the court with very few words. In respect to the time for making the grant, he was clearly of opinion, that the sooner the reward was given after the performance of

the services, the more consonant it was to reason and justice. It had appeared that the court of directors, on the 3d of February last, had come to an unanimous decision, approving of the noble lord's political conduct. Was the court, however, to be satisfied with merely voting the noble lord an empty compliment, without following it up with something more substantial? The court of directors, very properly, felt that a mere vote of approbation was not sufficient, and consequently they had come forward to recommend a resolution for a handsome provision for the noble lord. But it seemed to be disputed, whether the Company had the power to make the provision. Whatever doubts might have been entertained by gentlemen who had a taste for making technical objections, he (Sir J. G.) had no hesitation in saying that the Company had such power. Nobody could reasonably dispute it, and this was the first time he had ever heard they had no right to do justice to their servants. No person had a title to dispute this power, and those who could yield to this infringement of the Company's rights, must give up every thing valuable that the Company possessed. If the Company could not keep this power of rewarding their servants, all the rest of their privileges were of little or no value. Then it had been said that there were no precedents to be found for this proceeding; why the history of the country for the last hundred years completely established the principle, in a variety of instances, on which the resolution was founded. It was sufficient for the present purpose, that the case of Mr. Percival, upon whose widow and children a pension was settled as a remuneration for the services of that unfortunate gentleman, was referred to. It appeared to him, therefore, that there was no pretence for objecting to the grant, on the ground of insufficient precedent. For these reasons it appeared to him that the court ought not to delay one moment in agreeing to the resolution, in order that it might be carried into effect in the most beneficial way for the noble lord's family. The court should recollect that they were only considering the noble lord through his family; and convinced that the motion was one to which every man present ought to accede, he should give it his hearty concurrence.

Mr. Astell begged to say a few words, in consequence of some misapprehension among the gentlemen who had taken a part in the debate. The hon. baronet who spoke last was quite mistaken in supposing that the court of directors had entered into an unanimous resolution, approving of the noble marquis's political conduct: he (Mr. A.) felt no disposition to enter into any argument upon the political merits of the noble marquis, but he

could not help undeceiving the hon. baronet upon the point he had assumed. The fact was, that the court of directors, on the occasion alluded to, did not touch upon the political services of the noble marquis, nor had they ever been brought under review by that body. When the court of directors passed an unanimous resolution of thanks to the noble marquis, they specially guarded themselves against giving any opinion as to his political merits: this he ventured to say, because he could do so, without the possibility of being contradicted. Another hon. gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird), for whom he had the highest respect, entered into a very warm eulogium upon the noble marquis's civil services. Whenever that subject came under consideration, there was no man who should be more disposed than himself (Mr. A.) to review the noble marquis's conduct on that head with liberality and candour, for he was not the man to detract from any merit due to the noble marquis: but it must not be said by those who agitated this question, that the court of directors had unanimously approved of the political services of his lordship. There could be no doubt that to the Marquis Hastings the warmest thanks were due for his military services; as a military man, he (Mr. A.) was ready to subscribe to the strongest terms of approbation, but he could find no precedent for voting to a general a sum of money, under the circumstances now proposed, before the termination of his services; for he denied that the examples of Lord Cornwallis and Marquis Wellesley were in point. With respect to the grant to Lord Cornwallis, that was given as a remuneration for the whole period of that noble lord's services. As to the case of the Marquis Wellesley, the sum then voted was in respect of particular and extraordinary services, totally unconnected with the general duties of the noble lord's situation. If the court were to adopt the Marquis of Wellesley's case as a precedent on the present occasion, it would serve for the same purpose on all occasions, when a proposition was brought forward for premature remuneration of services. But he denied, in point of fact, that Marquis Wellesley's case bore out the statement of it, for there were fifteen months between the knowledge, in this country, of the storming of Seringapatam, and the time when the sum of money was granted by the court of proprietors; therefore, it appeared to him that the court were now called upon, without precedent or authority, to vote a grant of money upon a principle which had never been acted upon by the Company, namely, that of granting prematurely a reward for services before they were performed. It appeared to him, that however high and distinguished the merits of a Company's

servant might be in a particular transaction, it would be highly imprudent to think of rewarding those merits until the whole period of his services expired. What occasion was there in the present case to hurry the reward? Why should there be so much haste under the circumstances stated. No man could doubt that the future services of the noble lord would be such as to entitle him, at the end of his government, to that just reward to which he was fairly entitled. The high character of the noble lord induced the Company to think that he would continue to act with the same credit and applause. It appeared to him, therefore, that the manner in which this question was brought forward, was holding out a doubt of the future exertions of his lordship; and for this reason it appeared to him to be much more proper to postpone the grant until the end of his services, when it might be made with more advantage to the public service. But independent of this objection, he really could not see any grounds for the grant, and therefore, acting upon the duty which he owed to the East-India Company, he felt it necessary to oppose the proposition. It was necessary the court should know, that this proposition came forward under very peculiar circumstances. He was authorized in stating that it had been twice rejected by the court of directors, and it was now brought forward in consequence of the altered circumstances, and the change of the court of directors. He was disposed to attribute to his hon. colleagues the most honourable and creditable motives for their conduct; but in disagreeing with them on the present subjects, he did so in the honest discharge of what he conceived to be his duty. His honourable friend (Mr. Kincaid) had made a very eloquent speech in expatiating upon the civil services of the noble lord; but he (Mr. A.) must repeat again, that upon that part of the noble lord's services the court were at present not competent to come to any decisive opinion; but whenever the question of the policy of the late war (and it was a subject of great importance) came to be discussed, he entertained no doubt it would be determined upon large and liberal views. The amendment proposed by an honourable gentleman had certainly given rise to a discussion, upon a point which probably ought not in prudence to be agitated. This was certainly not the season to agitate any questionable point with respect to the Company's power; but at the same time it was a subject which could not with propriety be kept back, upon an occasion like the present, when the court were called upon to adopt a resolution so extraordinary in its nature. It was undoubtedly of much more importance to decide whether the

Company had the right to grant money in this manner, than to look to the individual question of granting a specific sum to Marquis Hastings. It was true that the court of directors had, by a majority, agreed to the proposition now made; but in his opinion they ought, first of all, to have determined decisively whether they had a right to make such a grant. Of the two, at least the latter was the more important question, and ought to have been first disposed of. His honourable and learned friend (Mr. Impey), with his usual ability, had endeavoured to divert the attention of the court from this primary question; and if the proposition as it stood should be carried, aided by his powerful eloquence, it was easy to see the dilemma in which the board of controul would be placed. It was impossible to shrink from the consideration of the difficulty which was involved in the present proposition. If the motion was carried in its present terms, contrary to the opinion, in point of law, of the attorney and solicitor general, the president of the board of controul would be placed in this difficult situation, he would either be obliged to negative the question altogether, or, which would be nearly the same thing, sanction the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general. The truth of this observation could not be disputed, and therefore he thought, in all events, the only way of getting out of this dilemma, was to agree to the amendment of his hon. friend, which, if carried, would not in any way detract from the merits of Marquis Hastings. As it seemed to be confessed that this was not a time to agitate the question of power, which was in fact involved in the present question, he thought the wisest course, after all, was to postpone the subject of remuneration until the end of the noble marquis's services. No harm could be done by such a postponement; the noble marquis could be in no respect injured, and the time would come hereafter when the subject of remuneration might be discussed, divested of the difficulties with which it was now accompanied. He hoped the court would not be influenced by the eloquence of the hon. gentlemen who had spoken on the other side of the question, because this was really a matter which required serious and temperate deliberation, free from the influence of warm feelings and zealous wishes. Under the operation of popular notions, and under the powerful influence of zealous advocates, the court might be induced to do that which their sober and deliberate judgment might afterwards cause them to repent. Sincerely hoping that the court would be on their guard against their feelings, he trusted he should be excused for thus trespassing on their attention, which he assured them he only did from a sense of imperious duty.

Mr. Robinson said, that what had fallen from the honourable gentleman who spoke last made it incumbent on him, by way of explanation, to say a very few words, in order that the court might not be misled by what had fallen from the hon. gentleman. If he understood his hon. friend rightly, he had spoken of this motion as having been twice rejected by the court of directors. The impression which such a statement was calculated to make, without explanation, rendered it necessary to address them. It was very true that this proposition had been twice negatived by the court of directors, but in what way? His hon. friend, when he stated that the question was negatived twice, should also have given the reason upon which it had been negatived. The fact was, that it was negatived, upon a difference of opinion as to the mode of remunerating the noble marquis, and not upon the broad principle of remunerating him: surely then, that could not be considered a substantive rejection of the question, when, in fact, the merits of the case had never been brought before the court. So much then for the observation of his hon. friend upon this part of the case. It had also been stated that a difference of opinion had existed between the gentlemen behind the bar, and the inference drawn from that was that a considerable number of directors had dissented from the projected proposition. He (Mr. R.) held in his hand a list which contained the names of the gentlemen who had agreed to the proposition in question, and out of thirty directors there were twenty-five who signed a recommendation in the shape of a resolution in favour of the grant, and it was under that recommendation that the subject was now brought for the consideration of the court of proprietors. These circumstances considered, it was but reasonable to say that the question came recommended by the directors to the court of proprietors, and that they need not imagine it a doubtful question as to the sentiments of their executive body. There was only one other point to which he wished to advert, as having fallen from his hon. friend; his hon. friend had made use of this expression, "he felt that he should deserve the execration of the proprietors if he relinquished the rights of the East-India Company." He (Mr. R.) felt that he should be entitled to the same execration if he relinquished the rights of the directors; but, in his opinion, the best had been done for the protection of those rights, by not bringing into discussion a question, which, if it came to be decided, the Company would go to the wall right or wrong. The directors, however, had thought it advisable to adopt a more prudent line, and had not wantonly brought forward a point which must in-

volve them in some difficulty. If by travelling forward with this motion to the president of the board of controul, the court of directors failed in their object, it could not be helped. If the president approved of it, he would be doing an act as justifiable as giving his consent to the grant of an annuity. Upon his fiat rested the whole of the case; but he (Mr. R.) thought it was the business of the Company to pursue that line which they conceived they had a right to do, and it would be for the president, if he thought proper, to reject the proposition; then would be the time, and not till then, to draw the sword and fight the battle. Under these circumstances, he (Mr. R.) felt that he was but discharging his duty in voting for the question as it was originally brought forward.

Mr. Lowndes spoke warmly in favour of the personal merits and services of the noble marquis, and admitted that no reward was too great for him; but at the same time he could not help objecting to the mode, the time, and the power of making the grant. As to the time of doing it, the proper season, in his judgment, was at the conclusion of the war in India. It should be recollected that Lord Nelson and the Duke of Wellington had been rewarded for eminent services, which tended immediately to terminate a war. The principle, therefore, upon which they had been rewarded, was sensible and reasonable, but no such argument could be adduced in the present case. With respect to the mode of remunerating the noble lord, he thought the idea of giving him £60,000 in a lump sum was a mere legal subterfuge, in order to get rid of the obligation of remunerating the noble lord by means of an annuity. What was the proposition? It was this: the Company could not raise £5000 a year beyond the extent of the charter, *ergo*, they had the power of raising a larger sum in another way. The Company were to look to the powers given them by their charter, and they could not go out of it. It was clear, from the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general, that the Company had not the power to grant an annuity beyond the duration of their charter; it behoved them, therefore, to see whether they had the power, before they ventured to act in this manner. There was a very sensible observation applicable to this subject in Mrs. Glasse's Cookery, who, in giving directions for dressing a carp, very sensibly says to her readers "first catch your carp." This also reminded him of an observation once made by Tom Sheridan to his father, who threatened to cut him off with a shilling, upon which the facetious Tom said, "father where will you borrow it." The same might be said of the lavish expense which the Company seem-

ed disposed to incur in making a grant to Marquis Hastings; where, he would ask was the money to come from which was to satisfy the grant? It was acknowledged that the Company had no surplus revenues, and therefore they might as well attempt to "call spirits from the vasty deep," as to pretend to be able to pay this money. He admitted that the merits of the noble marquis were completely out of the question; they were in isputably great, but at the same time the Company ought to be exceedingly cautious how they attempted to carry this proposition, against the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general; their opinion was decidedly against this mode of carrying this proposition, and if the directors were to attempt to fly in the face of that opinion, would they not inevitably involve themselves in a breach with the board of controul? If they were to behave cavalierly towards that high authority, they would find themselves in a conflict which must be attended with very serious consequences. It appeared to him, therefore, that the most sensible mode of disposing of this question was to adopt that recommended by his hon. friend, whose amendment he would cheerfully support.

Mr. *Randle Jackson* rose and said, that at so late an hour of the day he should not think it necessary to trespass long on the attention of the court. Indeed the sole motive of his rising was for the purpose of rescuing the question from two or three strong misrepresentations which had taken place in the course of the argument. One misrepresentation proceeded from his hon. friend (Mr. Hume), who assumed that the proposed grant, which had in fact originated in the almost unanimous recommendation of the committee of directors, really originated with the personal friends of the noble marquis. He (Mr. J.) was anxious it should be well understood that this observation of his hon. friend was not to be justified by the fact, because, for his own part, he declared most sincerely, that he knew nothing of the grant of money until he saw it mentioned in the newspapers, and the only difficulty he felt then was between two conflicting propositions as he understood them to be; one whether it should be a grant of a pension, and the other such a grant as was now proposed. He was free to confess his impression to have been that there was a general and universal understanding for some particular compliment to be paid the noble marquis, on the same principle as that made to Lord Wellesley; and so strong was this impression that he really did not enquire into the subject, though he was not surprised to see it mentioned in the papers. So little acquaintance had he with the noble marquis or his friends,

that he proposed to himself to come down to the court and give his vote in favour of the proposition which he understood would be recommended to the court of proprietors. Undoubtedly it had occurred to him that the court of directors were the proper persons with whom such a proposition ought to originate; and he believed, that in point of fact, a very large majority of that body had determined to recommend a proposition of this kind to the court of proprietors. This fact not being to be disputed, he begged leave to ask whether any body could imagine that the hon. director (Mr. Bosanquet) who had spoke against the proposition was himself one of the most earnest in recommending it. He (Mr. J.) admitted that the hon. gentleman did not recommend it in the terms in which it was now proposed; but when he heard with such expressions as these, "that this proposal for granting £60,000 was a sort of subterfuge, an attempt to overreach the law, an attempt to escape out of the Company's charter," it became a matter of very great importance that the proprietors and the whole public should understand, that the proposition for giving £60,000 was first brought forward, and nothing whatever occurred at that time about the grant of an annuity; the fact being that the annuity of £5000 was not then thought of, and only came to be mentioned afterwards, in consequence of the difficulty suggested by the attorney and solicitor general. Was it fair then that the hon. director should call this a subterfuge and an attempt to escape from the charter, when in truth that very proposition which he complains of originated before this difficulty arose? The state of the case he believed to be this: papers were read in court upon a former occasion, which shewed distinctly that the first question agitated in the court of directors was the proposition to give the noble marquis a definite sum of £60,000 for the benefit of himself and children; that, after that, an amendment was moved, which became successful, namely, that of giving an annuity of £5,000 for twenty years instead of £60,000 in trust. That amendment was stated to have come recommended to the court of directors by a very considerable number of their body, of which number the hon. director himself was one; and certainly it was advisable to invoke the hon. director's name, when it could be done in support of a cause like this, particularly after the language which the hon. director had used. The hon. director himself was the proposer of the amendment, and it should be recollected what that amendment was: it was not to leave out any part of the high compliment paid to the meritorious services of the noble marquis; not to leave

out a single word of the resolution, thanking him for the successful conclusion of his glorious wars; not to leave out any part of the thanks for the military and political skill he had evinced; not to leave any part of these words of commendation, but merely to introduce an alteration in the mode of conferring the reward, that of substituting an annuity of £5,000 for twenty years instead of £60,000 in trust. To that proposition the names of eighteen directors were signed, and amongst them was the name of the honorable director, literally acknowledging every one of those merits, which had been so honorably displayed by the noble Marquis, and thinking of no other alteration than that of a pension of £5,000 instead of £60,000 in trust. With what candour or propriety then could the honorable director speak of this as a subterfuge and an attempt to evade the law, when he himself was the very first to advocate the proposition? He perfectly concurred in the observations of his honorable and learned friend, as to the imprudence of introducing into this discussion any thing which might prematurely hasten the decision of a very important question between the Company and the government. Nothing would be more unwise than for the Company to urge a question of such a nature, at the risk of endangering their charter; and although he maintained they had a clear and inherent right in the territory of India, yet considering the nature and importance of that question, it required the greatest possible caution to avoid any discussion which might bring that subject into consideration, at a time least convenient to the Company's views. He could not discover the good sense or the policy of agitating this question at the present moment; knowing, as every man did, how much the discussion of such a subject ought to be avoided. It appeared to him, however, that the court had reason to applaud the wisdom of the directors, as to the manner in which they had conducted this part of the business; for instead of entering into any argument upon the subject, they merely acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Canning's letter; at the same time intimating, that was not the moment to enter into any discussion upon a subject of that nature. This, he owned, was very wise and prudent conduct on the part of the directors; if the same wisdom and caution had been used on former occasions, probably the Company would not have occasion to complain of those encroachments which had been made on each succeeding renewal of their charter. If they had always expressly said, in the outset, this was a question too awful for argument and had constantly deferred the question, considering its im-

portance to India, probably those disputes and discussions never would have arisen to the disadvantage of the Company, by exposing them to the attacks of their enemies. It certainly was very important, not to hasten the decision of such a question; but he hoped that whenever it was brought forward, in a plain intelligible shape, it would be properly decided. But, in respect to the propriety of the director's conduct, on the one hand, acting for the proprietors, and that of the government on the other, it appeared to him, that there ought to be no difference of opinion as to the wisdom of abstaining from urging forward the rights of the Company, especially at a time when great prejudices were but too well known to exist against the Company upon this important subject. Forbearance, at this critical time, was the wisest course for the Company to pursue; lest, by any inconsiderate precipitancy, they might endanger those rights which were confessedly acknowledged to be well founded. The honorable director seemed extremely anxious to recommend the propriety of suspending this proposition, until the issue of this question was known; he urged the court to postpone this debt of justice to the Marquis Hastings, until the Company's right to pay it was ascertained. What was the import of such a proposition? Why, the honorable director would have the Company wait in this proceeding until they had fought the battle with government, in which battle they would be sure to fail; he would have them wait, until government had asserted its rights over those territories which alone could enable them to reward their military servants. But his honorable friend near him (Mr. Hume) carried the argument a little further, and shewed the inconsistency of the grounds upon which this motion was opposed. First, it was said, that the Company had no right to make such a grant; but finding that not to be a tenable argument, refuge was taken under the objection urged by his honorable friend, that the Company had no right to make the grant unless they had a surplus revenue. So that the same honorable gentleman, who at the last court brought forward a motion for the purpose of voting a certain sum of money to a Mr. Wilkinson, out of the self same funds, now argued that the same thing could not be done on behalf of the noble Marquis.

Mr. Hume said that the proposition in that case was for paying a sum of money out of the commercial fund.

Mr. Jackson resumed and said, he was extremely glad to find that the commercial funds of the Company were so flourishing as to enable them to do an act of justice, in the particular case alluded to;

but he could not comprehend the consistency of his honorable friend's argument, who, in the one case was ready to open the coffers of the Company, for the purpose of paying a doubtful claim made by a speculative merchant; and yet, on the other hand, in the case of a servant of the Company, whose splendid and universally acknowledged merits deserved the highest rewards the Company could bestow; towards such a servant his honorable friend should be as obdurate as iron and brass. The proposition of his honorable friend could not bear the test of argument for a single moment. His honorable friend was prepared to say, that the most distinguished civil and military conduct ought to go unrewarded, because the Company's coffers were not overflowing with wealth. This proposition, and the other, for which his honorable friend contended, really could not stand together. The fact was, that the whole system of the argument on the other side was built upon a false supposition; that because a wise government is increasing its debt, it has no right to remunerate its meritorious servants. If this proposition were true, he (Mr. J.) would be glad to know why the Duke of Wellington had been rewarded, in the liberal manner in which a grateful nation had provided for him, notwithstanding the immense national debt under which the country laboured. How came the government to reward Lord Nelson and all the vast train of heroes who were pensioned from the funds of the country during the last war, although the national debt was increasing and would still increase? The fact was, that the honor and glory of the country, as a matter of national policy, were concerned in the due reward of its valuable servants. Upon the same principle, the East India Company, however heavy its debt might be, was bound to act towards their servants. If they could not reward great civil and military talents; if they had not the means of conducting the operations of the government of a great empire; if they were not enabled to maintain their civil and military establishments with all the obligatory duties of sovereignty, the government of the Company must be at an end. Surely, the very existence of the government implied the power of raising the means to maintain it; without those means, it was in vain to attempt the maintenance of dominion in India. But then, it had been said by an honorable director (Mr. Astell), that there was a very marked distinction to be taken between the noble Marquis's civil and military merits; and this court ought only to look to his military and not to his political conduct. Who would believe that in the very resolution which had passed the

court, recognizing the distinguished merit of the noble lord, the words "political services" were distinctly associated with his military services? The noble lord had been paid the compliment of being thanked by a general court in the most unanimous manner for his merits "political as well as civil," for these were the very words of the resolution. It had been said by a very distinguished person, the other day, that he had lived too long in the world to be surprised at any thing. He (Mr. J.) was also in that predicament; but he really thought the honorable director had been above making such distinctions, after the unanimous resolution to which this court had come. Supposing, however, that any distinction could be insinuated, in this particular case, between the noble lord's political and military services, it was quite clear, even within the knowledge of the honorable director himself, no distinction of that kind could be actually made; for it must be recollected, that, as to the policy of the late war in India, the noble lord had nothing to do with it, the Company having been involved in it before he noble Lord set his foot in India: but whatever his lordship might have had to do with the policy of war, no man could doubt that he had acted to the best of his ability, and with the most enlightened zeal in the share he had in it. It was notorious that the war with the Peishwa had been commenced under the express directions of the government at home, in consequence of the repeated aggressions committed upon the Company's territory by that hostile power; and orders had been sent out, by the directors here, to Marquis Hastings, to assume the military command and carry on warlike operations in the Peishwa's dominions. The Marquis Hastings knew the difficulty of the situation in which he was placed; and being too wise, from the former experience he had learned of the sentiments of this country upon the subject of warlike operations in India, and being too sensible of the difficulties to which an honorable baronet had alluded, he very properly waited until he received from the government at home the most explicit instructions how he was to act. Those instructions having been at length sent out to him, he acted in a manner befitting the high station in which he was placed, and conformably to the distinguished character he had always borne as a statesman and a soldier. The result of the war proved, to demonstration, the wisdom of intrusting in the hands of such a man the interests of the East-India Company. The strongest proof of the sense entertained by the directors of his merits was, that when the subject of remuneration was proposed, eighteen out

of twenty-five signed the recommendation for voting him a grant of £60,000, and that the whole of the twenty-five put their signature to the resolution, recognising his high and extraordinary merits; and he (Mr. J.) had no hesitation in saying, that he preferred the vote of £60,000 for the reasons assigned by the honorable chairman; because he conceived, that this Company had a right to have their own accounts, in their own way; and were not to be bound by the dicta of any authority, however respectable, unless they were conformable to the acknowledged rights of the Company. It was most gratifying to his feelings, to observe the warmth of heart which prevailed in the court upon this interesting occasion; and he was convinced that no excess of feeling could be too strong, upon a question in which the honor and character of the Company were concerned. With respect to the mode of appropriating the money, he concurred in the observation of an honorable gentleman, that ought to be left entirely to the discretion of the trustees, in whose care it was to be placed, subject only to such advice as was best calculated to promote the object in view. Undoubtedly the vanity, which the proprietors might naturally be permitted to indulge on such an occasion as this, would give them a right to require the money to be laid out in such a manner as would indicate their feelings upon such a subject. If it should be thought proper to bestow the money in the purchase of an estate or the erec-

tion of a mansion, he could see no harm in gratifying the vanity of the proprietors by calling it Hyderabad, or any other appropriate name, as a monumental compliment to the Company. Under all circumstances he expressed a confident hope, that the same unanimity which attended the resolution of thanks to the noble Marquis, would mark their proceedings in coming to the resolution proposed, so consonant with that character for justice and liberality, which it had been the pride of this court to maintain.

Mr. Bosanquet and Mr. Jackson mutually explained.

Mr. Wigram said, that although he should be extremely unwilling to precipitate the Company into any misunderstanding with the board of control, and although it appeared to him, that in acceding to the mode of remunerating the noble Marquis, by means of an annuity, was likely to remove all difficulty upon the subject, yet, upon the whole, considering the meritorious services of the noble Marquis, upon which so much had been deservedly said, he should certainly vote for the previous question.

The Chairman then put the amendment moved by Mr. Hume, which being negatived without a division, the original question was then put and carried by a majority; and after a desultory conversation, in which Mr. Hume, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Elphinstone and Mr. Forbes took part, a ballot was demanded and fixed for Thursday the 10th of June.

Adjourned.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

June 30.—*Chace's Relief Bill.*—Viscount Torrington, in moving the third reading, went into a history of the transaction which the bill was to render valid. It was founded in the claims of persons in India, who had advanced money to the Nabob of the Carnatic, to enable him to make good the kists to the East-India Company. By law, loans of this description to princes in India were prohibited, and those who made them could not be admitted to prove their debts before the commissioners. It appeared, however, from evidence before the committee on the bill, that the law on the subject was not made known in India when the transaction which formed the foundation of the present claims took place. The noble Viscount reminded their lordships, that by passing this bill they were not granting the claims of the parties, but merely acting like a grand jury,

by allowing them the opportunity of proving the facts before the commissioners. He had no interest in the bill whatever, and did not wish it to pass for the sake of Messrs. Chace and Co., who had failed, but for the benefit of the individuals, chiefly persons in the naval and military service, who had made the loans through that company. He concluded by moving that the bill be now read a third time.

The Duke of Wellington would not, like the noble lord, say that he had no interest in the bill: he felt a very deep interest in it, as he was anxious that the widows and children of military men, for whose benefit the measure had been introduced, should have an opportunity of establishing their claims. He could not, however, agree to the passing of the bill with the preamble in its present state. Their lordships were aware, that by the 37th of the King, all loans of this nature

were prohibited. The preamble of the bill conveyed a highly improper censure on the character of the persons who were at the time at the head of the government in India, when it stated the transaction to be known to them. He was at Fort George when the transaction took place, and knew that it was talked of, but there was not the slightest evidence of its being known to the government. This false assertion ought to be corrected: he would therefore move to omit certain words, and to make one part of the preamble run thus: "Although the said transactions were unknown, and unauthorized by the Governor and Council of Fort St. George."

The Earl of Liverpool had great objections to the bill altogether; but if the preamble were altered in the manner proposed, their lordships could in no way be justified in passing it. The principle of the law which prohibited loans by British subjects to native princes had received the approbation of all parties, for it had been the means of putting a stop to those schemes of speculation which were disgraceful to the country. The law did not admit of loans being made by the connivance of the Indian government, but required that the consent of the governor and council should be given in writing to render them legal. Thus, even with the preamble as it at present stood, the ground for passing the bill was insufficient.

The Earl of Lauderdale supported the bill, chiefly because, though the Act of the 37th of the King had arrived in India at the time the transaction took place, the law had not been promulgated.

The Earl of Westmorland followed, and supported the bill on the same ground.

The Duke of Wellington read an extract from a paper, to show that the passing of the Act of the 37th of the King was known in India when the loans were made. He also referred to a letter in the evidence, the writer of which stated, that the law had passed; and, alluding to the loans, said he would have nothing to do with such transactions.

The Earl of Lauderdale again observed, that the Act had not been promulgated by the government. It appeared from the evidence, that Mr. Petrie and Mr. Webbe knew of the loan, and the paper to which the noble Duke had referred did not state that the law required the consent of the governor and council to be given in writing.

The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Lauderdale, and Lord Torrington, explained.

Lord Powis stated that the transaction had not come to his knowledge when he was at the head of the government of Madras. If it had, he should have

thought it his duty to punish the parties concerned in it.

The Lord Chancellor supported the bill, but felt some embarrassment as to the amendments.

The Earl of Liverpool consented to the third reading, the question for which was carried.

The Duke of Wellington then moved two amendments in the preamble, on which divisions took place. They were carried in the affirmative: the first by 21 to 20; the second by 22 to 20.

Their lordships then divided on the question, that the bill do now pass, Contents, 24; Non-contents, 21; Majority for the bill, 3.

July 1.—The New South Wales trade bill went through a committee.

5.—The East-India postage bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

6.—*Petition for a Divorce.* The Lord Chancellor said, he held in his hand the petition of an individual, praying for a remedy under a very peculiar case. He had, in consequence of the seduction of his wife, instituted proceedings in India, where the criminal conversation took place. The civil court there had given him such redress as was in its power in a case of this kind, and he had obtained a divorce, *à mensâ et thoro*, in the ecclesiastical court. He was now desirous of seeking the relief afforded by parliament, through an act to enable him to marry again; but as the criminal conversation had occurred in India, he could not bring forward that evidence which their lordships' required. This was a case which required consideration. He would not present the petition now, but intended to call their lordships' attention to the subject to-morrow.

7.—The Lord Chancellor presented the petition for a divorce to which he alluded yesterday, and which related to a transaction that occurred in India. He moved that it be referred to a committee to consider what proceedings ought to be adopted.—Ordered.

12.—Mr. Mason, from the East-India House, presented a copy of the Regulations of the different governments of India, in 1817.

Soon after three o'clock, the Speaker of the House of Commons was summoned to the house, when the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Marquis of Winchester, as commissioners, gave the royal assent to several bills: among others, the East-India postage bill and the East-India goods bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 25.—*Army Extraordinaries.*—In a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a sum be

granted, not exceeding £1,200,000, for defraying the extraordinary expenses of the army of Great Britain for the present year.

Col. Davies, after observing upon the exorbitancy of the charges for the military college, the Irish staff, and the Guernsey and Jersey establishments, as detailed in the estimates, gave notice, that he should early in the ensuing session of parliament move for the appointment of a select committee, to take into consideration every part of the military expenditure.

Lord Palmerston had certainly stated, when the army estimates were under discussion, that the Irish part was under consideration, and that a considerable reduction was contemplated. He had said that the reduction would be immediate; and whereas, formerly, there were seven general officers on that staff, they were now reduced to four. (*Hear!*) A corresponding reduction had taken place in the other appointments. With regard to the military college, the hon. gentleman (Col. Davies) must have mistaken what had fallen from him (Lord Palmerston); he certainly stated his opinion, that it was not larger than it should be. If, during peace, it should be found that there was a greater number of cadets than could be provided with commissions, consistently with a due regard to the cases of half-pay officers, some arrangements might be made to meet such an emergency. It was impossible that any such reduction of officers could take place in the establishment of the military college as had been proposed, so long as it continued to exist. With respect to those abuses which the hon. gentleman had mentioned in general terms, he (Lord Palmerston) must give them an unequivocal denial.

Col. Davies replied.

Mr. Hume regretted that, from all that had just fallen from the noble lord, it was in vain to indulge any hope of a reduction in these expenses. After objecting to the military college, as a most expensive one, the hon. member proceeded to observe upon the several items charged in the account of these extraordinary. One of them was a sum of £67,543. 18s. 10½d. to the governor of Ceylon: no explanation had been given of the particular services to which this money had been applied. It also appeared from these estimates, that the British government was charged with the clothing of troops in the East-Indies. He alluded to an item of £248,748. 18s. 4d., charged on account of disbursements and clothing to the different corps serving in that quarter, £245,942 was the charge for disbursements; but really he did not know why the East-India Company should not pay the whole expense of clothing these troops. The hon. member made some other remarks on the

expenses charged in the estimates for Bermuda and Trinidad.

Mr. Huskisson thought that a considerable part of the objections which had been taken by the hon. gentleman had arisen from his not having taken a very correct view of the nature of these estimates. Sometimes he talked of them as of accounts, sometimes as of estimates. It would be some satisfaction to the hon. gentleman to be informed of what he believed the house was not ignorant, that there was not one single shilling which was not strictly accounted for to the army comptroller or to the auditors of public accounts. The bills of the commissaries were paid by bills upon the lords of the treasury, which were then carried to account. The reason why the amounts appeared only, was that the accounts of the commissioners could not be properly stated and described till they came home. The commissaries were the only persons permitted to draw these bills. There was not the smallest objection to produce the accounts in a more detailed form, if it should be deemed necessary by the house. "To refute, continued Mr. Huskisson, the slanderous charges made elsewhere, I am subjected to the embarrassment of speaking of myself; it has never happened to me to derive the smallest advantage by balance or commission, from the situation in which I stand as agent for Ceylon. With reference to the hon. member's observations on the item of army clothing, the estimates had been drawn up in this form for a considerable period, and it was the usual practice to allow 15 per cent. to cavalry commanders beyond the regular and assigned allowance."

Lord Palmerston observed, that the allowance of 15 per cent. was quite distinct from the sum assigned, and was not granted, except on the clearest proof that the expense had been previously incurred. The hon. member had fallen into the error of supposing that there were thirty-six, whilst in point of fact there were but thirty professors at the military college.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume, relative to the charge in India, it was stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it formed a part of an open account between the government of the country and the East-India Company.

June — Compensation to Gen. Boyd. — The house having resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. Wilberforce prefaced his motion for a grant of remuneration to Gen. Boyd, by a short statement of the circumstances on which the claim was founded. That officer, who was a native of the United States, had in early life rendered a great service to the cause of the country in the East-Indies, at a critical period of our affairs

there. He was at that time the commander of a corps in the service of the Nizam. A large French force and a small English force being not far distant from each other, the commander of the latter apprehending a sudden attack from the former, applied to Gen. Boyd at midnight for assistance, a request with which he did not for a moment hesitate to comply. It subsequently proved that the alarm was unfounded, but Gen. Boyd's friendly zeal was handsomely acknowledged by the British government at Calcutta. To himself, however, it proved highly injurious, for the artifices of the French party at the court of the Nizam were so successful, that he was deprived of a situation from which he was then in the receipt of £9,000 a year. Having been unable to obtain any compensation in India, he came to this country, and gained at his own request, what it was considered would be very beneficial to him, although at little expense to the public, namely permission to take a cargo of saltpetre from Calcutta to the United States; by which adventure it was calculated that he might make fifty or sixty thousand pounds. The East-India Company recognizing Gen. Boyd's services, gave him that permission, and by his Majesty's government he was furnished with a special license to protect him even should a war unfortunately break out between this country and the United States. The committee would, however, hear with concern and surprise, that notwithstanding these precautions, the vessel in which Gen. Boyd shipped the saltpetre touching at the Cape of Good Hope to land some passengers, was there detained, and condemned by the Vice Admiralty Court; for twenty years ago courts of that description were not like those of the present day, over which persons of professional experience and high character were selected to preside. After the conclusion of the war with America, an application had been made, on the part of Gen. Boyd, to the British government for some remuneration for the loss which he had sustained in consequence of his conduct in India. It was recommended, both at the Secretary of State's Office and at the Treasury, that the subject should be brought before parliament, and submitted to the investigation of a committee. That was done, and the committee sat last session. In the committee there were several points of difference, but by far the larger portion of the members of it acquiesced in the justice of Gen. Boyd's claim, although they did not agree as to the extent to which it ought to be allowed. Eventually they came to a resolution which he would read. The hon. gentleman here read the resolution of the committee, detailing the circumstances, and re-

commending the case of Gen. Boyd to the consideration of parliament. He would therefore move, that a sum of not less than £6,000 be granted to his majesty for the purpose of remunerating Gen. Boyd, &c.

Mr. Marryat contended that General Boyd had no claim whatever on this country. He referred to the evidence taken before the committee, to shew, in the first place, that on the occasion alluded to in India, Gen. Boyd had not moved from his position in aid of the British; and in the second place, that he had endeavoured to magnify his losses, with a view to obtain a larger sum than that to which, even were the justice of his claim allowed, he was fairly entitled. If Gen. Boyd had insured his cargo of saltpetre for the sum which he expected to obtain by it, he would have sustained no loss; but choosing to run the risk, he had no right to be distinguished from other individuals in similar situations. There was nothing in his profession in India which entitled him to favourable consideration; and he (Mr. Marryat) confessed himself surprised at the interest taken by the hon. member for Bramber, in an individual, who, at the head of 2,000 mercenaries, had been ready to fight for any power which might think fit to employ him. Such a person was certainly no friend to "peace and good-will towards men," and in India especially was a very dangerous character. He could not consent that the taxes wrung from the people should be improvidently lavished; and being satisfied that the claim set up on the present occasion was totally unfounded, he should certainly take the sense of the committee on the resolution.

Mr. Wilberforce was sure the committee would believe, that if it had appeared to the committee appointed to investigate Gen. Boyd's claim, that any fraudulent attempt had been made to impose on them, they would have flung back the application with disdain and indignation. There was nothing in the evidence to warrant such an imputation. (The hon. gent. here read parts of the evidence to explain the circumstances attending the insurance of the cargo of saltpetre.) The hon. gent. who had just sat down had spoken hardly of the conduct of a young man whose ardent spirit had led him to engage in military enterprises in the East Indies, to serve his own country more effectively at a subsequent period of his life. Unquestionably it was, that by the friendly conduct pursued towards the British cause in India, by Gen. Boyd, his personal prospects there had been clouded. He trusted therefore that the committee would not coincide in the hon. member's opinions, but would grant to Gen. Boyd that fair remuneration to which he was entitled.

Mr. Bennet objected to the general system of taxation introduced by the governor of New South Wales, without any other authority than his own good will and pleasure. There was not an article in the colony which was not taxed. He hoped that the limit of this taxation would be fixed at one year, and that the state of this colony would undergo an investigation early in the next session.

The house having resumed, the report was brought up, and leave given to bring in the bill.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the New South Wales Trade Act. Mr. Colburn stated, that at present, vessels under 300 tons burden were not allowed to trade south of the Cape of Good Hope. His object was to bring in a bill to allow vessels under that tonnage to trade to New South Wales, as vessels of a small size were necessary to the traffic of that colony. Leave given to bring in the bill.

Gen. Boyd's Compensation.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the report of the committee of Supply was received, and the resolution for granting £6,000 voted to Gen. Boyd, was agreed to.

New South Wales Duty Bill.—On the motion of Mr. Goulburn, the house resolved itself into a committee on this bill; Mr. Bennet said, that suspicious circumstances had come to light respecting the employment of these duties. He thought it strange that, in the last week of the session, the hon. gentleman should call on the house, not only to legalize the duties, but to indemnify the person who had unwarrantably imposed them. He complained of the taxes imposed by Governor M'Quarrie as most injudicious and ruinous, being twice as high on exports as on imports; and that, the moment these things were made known to the public, the hon. gentleman came down to the house to propose the continuance of the taxes and the indemnification of the governor. Among other duties, he stated that a poll-tax was levied on every person that left the colony, and that it was not applied to the payment of the naval officers, nor to any other public service, but went into the pocket of Governor M'Quarrie's secretary. Upon the whole, when he looked to the circumstances of the governor's case, and considered that parliament would meet in time to adopt any measure that might be necessary, he for one could not give his consent to this bill at present; and he should therefore propose the entire omission of the first clause.

Mr. Forbes said, that insinuations had been made of suspicious circumstances in the conduct of Governor M'Quarrie; which were totally unfounded. With re-

spect to the fees exacted from persons leaving the colony, it was well known that a system of fees prevailed very generally, not only there but at the Cape of Good Hope, at Ceylon, and other colonies. He wished the system to be abolished; but, while it existed, no blame could be attached to any individual for acting upon it. He would rather see the practice entirely abandoned, and that we followed the example of foreigners, who issued passes gratis. Every inquiry into the circumstances of Governor M'Quarrie's conduct had proved highly to his credit. The hon. gentleman who spoke last ought to have acknowledged this to be the impression upon his mind; and another hon. gentleman ought to have come forward with Christian charity to make a similar acknowledgement, as a set-off for insinuations which he had formerly thrown out, but which had not been supported.

Mr. Wilberforce rose to order.

Mr. Brogden said, it was contrary to the rules of the house to allude to observations made on a former discussion.

Mr. Forbes said he stood corrected; but excused himself for having been anxious to do justice to a gentleman whom he knew and highly esteemed. He admitted that no duties were mere impolitic than export-duties, or indicated greater want of knowledge of policy. He hoped they would be abandoned, both in New South Wales and in Ceylon. The duty on spirits had been imposed by the authority of ministers themselves; and, therefore, other duties were thought equally warranted.

Mr. Wynn submitted whether an indemnity bill could be passed upon an allegation without inquiry.

Mr. Goulburn stated, that Governor M'Quarrie had not exceeded the powers granted to his predecessors in office. He differed from the last hon. member, as the governor's general deportment was very well calculated for both the civil and military departments.

Mr. Wilberforce explained.

Mr. Goulburn bore testimony to the high respectable character of General M'Quarrie. But the question was, whether would consent to pass the present bill, which went to indemnify Governor M'Quarrie and others for levying monies in New South Wales without the authority of parliament. Although the governor was warranted by precedent, he not doing more than what had been done before, yet government had deemed it expedient to press a bill of indemnity for this irregular or illegal proceeding. It had been long ago submitted to the crown lawyers, who had at last advised the legalizing those duties which before had been illegal. If the governor, and those

concerned with him in the collection of the duties, were not protected by a bill of indemnity, they would all remain exposed to actions or prosecutions. If the governor has been guilty of a violation of his public duty, which he (Mr. G.) was convinced he had not, bring him to trial and punish him. But let him not be exposed to malicious prosecutions or actions afterwards, for what government by no means condemned, however irregular the proceedings. The duties were not imposed wantonly on the people of the colony, but as acts of policy, and to prevent the improper introduction of certain obnoxious articles. The hon. member (Mr. Bennet) approved of a tax on spirits, provided it was authorised by parliament. The bill now submitted to their consideration would gratify the hon. member's wishes. The hon. member (Mr. G.) was against postponing the bill till next session, as recommended by the hon. gentleman (Mr. Bennet).

Mr. Wynn said his objection was not answered. Before an indemnity should be granted, there ought to be the report of a committee before the house. Besides, he submitted whether they could impose the duties which were mentioned in the bill, without a committee of supply.

Mr. F. Robinson said, there were many instances of duties originating in a committee of the whole house, but not in a committee of supply.

Mr. Wynn asked, if duties illegally imposed had been continued in that manner.

Mr. Brogden thought that duties of regulation, which were not part of the supplies of the year, did not require a committee of supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer concurred in this opinion.

Mr. B. Bathurst hoped, that no obstruction would be given to the bill, as there was no charge of abuse, but only a technical want of form.

The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

July 2.—Chace's Relief Bill.—Lord Jocelyn, on moving that the amendments of the Lords should be agreed to, said, that all he wished for was, that the circumstances should be sifted to the bottom, and that the house should come to a fair, a just, and an honest conclusion. He had carried this bill through the house; and, now it was returned to them, he had only to move, that the amendments be agreed to.

Mr. Canning could not concur in the motion of the noble lord. The parties who were interested in the passing of the bill must have known that what they have done was contrary to an act of parliament.—(Here the right hon. gentleman recited the act).—If they made loans to a

native prince, in contravention of the law, they did it at their own risk. It was, however, alleged in the original petition, that the advances made by the petitioners to the nabob of the Carnatic went to aid the East India government; and it was on this ground he had consented to the committee, and to the bill which had passed: but their lordships in the other house had taken from the bill the only allegations on which it would be reasonable to pass it. They had struck out that part which said, that the loans to the nabob were made to assist the exigencies of the government in India. Now this was the chief ground on which the violation of a former act could be in any degree overlooked: otherwise, it might as well be said, that the act should only be a dead letter. It seemed as if their lordships, dissatisfied with the manner in which it was said a number of bills went up to them from that house, were determined to be revenged; and, therefore, had set their wit and wisdom to work to send back the present bill in such a shape as would stultify the house if it consented to pass it. In fact, it was impossible that it could be agreed to as it then stood, unless it were to be contended that the same deduction should now be made from a negative which had before been drawn from an affirmative proposition. He should, therefore, move, that the further consideration of their lordships' amendments be postponed till that day three months.

Mr. Warren supported the bill and the amendments of the other house, thinking that, where the two houses of parliament had agreed in the principle of the bill, it would be unjust to the parties concerned to be deprived of all remedy, in consequence of some difference between the two houses in the preamble. The money was advanced, if not with the written concurrence of the Madras government, at least with its knowledge; and it was admitted, that the East India Company derived the benefit of it. It would, therefore, be an injustice to those individuals, who had advanced their money, to put them now beyond the means of recovering it.

Mr. T. Courtenay could not agree that the amendments of the other house went only to a change of the preamble. They went to a removal of the principal allegations on which the expediency of the bill was admitted. He hoped, however, that the amendments would be simply negatived, and not that their further consideration should be postponed for three months.

Mr. J. P. Grant thought that it would be a manifest injustice to the individuals who had paid so much money—£150,000, which the East India Company had got in

their pockets—to say to them at present, that they should not be repaid; and that, too, after the money had been advanced with their own knowledge. As to the amendment of the lords, he did not see why it should vitiate the bill, upon the principle of which both houses were agreed. The amendment might, he thought, be negatived; but it would be too much to delay the bill till next session in consequence of it. He hoped, therefore, that the all of several poor persons, might not be lost in the disputes between the two houses of parliament.

Mr. Canning explained. He was willing to agree with the lords' amendments, and to withdraw his motion, if the noble lord would agree to withdraw his.

Mr. John Smith wished to know, whether this sum of £150,000 was to remain in the hands of the East India Company or not.

Mr. Canning repeated his former statement.

After a few words from Lord Jocelyn, Mr. S. Bourne, Mr. Warren, Mr. Wynn, and Mr. Lushington, Lord Jocelyn persevered in his motion, upon which the house divided:

For the motion, 45—Against it, 15—Majority, 29.

July 3.—The New South Wales Trade Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

July 7.—Petition from Capt. of the Chatham Transport.—Mr. Bennet, after a few remarks which were very inaudible in the gallery, offered a petition from the captain of the Chatham transport, which had been chartered to carry convicts to Botany Bay, and on board which a mutiny had taken place, in which some of the convicts were killed. The petitioner complained that he had been improperly brought to trial by Governor M^cQuarrie; and he prayed relief, after a statement of the expenses to which he had been exposed.

Mr. Goulburn observed, that all that Governor M^cQuarrie had done was to inquire into the facts, and to ascertain whether there was ground to bring the captain to trial: the expenses incurred were consequent upon that discharge of duty by the governor.

The petition was laid upon the table.

July 10.—The New South Wales Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

July 12.—Finance Resolutions.—Sir H. Parnell moved his finance resolutions.

Mr. C. Hutchinson entered upon a train of remarks in support of them, in the course of which he complained of the expenditure incurred at St. Helena. The member for Aberdeen, he observed, had an enormous sum, the application of which involved the character of the coun-

try. He alluded to the imprisonment of the late Emperor of France, Napoleon Buonaparte. He was not going to impugn the act of parliament, by which that individual had been consigned to his present bondage, though he entertained a strong feeling against the policy which dictated it; yet still if certain statements which had been circulated in print were true, the character of the nation was ruined for ever; it was therefore incumbent on those who managed its affairs, either to prove those statements to be incorrect, or else to give redress to the injuries of which they complained. Surely the ministers of the country had not consented to become the gaolers of Buonaparte, in order to serve the purposes of other countries; and yet, unless they had, he did not know how to reconcile their conduct to the rules of common prudence. It could not be that they had expended this half million of money for the safety or the defence of the nation; it must be for other objects which they could not or durst not avow. From the inclination which he knew that people of every nation now entertained to peace, he would say, "Place Napoleon Buonaparte in the centre of Paris, and let the king and his advisers act in that constitutional manner which of late they have adopted, and there is no danger either to France or to Europe from him." He would put it to the right hon. gent. opposite, as a good man (and on his conscience he believed him to be such), whether it was not the duty of this great and religious nation (for religious it still was) to see that that illustrious individual, if he was to be a prisoner for the remainder of his life, was treated with the utmost decorum, kindness and civility. He should have been ashamed to have allowed the house to separate without having brought the treatment of Buonaparte before them. If there was any thing unkind in the treatment of that individual, he hoped that the executive government would remedy it before they again met in parliament. The hon. member then proceeded, after condemning the British government for depriving him of the attendance of one whose attachment to him would be an eternal honour to his memory, to say that the nation ought to demand his removal to some wholesome climate, instead of allowing him to remain in one which was so notoriously, he had almost said, so proverbially unwholesome.

After a few words from Sir J. Coffin and Sir B. Martin,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose. The hon. member for Cork had, in his opinion, introduced many extraneous topics into the speech which he had just delivered. He did not know where the hon. member got his information, as instead of the expenses on the St. Helena station

costing the country £500,000, they did not cost the country more than one-fifth of the sum. He concluded by moving that the debate on these resolutions be postponed until this day three months.

After several members had addressed the house for and against the resolutions, and Sir H. Parnell had replied,

Mr. Hutchinson explained. Whether the expenditure at St. Helena were millions or farthings, he objected to it, as the principle was the same; the treatment of the prisoner was cruel and unheard of.

The question was then put, and the resolutions were negatived without a division.

Emigration to the Cape.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a grant for the purpose of enabling his Majesty's government to assist unemployed workmen of this country in removing to one of our colonies. It had been the wish of his Majesty's government first to try an experiment on a small scale, how far it might be possible to employ the surplus population of this country in one of our colonies, in such a manner as might be advantageous to the people removed, and beneficial to the state. From the satisfactory result of this experiment, government were now desirous of trying the experiment on a larger scale. The colony selected was that of the Cape of Good Hope. Many persons desirous of assistance to emigrate might prefer going to the British colonies of North America; but government had calculated the inconvenience to which these persons would be subjected on their arrival in America, the resources with which it would be necessary to furnish them to enable them to pass a hard and dreary winter; whereas, on the other hand, the emigrants, after reaching the Cape of Good Hope, would in a very short time be enabled to obtain returns from the soil. They had selected the Cape of Good Hope as the colony to which emigration might be most advantageously directed. From the mildness of the climate and the fertility of the soil in some parts, a rapid and abundant return might reasonably be expected. That colony was also highly favourable to the multiplication of stock. The particular part of the colony selected was the south-eastern coast of Africa. It was at some distance from the Cape Town. A small town was already built there. It was proposed to pay the expense of the passage, and at the same time to secure to the settler the means of employing his industry to advantage on his landing at the destined spot. But a small advance of money would be required from each settler before embarking, to be repaid him in necessaries at the Cape, by which means, and by the assistance given him by government, he would have sufficient to procure him a comfortable subsistence till he got in his crops, which in

that climate were of rapid growth. The Cape was suited to most of the productions both of temperate and warm climates; to the olive, the mulberry, the vine, as well as most sorts of culmiferous and leguminous plants. The persons emigrating to this settlement would soon find themselves comfortable. The right hon. gentleman concluded with moving the grant of a sum not exceeding £50,000, to be issued from time to time, for the purpose of enabling government to assist persons disposed to settle in his Majesty's colony of the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. Hume said, he was sorry his Majesty's ministers had not gone further. Parishes having able bodied men willing to work, chargeable on them, ought to be called on to subscribe sums towards removing a part of them to this or some other settlement, where their industry might provide them with a comfortable subsistence. He thought that if men under such circumstances were unwilling to emigrate, it might even be advisable to transport them without their consent. If the parishes would but contribute the money they were forced to pay to these persons for one or two years, from the excellent climate of the Cape, and the fertility of the soil, the greatest advantages could not fail to be the result.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it was a part of the plan that parishes should have the power of sending out persons who might be desirous of emigrating. But there ought to be nothing compulsory. When the parishes and the individuals chargeable on them were desirous, an opportunity would be afforded.

Mr. Alderman Wood was surprised that labourers should be removed from this country, when there was so much waste land in it that might be cultivated to advantage. There were about 20,000 acres of waste land belonging to the Prince Regent, on which both corn and flax might be grown.

Mr. C. Hutchinson said, there were many distressed individuals in Ireland, like those from whom he had that night presented a petition, who would be utterly unable to advance the smallest sum at the port of embarkation. He thought his Majesty's government ought to relax in their conditions, and trusting to the probability of a speedy repayment from the excellent soil and climate of the Cape, to require from individuals desirous of emigrating from Ireland, no advance whatever.

Mr. Williams conceived this country possessed the means of giving employment to every person in it who was able to labour. There was much waste land in this country, which might be cultivated to advantage.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. Hume wished to ask a right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Canning), if any further information had been received respecting the conduct of Sir Thomas Hislop at the fort of Talmier.

Mr. Canning replied in the negative.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, July 13.—The doors of the house were opened at twelve o'clock, and in a short time afterwards nearly the whole of the Peers' seats were occupied by ladies, elegantly attired, who came to the house to witness the ceremony of the prorogation, by the Prince Regent in person.

The house met about the same time, and after prayers, the judgments given yesterday were formally read. Some other business having been gone through, an adjournment took place during pleasure.

At one the Lord Chancellor again entered the house in state, in his Peer's robes.

During the interval till two, the Persian Ambassador and several of the Foreign Ministers entered the house, as did several lords in their robes, and some of the judges also, in their dress robes.

At one minute to two the arrival of the Prince Regent at the house was announced by a salvo of artillery. Shortly afterwards his Royal Highness entered the house, with his accustomed state, the Duke of Wellington carrying the sword of state. The Dukes of York and Kent were present, and took their seats near the throne.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was dressed in a Field Marshal's uniform, and wore a dress hat and plume, having taken his seat on the throne, in his robes and covered, Sir Thomas Tyrwhit, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, was directed by his Royal Highness to command the attendance of the Commons.

Shortly afterwards, the Speaker, in his dress robes, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh, in full dress, wearing the Order of the Garter, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the court uniform, and followed by a great number of the members of the House of Commons, came to the bar.

The Speaker, holding in his hand the Appropriation Bill, delivered the following speech:—

"May it please your Royal Highness:

"We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.

"The subjects which have occupied our attention have been more numerous, more various, and more important than

are usually submitted to the consideration of Parliament in the same session.

"Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and unwearied examinations; but such has been the pressure of other business, and particularly of that which ordinarily belongs to a first session of Parliament, and such the magnitude and intricacy of many of those inquiries, that the limits of the present session have not allowed of bringing them to a close.

"But, Sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the most important, and, as we trust, in their consequences, the most beneficial to the public, are the measures which have grown out of the consideration of the present state of the country, both in its currency and its finances.

"Early, Sir, in the present session, we instituted an inquiry into the effects produced on the exchanges with foreign countries, and the state of the circulating medium, by the restriction on payments in cash by the bank. This inquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted, and in its result led to the conclusion, that it was most desirable, quickly, but with due precautions, to return to our ancient and healthful state of currency: that whatever might have been the expediency of the acts for the suspension of payments in cash at the different periods at which they were enacted, and doubtless they were expedient, whilst the country was involved in the most expensive contest that ever weighed down the finances of any country, still that the necessity for the continuance of these acts having ceased, it became us, with as little delay as possible, avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition, to return to our ancient system; and that if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was at the present, when this mighty nation, with a proud retrospect of the past, after having made the greatest efforts and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing in a confident, and, as we fondly hope, a well-founded expectation of a sound and lasting peace.

"In considering, Sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us, that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable, the gradual reduction of the national debt.

"It appeared to us, that a clear available surplus of at least five millions ought to be set apart for that object.

"This, Sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of three millions of taxes.

"Sir, in adopting this course, his Ma-

jesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves, that they were calling upon the nation for a great exertion; but well knowing that honour, and character, and independence, have at all times been the first and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we felt assured, that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not willingly and cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain, pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied—her public credit and her national good faith.

"Thus, Sir, I have endeavoured, shortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous sessions in the records of Parliament.

"The bill, Sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal Highness, is intitled, 'An Act for applying certain Monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1819, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.' To which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's Royal Assent."

The above bill immediately received the Royal Assent, notified in the accustomed form, together with Lord Edward Fitzgerald's Attainder Reversal Bill, the Churches Building Amendment Bill, the Bakers' Regulation Bill, the Millbank Penitentiary Bill, and a few others.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent delivered the following Speech from the throne:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

"Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom demands my warmest acknowledgments, and I entertain a confident expectation that the measures adopted as the result of this inquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

"I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people, but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have

thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief that the means you have devised for this purpose, are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community as could be expected, when so great an effort was to be made.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"I continue to receive from Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"I have observed with great concern, the attempts which have recently been made in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country.

"No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, but this cannot be effected without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

"You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils, which it is professed to remedy, and who, under the pretence of Reform, have really no other object but the subversion of our happy constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said;

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday the twenty-fourth day of August next."

The Prince Regent took off his hat, and the Speaker and the members having made their obeisances, withdrew from the bar. His Royal Highness quitted the house with the same state as on his entrance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, July 13.—Soon after two o'clock, the Usher of the Black Rod announced his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's command to the house to attend him immediately in the house of Peers. The Speaker, and all the members present, accordingly attended. On their return the Speaker read to the members a copy of his Royal Highness's speech, when the house immediately adjourned.

MADRAS COLLEGE.

REPORT OF THE SECOND GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE YEAR 1818,
OF THE JUNIOR CIVIL SERVANTS ATTACHED TO THE COLLEGE
AT FORT ST. GEORGE.—Dec. 20, 1818.

To the Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor in Council, &c &c.

Right Honorable Sir,—1. The second general examination for the year 1818, of the junior civil servants attached to the college of Fort St. George, commenced on Wednesday the 9th, and terminated on Saturday the 13th instant, and we have now the honor to report the result, for the information of government.

2. The following is the order in which we have classed the students, with reference, first, to the relative proficiency in the several languages which they have respectively studied; and secondly, to their merit generally.

<i>Telooogo, 1st Class.</i>	<i>2d Class.</i>
Mr. P. Grant,	Mr. Clulow,
<i>2d Class.</i>	Ashton,
Mr. Stonhouse,	Parry,
Nelson,	Nelson,
Parry,	Hudleston,
Clerk,	Gordon.
Morris,	<i>3d Class.</i>
Fullerton,	Mr. C. Bushby,
Bruce,	Clementson,
Ashton,	Bruce.
Fetherstone,	<i>Hindostanee,</i>
Clulow,	<i>1st Class.</i>
McLean,	Mr. Morris,
Browne,	<i>2d Class.</i>
Davison,	Mr. Thompson,
Hudleston.	Clerk,
<i>3d Class.</i>	C. Bushby.
Mr. Horsley,	<i>Persian.</i>
Clarke,	Mr. Fullerton.
Graham,	<i>Mahratta.</i>
R. Grant,	Mr. Stonhouse,
Blair,	Thompson.
<i>Tamil, 1st Class.</i>	<i>Sanscrit, 1st Class.</i>
Mr. Munro,	Mr. Munro.
Wheatly,	<i>2d Class.</i>
P. Grant.	Mr. Wheatly,
	McLean.

RANK AS REGARDS GENERAL MERIT.

	When attached to the College.
<i>1st Class.</i>	Mr. Munro ... 9th July 1817
	P. Grant.. 13th Aug. do.
	Wheatly.. 16th do. do.
<i>2d Class.</i>	Mr. Stonhouse, 16th July 1816
	Morris ... 26th Aug. 1818
	Nelson ... 24th July 1816
	Parry 16th do. do.
	McLean .. 21th June 1818
	Clulow. .. 7th Aug. 1816
	Ashton. .. do. do.
	Clerk do. do.
	Fullerton . 25th Feb. 1818
	Hudleston. 10th July 1817

When attached to the College.

<i>3d Class.</i>	Mr. Thomson.. 13th May 1818
	Bruce 15th April do.
	Fetherstone 5th Aug. do.
	Gordon ... 25th Feb. do.
	Browne .. 13th Aug. 1817
	Davison .. 22d July do.
	Horsley ... 15th April 1818
	Clarke 23d Sept. do.
	Graham. ... do. do.
	R. Grant .. 22d July 1817
	Blair 9th Sept. 1818
	C. Bushby. 9th July 1817
	Clementson 22d do. do.

3. Since the establishment of the college, we have never been more gratified than on the present occasion, by the result of a general examination. For whether considered as regards the high standard of proficiency attained, the rapid progress of the students, the attention generally shewn to study, or the laudable determination evinced to avoid pecuniary embarrassment, the result of our inquiries has proved of the most satisfactory nature.

4. The merits of Mr. Munro and Mr. P. Grant are so equal that we are unable to give to either a preference. In extent of acquirements these two gentlemen equal, if not surpass, any students that have yet left the college; for the knowledge that Mr. Munro has attained of Sanscrit, and Mr. P. Grant of Telooogo, is superior to what has ever been acquired at the institution. In Tamil, both of these gentlemen, especially Mr. Munro, rank in the first class of scholars, and we consider both highly deserving of marked distinction.

5. Mr. Wheatly's knowledge of Tamil is very considerable; but his knowledge both in Tamil and Sanscrit is founded chiefly on exercise, and is not supported by that comprehensive acquaintance with the general principles and special rudiments of grammar, which so eminently distinguish his immediate competitor, and by which alone perfection in philological pursuits can be attained. In Sanscrit, however, his acquirements, though not equal to those of Mr. Munro, are of a high order. We have no hesitation in stating that while the two former gentlemen have gone beyond the highest standard of proficiency hitherto established, Mr. Wheatly has attained it, and we are of opinion that, though they have done more than sufficient, he has fully established his claim to the highest honours of the institution.

6. Accordingly, in recommending that these three gentlemen should be employed in the public service, for which they are so highly qualified, it is our pleasing duty to submit our opinion that, as each of them has made good his claim to an honorary medal, is in the receipt of the highest college allowances, has passed a satisfactory examination in the regulations, and has been distinguished for general propriety of conduct while attached to the institution, the honorary reward of 1000 pagodas be granted to each, under our letter of the 20th November, referred to in the minutes of council of the 7th December 1813, and which were confirmed by the orders of the Honorable Court of Directors.

7. In thus submitting the specific grounds of our recommendation, in conformity with the orders of government formed the 12th August last, we beg leave to state, in explanation of our omission to mention themes, or to propose the grant of a medal, as contemplated in our letter abovementioned, that we never considered themes of essential importance, and finding a strong feeling among the students against them, the practice of requiring them has gradually been allowed to fall into disuse. Under date the 15th June 1815, we recommended that medals should be granted to Mr. Viveash and Mr. Chamier, but this recommendation not having received the specific sanction of the right hon. the governor in council, we are not assured of his sentiments on the subject; and we embrace therefore this opportunity to request that definite instructions may be given to us, whether or not medals should be granted to the students in the college, under the terms stated in our letter above referred to.

8. Mr. Stonhouse, in Telooگوو, has not attained that very high standard of proficiency required to establish a claim to the honorary medal, and consequently to the honorary reward of 1000 pagodas; but he is an excellent Telooگوو scholar, he translates correctly papers in that language of considerable difficulty, and his exercise in Telooگوو, though not free from errors, is perfectly intelligible to a native; he has not, however, sufficiently accustomed himself to speak the language. This is his defect in Mahratta, also, in which he has otherwise made sufficient progress to be able to transact public business. But being well versed in two languages, he is quite competent to employment in the service, to which we submit that he be promoted.

9. We had very lately occasion to bring under the notice of government the great, and unprecedentedly rapid progress of Mr. Morris, in the acquirement of the Telooگوو language, and we also mention-

ed very favourably his progress in Hindoostanee; in which, as well as Persian, he was tolerably versed, previously to joining the institution. On the 26th Oct., this gentleman made good his claim to the first of the increased allowances; on the 18th Nov., he established his title to the highest college pay; and we now have to report that his progress in both the languages which he has studied (more especially in Telooگوو) has been such, as within three months and a half from the period of his entering the college, to rank him, as regards general merit, above all the students, except the four gentlemen before mentioned. In regard to rapidity of progress, Mr. Morris stands unrivalled on the records of the institution.

10. Mr. Nelson, Mr. Parry, Mr. Clulow and Mr. Ashton, in Telooگوو and Tamil, and Mr. Clerk in Telooگوو and Hindoostanee, passed very satisfactory examinations. These gentlemen are able to transact business in the two languages which they have studied, and are accordingly eligible to employment in the public service, for which we are of opinion that they are well qualified.

11. Mr. Clerk on the 27th Oct., and Mr. Clulow on the 4th ult., established their claims to the highest of the increased allowances; and we have much pleasure in stating that Mr. Nelson and Mr. Ashton are now entitled to the same reward.

12. Of Mr. McLean's attainments as a Sanscrit scholar, we are happy to report most favourably. He made good his claim to the first increase of allowance under date the 26th Aug. last, by a very rapid progress in Telooگوو, in which he continues to advance, and we are of opinion that, by his acquirements in these two languages, he is fully entitled to the allowance of 100 pagodas per men-sem.

13. Mr. Fullerton, in Telooگوو and Persian, and Mr. Hudleston, in Tamil and Telooگوو, particularly distinguished themselves. They are not yet competent to the transaction of business in both of these languages; but their progress has been such as to entitle them to our recommendation that the highest of the increased allowances be granted to them also.

14. Mr. Thompson, in Mahratta and Hindoostanee, particularly in the latter, passed a very satisfactory examination. This gentleman, on the 2d ultimo, obtained the increased salary of 75 pagodas per men-sem, and we are satisfied that illness alone has prevented his making good his claim to the highest of the increased allowances; we enclose a medical certificate stating that sickness has prevented his regular application to study.

15. Mr. Bruce and Mr. Gordon at the

last general examination, Mr. Fetherstone on the 20th Oct., and Mr. Horsley on the 5th of Aug. last, obtained the first increase of allowance, for proficiency in one language; and we are happy to have it in our power to state that they continue to prosecute their studies with success.

16. Mr. Brown, Mr. Davison, Mr. Clarke, and Mr. Graham passed such examinations in Teloofoo as evinced that each had been applying to study with assiduity and success. During the periods that they have respectively studied, their progress has been very satisfactory; and we therefore recommend that the increased allowance of pagodas 75 per menssem be granted to each of them.

17. Mr. R. Grant and Mr. Blair have acquired a fair knowledge of the rudiments of Teloofoo grammar.

18. We reported on the 16th Sept. last, that Mr. C. M. Bushby had made good his claim to the first of the increased allowances, by his progress in Tamil. But we are now reluctantly compelled to state that he has by no means shewn a proper sense of the encouragement which was afforded to him by the government granting to him that allowance; and unless he speedily redeems the time he has lost, we shall be constrained to consider the expediency of recommending in this, and in similar cases hereafter, that the encouragement afforded be withdrawn, where it does not produce the effect intended.

19. We cannot report any thing favourable of Mr. Clementson's progress in study.

20. Mr. Elliot, Mr. Hooper, and Mr. Robertson, were absent on leave from the present examination; and Mr. Willock,

we have ascertained, was unable, from severe indisposition, to attend on that occasion.

21. In regard to the knowledge which the junior civil servants possess of the code of regulations, we beg leave to report that Mr. Stonhouse, whose proficiency was noticed at the last examination, possesses an extensive acquaintance with the general provisions of the regulations. Mr. Nelson and Mr. R. Clerk have read with attention the legislative enactments of 1816. Mr. Wheatly and Mr. Munro are well acquainted with the regulations of 1802 respecting the courts of civil and criminal judicature, and the collection of the public revenue, and both gentlemen have paid attention to the regulations of 1816. Mr. P. Grant has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the principal regulations of 1802, and has taken a general view of some of the other rules and ordinances contained in the code.

22. The result of our inquiries respecting the debts of the junior civil servants shews, that of the 26 gentlemen examined, nine are entirely free from debt; five do not owe more than 300 pagodas, eight not more than 500 pagodas, and four only upwards of that sum, and that in no case whatever does the total debt amount to pagodas 1000.

We have the honour to be, &c.

College,
Dec. 20, 1818.

F. W. ELLIS,
E. C. GREENWAY,
W. OLIVER,
R. CLARKE,
J. MCKERREL,
R. ANDERSON,
A. D. CAMPBELL,
H. VIVEASH.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT BY MR. CAVIGLIA.

Emulous of Belzoni's steps, another enterprising Italian has long been encouraged to pursue the track of antiquarian research in Egypt by the same patron. Mr. Cariglia, the owner and master of a Mediterranean trader, enthusiastically fond of such pursuits, finds in Mr. Salt, a protector, a fellow labourer, and a reporter of his discoveries.

Mr. Caviglia had, in the year 1816, in company with Mr. Salt, explored the interior of the great pyramid in part, and had found that the descending passage at

the entrance of the pyramid, instead of terminating where there is an ascent to the chamber containing the sarcophagus, and to a second chamber immediately over that, continues in a straight line till it joins the bottom of what has been hitherto called the well, whence it proceeds onward to another chamber immediately under the apex of the pyramid, then supposed to be a second well.

Having on a recent visit to the same spot resumed the attempt to penetrate recesses which might still be hidden, Mr. Caviglia's first object was to examine the second supposed well, neither he nor Mr. Salt being then aware that Mr. Davison

had been at the bottom of it forty years before. With a rope round his body, his friends remaining above to secure the other end, he descended the shaft twenty-two feet in depth: from this a passage of about eight feet led to a second shaft of only five feet in depth; and four feet ten inches from this was another well somewhat tortuous, twenty-nine feet deep, where there is a grotto about fourteen feet long and five wide, and about the height of a man: here a new shaft, somewhat inclined, commences of ninety-nine feet in depth, where all further progress was prevented by dirt and rubbish. He found but little difficulty in reaching the bottom, but the heat was excessive and the air very impure. Dissatisfied with this first attempt, he afterwards hired some Arabs, and absolutely set to work to clear away the rubbish from the bottom of the well; but which he was obliged to abandon, the air being so bad that a candle would not burn in it. Disappointed in this object, he next proceeded to clear out the principal entrance of the pyramid; and now he discovered that this passage, instead of terminating where it had hitherto been supposed, continues in the same inclination downward, of the same dimensions, and having its sides worked with the same care as the entrance, though filled nearly to the top with earth and stones. At the length of 150 feet the foul air became again very troublesome: however, he persevered; and having penetrated 200 feet, he found a door-way on the right, from which having cleared the rubbish, he found himself in the bottom of the well, and there his baskets and implements which had been left on his recent attempt to clear it out. The opening of this passage to the well had the effect to produce a free circulation of air, and enabled him to pursue his researches without any further hindrance from that cause. The new passage did not terminate at the opening into the well: twenty-three feet beyond this, in the same angle of inclination, it became narrower, and then proceeded horizontally about twenty-eight feet further, where it opened into a chamber sixty-six feet long and twenty-seven broad, but of unequal height, the floor, which is cut out of the rock, having never been levelled. The half of the length from the east or entrance end is fifteen feet between floor and ceiling; in the middle it is five feet lower, presenting the appearance of the commencement of another well; and from this it rises towards the west end, where it is hardly the height of a man. No sarcophagus was found in this apartment. On its south side is a horizontal passage just wide enough for a man to creep in, which terminates abruptly at the end of

fifty-five feet. Another passage commences, with a kind of arch, at the east end of the chamber, which runs about forty feet into the solid body of the pyramid.

Mr. Caviglia afterwards explored the upper chamber, to which we have already alluded. The sides and roof are of red granite highly polished; the floor is composed of the large stones which form the roof of the sarcophagus room. No antiquities were found to reward all this labour.

In another undertaking Mr. Caviglia met with a rich harvest. He selected for a deliberate visit several of the ruined edifices and tumuli which, when viewed from the top of the great pyramid, appear in countless numbers scattered among the pyramids, extending on the left bank of the Nile north and south as far as the eye can reach. They have been mentioned by travellers, but never examined before with the attention they merit. The stone buildings to which he gained access, by freeing them from the sand and rubbish with which they were choked, and which Mr. Salt supposes to be mausoleums, are generally oblong, with their walls slightly inclined inward from the perpendicular, flat-roofed, with a parapet rounded at top and rising about a foot above the terrace. Their walls are constructed of large masses made nearly to fit with each other, though rarely rectangular. Some have door-ways ornamented above with a volute, covered with hieroglyphics; others only of square apertures, gradually narrowing inward. The doors and windows are all on the north sides, perhaps, because least exposed to the wind-carried sands from the Libyan desert. The inside of the walls of the first he examined was stuccoed and embellished with rude paintings, one of which represented the sacred boat, another a procession; and in the southern extremity were found several mouldering mummies laid one over the other in a recumbent position. Many of the bones were entire, and on one skull was part of its cloth covering inscribed with hieroglyphics. The second which he examined had no paintings, but contained several fragments of statues; two of which, composing the entire body of a walking figure, almost the size of life, with the arms hanging down and resting on the thighs. Mr. Salt thinks this was intended as a portrait, the several parts of which were marked with a strict attention to nature, and coloured after life, having glass eyes or transparent stones to improve the resemblance. A head was also discovered which Mr. Salt describes as a respectable specimen of art. Many of the fragments of granite and alabaster

sculptures give a higher idea of Egyptian art than has usually prevailed, much attention being shown to the marking of the joints and muscles. In another of these buildings was a sculptured boat of a large size with a square sail, different from any now in use on the Nile. In the first chamber were bas-reliefs of men, deer and birds, painted to resemble nature; the men engaged in different mechanical occupations. In the second apartment there were similar productions: a quarrel between some boat-men, executed with great spirit; men engaged in agricultural pursuits, ploughing, hoeing, stowing the corn in magazines, &c.; vases painted in vivid colours; musicians with a group of dancing women. Another chamber was without embellishment; a fourth had figures and hieroglyphics; and in a fifth were hieroglyphics executed on white plaster, as it would appear, by means of stamps. In all the mausoleums which were opened, fragments of mummy cloth, bitumen and human bones were found; but what is perhaps most singular of all, in one apartment or other of all of them was a deep shaft or well. One that was cleared out by Mr. Caviglia was sixty feet deep; and in a subterranean chamber a little to the south, at the bottom of the well was found, without a lid, a plain but highly-finished sarcophagus; and from this it may be inferred, that in each mausoleum such a chamber and sarcophagus may be found at the bottom of the well. Mr. Salt mentions that all the mausoleums consisted of different apartments, some more some less in number, variously disposed and similarly decorated, and that the objects in which the artists have best succeeded are animals and birds: the human figures are in general out of proportion, but the action in which they are engaged is intelligibly, and, in some instances, energetically expressed. In many of the chambers the colours retain all their original freshness. The bas-reliefs and colouring after nature, in these early efforts of art, serve to embody the forms, and to present a species of reality that mere painting can with difficulty produce.

Mr. Salt considers these edifices as anterior to the pyramids. The Quarterly Reviewer concludes, on the contrary, that they were constructed from the dilapidated casing of the pyramids, which had on them an immense number of hieroglyphics; and a fact mentioned by Mr. Salt, namely, that one of the stones bearing an inscription and figures was built into the wall in which he saw it, upside down, furnishes evidence that it had previously formed a part of some other edifice.

But the most brilliant of Mr. Caviglia's labours was that of uncovering the great

Andro-sphinx in front of the pyramid of Cephrenes. The labour was immense. It cost him three months incessant exertions with the assistance of from 60 to 100 persons every day to lay open the whole figure to its base, and expose a clear area extending 100 feet from its front; a labour in which they were greatly impeded by the fluency of the sand, which on the slightest wind or concussion was apt to run down like a cascade of water and fill up the excavation. This colossal figure is, in the mass, cut out of the rock; the paws and some projecting lines, where perhaps the rock was deficient, being composed of masonry. The face of the sphinx fronts the east.

On the stone platform in front, and centrally between the paws of the sphinx, which stretch out fifty feet in advance of the body, was found elevated a large block of granite, two feet thick, fourteen high, and seven broad. The front of it is highly embellished with sculptures in bas-relief, representing two sphinxes on pedestals and priests presenting offerings, with a well-executed hieroglyphical inscription beneath: the whole protected at top with the sacred globe, the serpent and the wings. Two other tablets of calcareous stone, similarly ornamented, were conjectured, with the former, to have constituted part of a temple, by being placed one on each side at right angles to it. One of them was in its place, the other thrown down and broken, the fragments of which are now in the British Museum. A small lion *couchant*, with its eyes directed towards the sphinx, occupied a spot in front of this edifice. Several fragments of other lions and the fore part of a sphinx were likewise found, all of which, as well as the sphinx, the tablets, walls and platform on which the little temple stood, were covered with red paint, which would seem here, as in India, to have been appropriated to sacred purposes; perhaps as being the colour of fire. A granite altar stands in front of the temple, one of the four horns being still in its place, and the effects of fire visible on the top of the altar. On the side of the paw of the great sphinx and on the digits of the paws are Greek inscriptions, as also on some small edifices in front of the sphinx, addressed to the Sphinx, to Harpocrates, Mars, Hermes; to *Claudius*, on an erasure in which can be traced a former name, that of *Nero*; to *Septimius Severus*, over an erasure of *Geta*; &c.

In consequence of Mr. Caviglia's repeated exposure to the sun during ten months which he occupied in these researches, he had an attack of ophthalmia, which compelled him at length to desist, and to return to Alexandria. By these

operations an expense was incurred of about 18,000 piastres, of which Mr. Salt contributed a share, as did also two or three other English gentleman, who liberally engaged that whatever might be discovered should be left to the disposal of Mr. Caviglia; and he on his part generously requested, "that every thing might be sent to the British Museum, as a testimony of his attachment to that country, under the protection of whose flag he had for many years navigated the ocean."

ANGLE OF INCLINATION GIVEN TO THE MAIN PASSAGE IN THE GREAT PYRAMID.

An incidental remark of Caviglia, that "one ceases to see the pole-star at the spot where the main passage ceases to continue in the same inclination, and where one begins to mount," has suggested to the Quarterly Reviewer the idea that possibly these passages were intended to answer some purpose in astronomy, whatever might be their other purposes; and we think the idea has many probabilities to support it. In the six pyramids that have been opened at Gizeh and Saccara, the entrance has been found at or near the centre, on the northern face, and the passage in all inclined downward. Greaves makes that of Cheops 26° , and Caviglia 27° , which he says is common to all the sloping passages in this pyramid. He found the same angle on opening the small pyramids to the south of that of Mycerinus, at the end of the passage of which were two chambers leading one out of the other, which were both empty. Belzoni estimates the angle of the sloping passages in the pyramid of Cephrenes at 26° . "Now," says the Reviewer, "it is quite impossible that this coincidence could have been accidental; it must have been the work of design, executed for some special purpose..... All the learning of the Egyptians was vested in their priests. Their knowledge of astronomy is not merely hypothetical..... When we find that all the learning of Thales, by which he was enabled to calculate eclipses and determine the solstitial and equinoctial points, was acquired from the Egyptians, 600 years before the Christian era; that, at a latter period, Eratosthenes, under the sanction of the Ptolemies, was enabled to measure the length of a degree of the meridian, and from it to deduce that of the circumference of the earth, to an extraordinary degree of accuracy, by the unerring principles of geometry; and that the day of the summer solstice, was then, and probably much earlier, so nicely observed by means of a well dug at Syene, from whose surface (on that day) the sun's disc was reflected entire,

we are compelled to concede to the ancient Egyptians a very high degree of astronomical knowledge." To this we may add, that there had been a period when with them *Apis* [*i. e.* Taurus] was the leader of the heavenly host, though, at the period when the Greeks first became acquainted with their astronomy, *Ammon* [The Ram] performed that office; and from this it appears they must have been acquainted with the precession of the equinoxes, and, when the vernal equinox passed into the latter sign, had then adopted the practice of counting the signs from Aries. Had more modern astronomers adopted the same procedure, the nominal commencement of this equinox would have been transferred to Pisces, when the equinox passed from the stellar Ram into that of the Fishes.

Some direct or collateral source to astronomy, the Reviewer conceives, might have been in contemplation when the main passages leading from the northern faces were constructed. They "are invariably inclined downwards, in an angle of about 27° , more or less, with the horizon, which gives a line of direction not far removed from that point in the heavens where the north pole-star now crosses the meridian below the pole. The observation of the passage of this, or some other star, across this part of the meridian, would give them an accurate measure of sidereal time; a point of the first importance in an age when no other instruments than rude solar gnomons, or something still more imperfect, were in use. Indeed, we know not of any method that could more effectually be adopted for observing the transit of a star with the naked eye, than that of watching its progress across the mouth of this long tube; and some one or more of these luminaries, when on the meridian below the pole, must have been seen in the direction of the angular adits." From Mr. Caviglia's statement it is to be inferred that he actually saw the pole-star when at the bottom of the main passage: "and if so, we have not yet got the true measure of the angle which these passages form with the horizon. This would be very desirable, as it might lead to most important results; especially if it should be found that the difference in the angles of the adits of the pyramids of Gizeh, Saccara, and Dashow corresponded with the difference of the latitudes of those places; for we might then be almost certain that they were intended to observe the passage over the meridian of some particular star, whose altitude, when below the pole, was equal to the angle of the adit. If this suggestion be well founded, it would not be difficult, by calculation, to determine which of the stars (in *Ursa Major* most probably) might be seen to

pass across the mouth of the shafts about the supposed time of building the pyramids, and thereby fix with more precision the period at which these stupendous edifices were erected." That the pyramids were intended in some way to assist astronomical purposes, has long been surmised; but the probable induction from the remarkable form to the specific object, traced in the Quarterly Review, to account for the inclination given to the principal passages, we believe is new.

NATURAL HISTORY OF JAVA AND SUMATRA.

In the Asiatic Journal, Vol. vii. p. 216, we mentioned that the celebrated physician and naturalist, Dr. Horsfield, accompanied Sir Stamford Raffles and a small domestic party in the adventurous journey to Menanggabon, one of the places in the interior of Sumatra which had been deemed inaccessible to Europeans. We have now the pleasure of announcing Dr. Horsfield's arrival from Bencoolen per the ship Lady Raffles. He is the bearer of an immense collection of Natural History, made in Java, Sumatra, and the adjacent islands, and intended for the museum of the hon. Company at the India-House.

MISCELLANIES.

Antiquities in Arabia Petræa.—Mr. Banks, who has not yet returned to this country, has made drawings of the excavations at Hadi Moosa; the walls of this palace are supposed to have formed part of the public buildings of the ancient Petra. He has also visited and made drawings of Jerrash, a city which by the ruins appears to have excelled in beauty and magnificence Palmyra and Balbec.

Natural History of the Moluccas.—Mr. H. Kuhl, a gentleman eminently qualified for the subject, is about to depart for the Moluccas, to explore the natural history of those interesting islands.

Table shewing the Mean Range of the Thermometer at Nagpore, the greatest and least Range, and extreme difference.

Year. 1814. Month.	Mean Range.	Greatest Range.	Least Range.	Extreme Difference
April.	92.99	105.	73.5	31.5
May..	98.40	109.	87.	22.
June.	90.30	105.5	81.	24.5
July..	82.53	96.5	75.	21.5
Aug...	82.67	91.5	73.	18.5
Sept...	84.34	96.	74.	22.
Oct... 83.06	92.	72.	20.	
Nov...	75.35	90.	58.	32.
Dec...	72.56	86.5	59.5	27.

Year. 1815. Month.	Mean Range.	Greatest Range.	Least Range.	Extrem Difference.
Jan...	70.99	86.5	55.	31.5
Feb...	73.88	89.5	58.	31.5
March	85.21	101.5	67.	34.5
Mean	82.69	95.791	69.416	26.375
April.	93.89	107.5	79.	28.5
May..	93.98	105.	78.5	26.5
June.	85.54	107.5	73.5	34.
July..	80.96	92.	74.	18.
Aug..	81.41	92.	73.	19.
Sept.	80.23	90.5	73.5	17.
Oct..	81.25	93.5	67.5	26.
Nov..	74.80	90.	57.5	32.5
Dec..	74.17	91.	54.5	36.5
1816.				
Jan..	70.65	86.	55.	31.
Feb..	75.42	93.	60.5	32.5
March	85.12	98.5	69.	29.5
Mean	81.45	95.541	67.958	27.583
April.	92.12	106.	74.	32.
May..	96.43	110.	77.5	32.5
June.	88.26	108.	72.5	35.5
July..	79.51	91.	73.5	17.5
Aug..	79.35	92.	74.	18.
Sept.	80.	92.	74.	18.
Oct..	80.37	91.	66.	25.
Nov..	75.97	86.5	62.	24.5
Dec..	71.23	85.	58.	27.
1817.				
Jan..	72.43	87.	59.5	27.5
Feb..	75.31	93.	59.	34.
March	82.44	101.	66.	35.
Mean	81.12	95.208	68.	27.208
<i>Mean.</i>				
1814-5	82.69	95.791	69.416	26.375
1815-6	81.45	95.541	67.958	27.583
1816-7	81.12	95.208	68.	27.208

Mean of 3 years.
81.753 95.513 68.458 27.055

Nagpore, in north latitude $21^{\circ} 8' 30''$, east longitude $79^{\circ} 11' 25''$, is distant from the sea in a direct line 311 geographical miles. The thermometer with which these observations were made was suspended in an open verandah facing the west, and exposed to the wind, but shaded from the sun.

The mean range 81.753 is deduced from 3804 observations taken between daybreak and sunrise, 8 A. M. 3 P. M. and sunset. Sometimes the height of the mercury was noted a little sooner or later than the times just specified.

WM. LLOYD.

Nagpore, Dec. 13, 1818.

The Comet.—The attention of the scientific world is unexpectedly called to the observance of one of those phenomena in the heavens respecting which astronomers have so much to learn. A comet visiting man at periods too distant to be recognised, and differing from all the celestial bodies with whose appearance we are familiar, strikes as an American aloe in bloom, surrounded by common plants. We do not know whether any astronomer in Europe can establish a claim to the distinction of having predicted the appearance of the comet now visible, although a letter from France, on verbal authority, gives the credit of having done so to M. Plazzi of Naples. The observations in this country, as well as those of France, do not seem to have perceived it till it burst upon the vulgar and attracted the gaze of the naked eye. In London and the vicinity, Gosport and the south of England, it was first seen on the night of Saturday the 3d of July. At Edinburgh, Leeds, and York, it was observed two days earlier. In a letter from Paris, the writer acknowledges that he saw it himself for the first time on the 3d, but had been told it appeared a little sooner. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* of July 5 states, that M. Slack of Augsburg had discovered it on the 24th of June, but it had been concealed by the cloudy weather during the interval from that night to the 3d of July.

This comet is nearly in our zenith about noon-day, and consequently obscured by the solar rays. When the evening twilight is withdrawn, and the absence of clouds and haze renders it visible to the naked eye, its apparent position is almost due north, and from fifteen, ten, eight, down to three degrees above the horizon. Its nucleus is well defined of a bright white light; the tail, according to the state of the atmosphere, is sometimes considerably extended and sometimes evanescent. On the same evening, both the nucleus and the tail have been described by some observers to flash with unequal brilliancy, at one moment pale and faint and the next emitting vivid coruscations. Others have supposed the tail to diverge into two branches of light.

The following are scientific notices of it.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—The comet passed the meridian below the pole, on Saturday, July 3, about midnight, when its place was determined as follows:

Apparent right ascension, 6h. 51m. 36s.
North polar distance, corrected for refraction 46deg. 18m. 47s.
Mean time of observation, 12h. 6m. 56s.

Observations on the Comet, July 18.
Mean time . . . 11 h. 34 min. 33. 7 sec.
A. R. 7 h. 42 min. 10. 5 sec.
North declension 51 deg. 49 min. 26 sec.

Longitude. . 3 S. 17 deg. 54 min. 41 sec.
Lat. N. 29 deg. 56 min. 10 sec.

From the former observations, the elements of the orbit of the comet have been computed by Mr. Chas. Rumker, and are as follow:

Time of the passage through the perihelion, June 28, 3,658.

Longitude of the perihelion . 9 S. 6 deg. 42. min 36 sec.

Longitude of the node . 9 S. 3 deg. 49 min. 24 sec.

Inclination of the orbit . 80 deg. 15 min. 43 sec.

Perihelion distance 0,3582 deg., the distance of the earth from the sun being unity.

Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, July 4.—First observed the comet last night a few minutes before eleven o'clock, and judge that it came to the meridian about 12. Its elevation above the horizon appeared about 10 deg.; and the sun being at the time nearly 15 deg. below, its distance from the sun cannot much exceed 25 deg. The night was remarkably light, and the moon uncovered by clouds, circumstances unfavourable to the brilliancy of its appearance; I should judge that, under favourable circumstances, its splendour would be equal to that of any comet upon record; the head, viewed with Capella (to the east of it) in brilliancy. The length of the tail extended about 15 deg.; and unlike the comet of 1811, it appeared to proceed immediately from the nucleus. I viewed it for some time through an excellent small reflector, by Watson, and observed that the nucleus was much denser than that of the former comet, and that there was no separation between it and the coma, but that the body became gradually rarer, and in the upper part expanded into the tail: which appearance may arise from a very dense atmosphere surrounding the nucleus, and reaching to the rarer fluid forming the tail, if there be any distinction between the two fluids, as appears to have been the case with the comet of 1811. I may observe, that in this, as in all other comets, the appearance to the naked eye is much more striking and brilliant than through a telescope.—S. H. CHRISTIE.

Observations by Dr. Burney, of Gosport.—In the evening of the 3d of July 1819, from a quarter past nine till a quarter past twelve, we were gratified with the sight of a comet, with a lucid train projecting nearly in a perpendicular direction. At half past ten, it was in the N. by W. point, within 10 deg. of the horizon, immediately in the breast of the lynx, and by the sextant 19½ deg. distant from Capella. At 10 h. 40 min. it was 44 deg. from Polaris, and at half-past eleven about 40 deg. from Dubhe, in the back of Ursa Major, when it was due

north, and had a slow motion downwards of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ deg. per hour. Viewed through a good achromatic telescope, its body appeared more confused, or had a greater nebulosity, than when seen with the naked eye, perhaps from thick dewy haze then descending. Though the brilliancy of moonlight was not favourable to observations, yet the nucleus of the comet appeared of a plate white light, and sometimes brighter than at others, as was also the tail, which expanded upwards at intervals from 6 deg. to 10 deg. in length by the sextant. From its position and motion it would appear that it had passed through the head of the lynx, between Auriga and Ursa Major, and now advancing towards the head of the Gemini. The train had a little inclination westward, and appeared about 3 deg. in width at its greatest extremity. Its apparent magnitude is nearly similar to the comet that appeared here at the beginning of September 1811, but the train is much longer and wider.

On Monday night (July 12,) its nucleus appeared much larger and more globular than on any former evening; and by the help of a four and a half feet achromatic telescope, a star of the sixth magnitude was seen through its tail, which is now diminished considerably in length and splendour.

Edinburgh, July 3.—A very large and beautiful comet, not much inferior in magnitude and brilliancy to the celebrated comet of 1811, was seen here on Thursday evening, 1st curt., between eleven and twelve o'clock. It appeared in the northern part of the heavens, with its tail directed to the zenith, and having altitude of about 10 deg. It came to the meridian a little after twelve o'clock, and being within the circle of perpetual apparition it never sets. Its nucleus is very brilliant, and has about three-fourths the diameter of Jupiter. The whole breadth of the coma, or head of the comet, is about thrice the diameter of the nucleus. Its tail was seen to extend for several degrees, but from the comet's being within about 22 deg. of the sun, neither the form of the coma nor the length of the tail could be distinctly seen.

Paris, July 5.—The comet which has made its appearance in the north is remarkable for its splendour: it is now in the constellation Lynx. Its nucleus is very small, but very brilliant; and when observed through a good glass, presents a form much better terminated than those hitherto seen. It is ascertained that it differs from the comet recently discovered by M. Pons, at Marseilles, and announced in some journals. The latter is much less splendid, and is now rendered totally invisible by the light of the moon; it is,

moreover, situated in another part of the heavens, towards the constellation Lion. —*Journal des Débats.*

College of Fort William.—Works published under its auspices.

When we inserted the report of the public disquisitions of the College of Fort William, dated 15th August, 1818, want of room obliged us to omit the following list of new books, which had been published since the last annual examination.

1. An Elementary Analysis of the Laws and Regulations, enacted by the Governor General in Council at Fort William in Bengal, for the Civil Government of the British Territories under that Presidency, Vol. III., by John Herbert Harrington, President of the Council of the College of Fort William, and late Professor under that institution of the Laws and Regulations.

2. The History of Timour, in the original Arabic, written by Abmud Bin Moohumud of Damascus in Syria, generally known by the name of Ibno Arab Shah. Collated with four manuscript copies of the work, and corrected for the Press, by Shykh Ahmud-oobno Moohumud il Ansareyoel Yumenee Yuosh Shirwanee, a native of Arabia, now employed in the Arabic Department of the College of Fort William, Calcutta; Printed at the Press of the Editor, 1818.—“The present edition was undertaken at the recommendation of Dr. Lumsden, the Persian and Arabic Professor, who found the errors in the editions of Golius and Manger so very numerous and perplexing, that it was only by means of conjectural emendations in every page that he was able to peruse the work. These errors will be found corrected in the present edition, which has been carefully collated with four valuable manuscripts, and the Editor, anxious to render the work extensively useful as possible, has inserted the vowel points throughout.”—*Extract from the Preface by Captain Lockett.*

3. Hatimta, ee, a Romance in the Persian language; revised and corrected under the superintendence of James Atkinson, Esq., and published, with the approbation of the College Council, for the use of the junior Students in the College of Fort William, Calcutta, 1818.—“The illustrious personage, whose marvellous adventures are recorded in the following Romance, was equally celebrated amongst mankind for his wisdom, his valour, and his liberality. The surname of Ta, ee which he bore, was common to his tribe. He flourished before the birth of Moohumud, and his sepulchre may still be seen at a little village, called Aovardh, in Arabia. The examples of the liberality of Hatim are almost universally known. The most famous of them is that which

relates to an Ambassador of the Greek Emperor, who was sent express to demand, on the part of his master, the most valuable horse in the possession of Hatim. The noble-minded Arab, before he was acquainted with the object of the mission, and owing to the hardship of the times, having nothing in his house which might enable him to give a suitable entertainment to his guest, ordered his finest horse to be killed for that purpose! This circumstance is recorded by D'Herbelot as an example of the highest generosity. The wonderful feats described in the present volume are intended to illustrate the same disposition. In selecting these wild and fabulous tales for publication, the object was to supply the junior students in the College of Fort William, with a Class Book at once easy, correct, and amusing. The work has no pretensions to elegance of style; it is, however, highly popular amongst the natives, and it appears to be well calculated for the purpose of familiarizing the beginner with the idiom and structure of the Persian language, and preparing him for the study of more difficult compositions."—*Preface*.

4. The *Kuzeedu* of Ibro Zohyr, in the original Arabic, with a commentary by Shiykh Ahmed, the learned Editor of the *Kamoos*, Timour, and other works. This poem is one of the most celebrated in the Arabic language, and indispensibly requires to be accompanied by a commentary, without which it cannot be read by a foreigner, and scarcely perhaps by very many of the Arabs.

5. The *Annals* of the College of Fort William, containing the following heads.—1st. The Marquis of Wellesley's Minute in Council, establishing the College.—2. Report of a Committee, (consisting of Messrs. Barrow, Harrington, Kirkpatrick, Edmonstone, and Blaquiere) appointed in July 1800, to ascertain the progress made in the Hindoostanee and Persian languages, by the junior civil servants, who were directed in February 1799, to attend Mr. Gilchrist for instruction in those languages.—3. An account of all the Public Deputations that have been held from the commencement of the institution to the present time, together with the Discourses of the Visitors delivered each year.—4th. The Statutes of the College now in force.—5th. A general list of all works patronized or encouraged by the College, or alluded to in the speeches of the Visitors, classed and arranged under their respective languages, intended to shew at once what has been accomplished under the auspices of the institution.—6th. A list of the names and designations of the present College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Examiners, with a list of the officers and examiners who have at any time been employed since the

first institution of the College—7th. An alphabetical list of the Students, Civil and Military, shewing the date of their admission, the period of leaving College, the rank held by them in the scale of general proficiency of their year, and lastly in what page or pages of the book their names are mentioned.—By Thomas Roebuck, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry, Examiner in the College of Fort William, and late Assistant Secretary to the Council of the College of Fort William.

6th. *Boorhani Quatlu*, a Dictionary of the Persian Language, explained in Persian; alphabetically arranged according to the system of European Lexicons; comprising the whole of the Words, Phrases, and Metaphors, in the *Furhungi Juhangeeree*, the *Mujmuool Fooros* of Soorooree, the *Soorma, e Sooluemanee*, and the *Sahali ool Udwiya*, together with many Words and Terms from the *Pukhazee*, *Durce*, *Zhund o Pazhund*, *Greek*, *Syriac*, *Arabic*, *Turkish*, and other Languages, with a short Grammar prefixed, by Moolhummud Hoosuen Ibni Khuluf Oot Tubraezee, poetically styled *Boorhan*: To which is added, an Appendix; consisting of the *Moolhuqat* of the *Boorhani Qaita*; the *Khatimu* or Appendix to the *Furhungi Juhangeeree*, together with a collection of Words, Phrases, Metaphors, and Proper Names, extracted from the *Buhari Ujum*, and various other authorities. The whole arranged, collated with 13 Copies of the Work, carefully corrected, revised, and the Text occasionally illustrated with Persian Notes. By Thomas Roebuck, Captain in the Madras Native Infantry; Examiner in the *Brui Bhasha*, Persian and Arabic Languages; Acting Assistant Hindoostanee Professor in the College of Fort William, and Member of the Asiatic Society. With the assistance of ten learned Natives.

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An Alphabetical Dictionary, Sanscrit and English, translated and enlarged from a modern compilation, by *Raghumani Vidya Bhūshana*, by H. H. Wilson, Esq., printing at the College of Fort William.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA wants repose, which we trust the political arrangements about to be completed, will secure. Two of our correspondents have favoured us with some original sketches, presenting general views of the state of affairs, which will be found under the head "*Political unofficial*." From a Madras paper we have extracted some brief details relating to the renewal of operations against Appa Sahib. The late press of news relating to occurrences in which the Company's government was immediately engaged, British leaders employed, and national interests comprehended, had compelled us to postpone, month after month, various unofficial accounts from other parts of continental Asia; an arrear which in the present number we begin to clear off, with the advantage of knowing what portions of the first intelligence subsequent advices have corroborated.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Unofficial.

Original Correspondence.

Extracts of Letters from the interior of Bengal, dated in October 1818.— "The Pindaries have, as it were, melted away, and are no longer heard of. A small colony of them has been planted in Goruckpoor (in the Bengal Provinces), and another on a larger scale in the territory of the Nawaub of Bhopal. These are the only visible remains of them. I have had an opportunity lately of seeing

the latter establishment, under the superintendence of Major Henley of the Bengal army; and very gratifying it is to see these "*Reformed Pindarees*," as they are justly termed, industriously and cheerfully fertilizing those lands which they so lately devastated. Bhopal is a small Patan state on the north of the Nerbudda, and was at its last gasp under the combined oppressions of the Mahrattas and Pindarees. The Nawaub had shown friendly dispositions to our cause, and has been rewarded by an extension of territory, and the means of raising himself and his state into power and affluence. Nearly thirty large villages of "*Reformed Pindarees*" have, through the pecuniary aid and protection of our government, been constructed and peopled by these raw, quiet, and inoffensive people in the wastes of Bhopal. This is one among the many happy changes that have recently taken place so extensively throughout India. Nothing is now left for us but good offices; restoring population and happiness to some of the finest tracts in India; substituting peace, comfort, and abundance, for anarchy, rapine, and starvation. Meer Khan, stripped of all his power, is surly and restless; but as he is near seventy years old, it is not likely that he will be able to effect any disturbance. Some scattered patches of territory are left him in different parts of the country, amounting in all to about ten lacs of revenue—(£100,000.)

"Sindia has fallen into entire dependence on us. He still resides at Gwalior. The present head of the Holkar state is only thirteen years of age. Considering that this was the only state that met us fairly in the field during our late contest, one

is almost sorry that it should have been so much stripped of power and dignity. Taung Holkar is to reside at Indore, the capital of his family. Between this place and Ougein, the proper capital of Sindia, we have, at Mow, a permanent cantonment of 4000 men, and another force is placed at Neematok towards Oodepoor, connecting our large cantonment at Ajmeer with Guzerat and Indore; there will also be for a time intermediate posts. Sir John Malcolm commands the force at Mow; and as agent to the governor gen., has a general controul over Holkar's government, and the petty independent states of Western Malwa. The Rajput states have been entirely separated from Mahratta interference, and are placed under Gen. Sir David Ochterlony as resident, and commanding in Rajputana. Ajmeer and a considerable tract adjacent has been received by us from Scindia in lieu of a portion of the Peishwa's territories in Malwa. A great reform has taken place among the Rajput states, the Thakurs, or chiefs, having relinquished, though doubtless with much reluctance, to the several Rajahs, all the territories that they have acquired or usurped from them, for perhaps half a century. In Oodepoor and Jagpoor this has been carried into effect, and in Joudpoor it is commencing; a strong and ungracious measure, but necessary for enabling the legitimate governments to uphold their authority. Mr. Elphinstone is sole commissioner in the dominions of the late Peishwa, with a deputy, Capt. Briggs of the Madras establishment, in that portion of them situated in Kandeish. He has charge also of the cessions from Holkar in that district. Mr. Jenkins is regent* of the reserved territories of the Berar Rajah; the whole civil and military administration of which is in his hands. The cessions by the Berar Rajah are very extensive, and the most fertile and valuable parts of his late possessions. One portion of them stretches along the Nerbudda from Kandish to Boglekund; civil commissioners are appointed for those, which are termed acquired territories on the Nerbudda. Col. Grant, Madras establishment, is political agent with Young Saviji, the Sahu Rajah, at Sattarah; who has been allotted a handsome portion of the territories of the late Peishwa, and of his own ancestors. The economical system is rapidly gaining ground in India. Fortunes cannot now, as formerly, be made in few years. Men are convinced of the necessity of economy, and see that unless favourable changes occur, a competency cannot be realized under a servitude of 30 years. The thrifty system commenced among the ju-

niors and is spreading upwards. In this respect the juniors are most obliged to the Hereford men who set the example: it is rare to find Hereford men in debt, the bane of many of our cotemporaries. The men I speak of generally marry early in life, and commence a system of rigid and certainly rational economy. We old hands, as I have said, seem disposed to follow the example. I went a few weeks back to visit our old friend—, in the vicinity of Goruckpoor; and although I dined with most of the society thereabouts from the judge to the indigo planter, I scarcely saw a bottle of claret. No tiffins, a regular dinner at four; tea, and at the whist table, a glass of brandy and water is found to suffice. In reward of all these glorious achievements, many of us will be disappointed if we have not a ducal government. While at Goruckpoor I saw the famous Mahratta marauder Kurreen Khan and another Bux. They are to have jaghires given them in neighbourhood of about 12,000 and 4,000 rupees a year. The latter is a shabby looking fellow, and the other not better looking, indeed, more like salchees|| than partizan chiefs.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Asiatic Journal, dated Camp near Indore; 1st Feb. 1819.—For some time the whole of India has been in profound peace, with the exception of the district where Appa Sahib has taken refuge, and of several spots of territory on distant points, where British detachments have been employed to reduce, not the native princes in chief, but Sirdars holding forts against the orders of their principals, roving insurgents, and predatory bauds. Thus, Brig. Arnold had to settle the Puthabad district; the Bhattees have given in every where.

The force at Nagpoor was employed nearly all the last rains, against the Naghur Rajah and his hill friends, and all the Arabs that he was able to collect. It is expected, that if Appa Sahib not come into Sir John Malcolm, he will be hunted out of his hiding places, before the ensuing hot winds.

The whole of the Bengal Nagpoor force has been relieved. Col. Adams still retains the command in that quarter, and Major Agnau, late acting resident with Holkar, assisting the native troops furnished by Nagpoor.

Sir John Malcolm has been fully employed in settling the country to the west-

* Of the civil service; this gentleman is speaking of that service chiefly.—Ed.

† An eastern term for lunch.

‡ Advertising to a preceding account of military successes, that not being new to our readers, we omit.—Ed.

§ Linkbeare's.

* We are not certain if this word be regent or agent, or some other.—Ed.

ward of India, and all the small independent Rajahships of Rutlam, Dhurgapoor, Bhanswarrah, Purtaubghur, Dhu, &c. The Arabs, who had been a pestilence to the Rajahs of Dhurgapoor and Purtaubghur, have paid up their arrears early in January; but having some disinclination to fulfil the terms, the 1st N.I., under Maj. Patten, C.B., with the 1st local cavalry, Capt. Caulfield, were pushed on to Dhurgapoor, and the 1st brigade 1st regiment of N.I., under Major Bellingham, was marched from the advanced corps, (Col. Ludlow, C.H.) to Purtaubghur, and ultimately to Bhandurarah; when on the 9th instant, the Arabs took themselves off from their homes: a good riddance. Thus has Sir John Malcolm, without a shot being fired, cleared the country of a desperate set of vagabonds, whom their neighbours feared as locusts. Bhanswarrah was a place of great consequence formerly; there are the remains of a flourishing place. The environs are covered with Mussulman tombs, chiefly, I imagine, of Arabs. Sir John Malcolm will, probably, hereafter give an account of these hitherto little known districts. From Britam to Bhanswarrah is nearly all jungle, and inhabited by a poor set of wretches, called Bheets; and from Mannoarah to Purtaubghur it is a complete jungle, and the Bhuli very troublesome; marking several of our people with arrows. They killed a Sepoy of Maj. Patten's battalion, in marching through, and wounded two of the forge-men of Maj. Bellingham's bat.; but Sir John Malcolm, no doubt, will make arrangements for bringing these poor wretches to a better way of life, and bring security to the road, which is a well beaten track from Sugrat. There is a trade carried on from that place; of the returns to Guzrat, the chief is a dye called *Aur*, for dying the *Kurwa*, a common cotton cloth of India.

The force under Brig-gen. Watson remains detached from the head quarters, Agor, in small parties, for the settlement of the Sangur district. Gurrakatah, a strong fort, fell early in the cold weather to Brig-gen. Watson (*Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii, p. 661), and Bhandghue was to follow.

The rains of 1818 have been unusually unhealthy, but particularly to the Sangur, Nagpore, and advanced corps forces, and the deaths in the provinces have exceeded the ordinary proportion. It is supposed, Sir John Malcolm will in a month or two proceed to Calcutta, taking the route of Agra and Dehli. It is said, he means going hence; wherever he goes, he will carry with him the good wishes of every description of European and Native. No man in India stands so high with the latter. It is understood, that Scindiah has ordered all his people to pay strict

attention to the orders of Sir John; and that prince has even gone so far as to request his interposition, to settle his (Scindiah's) country, a mark of confidence in the integrity and ability of Sir John, of which I do not recollect an example on record.

Maj.gen. Darkin is gone on leave to the Cape. Major.gen. Ashe is appointed to the staff and to Mezrut. Brig. Arnold in the room of Ashe, to Barreilly.

The Cuttrack empire has ended, but with great loss, from the insalubrity of the climate, both to the Europeans and natives in the service. The 18th N.I. has suffered so much, that that corps is to be reinforced from the service, which has been long wanting. There is an order for three regiments, which it is impossible to do without, as the extent of territory to take care of is now immense. You have only to look on the map to see where the Bengal troops are; across the Myhil river, which empties itself into the Gulph of Cambay.

Col. Ludlow's force is to be stationed at Nezmutch, in advance of the force, previously called the reserve infantry, now the Rajpootana force, whose head quarters is near Ajmeer. The Bombay and Madras establishments at present furnish Holkar's subsidiary. Mr. Wellesly is resident at Holkar's court; Capt. M'Donald, of the 7th N.I., is political agent at Dhurgeepoor; Capt. Henley (Bengal army) is political agent at Bopaul; Col. Knox, 2d cavalry, commands the Rajpootana force; Sir David Ochterlony has been nominated to the Dehli Academy, and the command of the 3d division field army; Mr. Metcalfe is called to court to be secretary in the secret and political departments.

From a London Print.

Extract of a letter dated Calcutta, Dec. 28.—The revenue from the ceded and conquered territories is getting in well. The commissariat expenses of the late war are comparatively nothing. On this point the personal experience and knowledge of the Governor-gen. has done wonders. His arrangements have produced an economy truly surprising. For the whole Bengal force employed, the commissariat has only cost twenty-five lacs of rupees. The army of the Dekkan about as much. Both together fifty lacs, a sum which, in former times, the grain-contractors alone would have shared as profit on their contracts. It is a remarkable fact, that all these expenses have fallen far short of the estimates made beforehand by the accountant-gen.

Extract of a letter from a Field-officer in India, dated 22d Jan. 1819.

We cannot avail ourselves of the polit-

cal and military information mingled in the letter, without interposing a few comments, when the field-officer leaves his professional ground to repeat the dangerous suggestions of speculative writers, and the bolder talk of random politicians; or even incautiously to adopt the deliberate snares of unprincipled men, alienated from British interests by abscribing selfishness, and looking to pick up floating spoil in the wreck of commerce.

"The Marquis of Hastings has, as you have read, greatly extended our dominions. He has done so nominally; in reality he has only substituted a good for a vicious government. Do you ask me what benefit has resulted from Lord Hastings' government? My answer is, that he has done no wrong, and that he has done much good. He has increased the security of our empire by crushing its enemies, and by generally improving the system of government, especially over the conquered countries;—[*This may pass nem. con.; or at least, speaking for ourselves, we neither offer any exception, nor entertain any.*] He has taken off the censorship of the press, and has unlocked the public mind;—[*A dispassionate calculation of the consequences is a desideratum which we shall not attempt to supply by a hasty remark.*] He has checked the slave trade in Nepaul, formerly the great mart for this inhuman traffic; he has established seminaries for education, and public hospitals; and he has treated the princes in alliance with us with complaisance and justice. He has, besides, improved the condition of our military establishment. The staff department has been re-organized. Interpreters have been added to the native corps, and the proceedings of courts-martial have been strictly scrutinized and publicly commented on.—[*Very good.*] The trade here has wonderfully increased since the monopoly system has been broken in upon.—[*Posterity will have neither to bless nor curse his lordship for this change, however the weak power of Britain may be ultimately affected by letting it take its blind course.*] There has been, in fact, an over-trading; but this will give people a taste for our manufactures, and eventually increase the trade.—[*The positions of political economy nothing can touch or overturn; as they were assumed prior to experience so they cannot be shaken by adverse consequences. The longer the blood stagnates, the more is the heart refreshed after the fatigues of constant motion. The theory that is independent of practice is invincible.*] The security with which merchandise may traverse the country is another circumstance highly advantageous to the

interests of commerce. Still, there exist the most dreadful drawbacks on it. The principal of these are the remains of the monopoly; the great difficulty of driving an inland commerce, owing to the high duties, and the restrictions put on people going up the country, or holding intercourse with the natives, and pursuing their own interests in their own way;—[*Yes, their own interests in their own way; not the national interest in a national way.*]—Finally, the heavy pressure of taxation, which checks the accumulation of capital, and the improvement of agriculture and commerce. If ever sound government shall be established in India, the wealth of the country will be quite incalculable. At present vast tracts of it are wholly uncultivated, and those that are under culture receive none of the benefits of scientific husbandry [*of sowing grass seeds in order to plough them up, and the artificial system of culture, which with the cost of a perpetual circle of experiments with new implements, cannot maintain itself, without a tax on the labouring, manufacturing, and commercial classes in the shape of a corn-bill; a tax paid, not to the state, but to private individuals, whose debilities and burdens, landholders and farmers, the effects of such a forced aid increases.* We read

"A time there was, ere England's woes began,
When every rood of ground maintained its man."

The time lamented as past, by Goldsmith, in his Deserted Village, is but the dream of the poet. Old England never saw it, never saw the time when acre might be substituted for rood; but in Bengal every acre supports its man, though the rude cultivator has to learn the benefits of scientific husbandry.] The manufacturing interests have been equally neglected. A proof of it is, that cotton is sent home, worked up, and then brought back to India, where, under all the drawbacks upon trade, it even stood the competition of the market. A disagreeable circumstance has lately taken place in the 7th native cavalry. On the regiment being ordered to advance, they began to murmur. They complained that they had been 11 years in the field; that during this period they had never seen their families; that none of their household ceremonies had or could take place; that now that their families had quitted their houses, and when they were about to join them, they were deprived of the hope of seeing them; that during their service two-thirds of them had perished by sickness or the sword, and the remainder were ready to sacrifice their lives nobly, but that they could not longer suffer a lingering existence. Gen. Doveton persuaded them to remain faithful to their standards, and promised to represent their grievances to

the favourable consideration of government. He then seized the leaders: all were acquitted but one.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Private and demi-Official, published in India.

APPA-SAHIB.

The campaign against the ex-Rajah, Appah Sahib, has been again commenced by Major Duncan, who has surprised a considerable body of Goonds and Arabs, and dispersed them with great loss. The resources of the ex-Rajah are now greatly diminished both in men and money. The best information leaves him with not more than a few hundred rabble.—(*Madras Courier*, Feb. 23.)

Extract of a Letter from Col. Adams's Camp, Bhubye, 13th Jan. 1819.

Major Duncan, who was detached at two o'clock this morning with the right of his battalion, has just returned, completely successful in having surprised a body of Goonds and Pindaries that had some time infested and laid waste several villages in the valley, killed a number of them, and taken a large quantity of matchlocks, spears, tattoos, &c. &c. Many articles belonging to our sepoy, that had been recently plundered by those depredators, have been recovered."

MALWA.

The following describes the affair in which Lieut. Stamper, adj. 2d bat. 7th, was wounded. (See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii, p. 78.)

Camp Lahore, Dec. 15.—We marched from Ahmedabad about nine in the evening of the 9th, and reached this place (about 20 miles) early next morning. We immediately attacked. The coolies were in some measure surprised, and lost, according to the accounts of some, 200 in killed, wounded and missing. Our loss was, 1 trooper, 3 horses, killed; 1 officer, 1 trooper, wounded; 1 horse, missing. It is only a common village, but it has very deep ravines in the rear and left faces, by which the greater part of the rogues escaped. The circumjacent villages are said to be preparing to resist; the fellows have however received a lesson they will not easily forget, and whether we shall march or not is as yet uncertain. They have long been the dread of all the country, and levied black mail in all directions. Our force is 2 six-pounders under Lieut. Forster, a squadron of the 2d cav., under Major Turner, about 500 of 2d 7th under Capt. Buford, and 250 of the 2d 8th under Lieut.col. Edwards; the whole under the command of the hon.

Lieut.col. Lincoln Stanhope."—(*Bombay Courier*, Dec. 26.)

MALWAN DISTRICT.

A few of our readers in England may not deem it impertinent to mark the distinction between the Subah of Malwa and the Malwan district; the latter lies on the west coast of the peninsula, for the most part between the Concan and Canara, but may have some dependent places in each, so that it cannot be easily defined by lines on the map.

We learn by accounts received last night from Malwan, that the fort of Newtee, after being completely invested by the force under Major-gen. Sir W. G. Keir, surrendered on the 4th inst., on condition of the garrison, consisting of 300 men, being allowed to march out with their arms. The ordnance and stores had been again embarked for the investment of Raree.—(*Bombay Gaz.* Dec. 23.)

We shall limit our extracts from the authority below to one short article, which wears internal marks of probability, and wait patiently for the details.

The fort of Raree has capitulated.—(*A. New York Paper*, dated June 25, citing the *Bombay Courier* of 27th Feb.)

CALCUTTA.

POLITICAL RELATIONS.

January 30, 1819.—Maj. gen. Sir Dar. Ochterlouy, bart. G.C.B., to be resident at Delhi.

Mr. Mordaunt Ricketts to be agent of the gov. gen. at Moorshedabad.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 1.—Mr. S. Salter to be collector of Purneah.

Mr. Archibald Campbell, do. of Banda.

Mr. E. R. Barnwell, do. of Midnapore.

Mr. Thomas Brown, do. of government customs at Bareilly.

Mr. D. Scott, jun. to be collector of Mymensing.

29th.—In consequence of the departure of the hon. C. M. Ricketts, who has embarked for Europe on board H. C. ship Astell, the hon. John Adam, Esq. has taken his seat as a member of supreme council, in conformity with the orders of the hon. the court of directors.

General Department.—W. B. Bayley, Esq. to be chief sec. to the government.

C. T. Metcalf, Esq. to be sec. to the government in the secret and political department. Also to be private sec. to the most noble the governor general.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Addresses to Mr. Bird.—Dec. 14.—The British residents of the city and province of

Dacca have offered to Mr. Bird, the sen-
judge of the provincial court of that division,
a most honourable testimonial of the sense
which they entertain of his public and
private virtues. Mr. Bird is now the fa-
ther of the Bengal civil service, of which
he has been an ornament more than fifty-
two years. On his quitting Dacca for
Calcutta, to return to his native country,
the banks of the river were crowded by
persons of every class, anxious to mani-
fest their last tribute of respect to this
excellent magistrate, who for twenty-four
years had administered to them the best
boon that Britain can bestow on her sub-
jects, impartial justice. Two addresses
had been presented to Mr. Bird on his
approaching departure; one from the
British residents, and one from the native
inhabitants of the division; expressing
sentiments of attachment, veneration,
and regret, and breathing wishes of health
and happiness.

Masqued Ball to Mrs. Buller.—Jan. 16,
a farewell party to Mrs. Buller, on her
approaching departure from Calcutta, was
given at the assembly-rooms in Tank-
square. An elegant gothic staircase pre-
pared the company, on their entrance,
for a perfect transmutation of their
wonted scene of gaiety; and the ma-
nagers, Messrs. Trower and Compton,
habited as chamberlains, and Messrs.
Mac Whirter, Mac Gregor, Robert Sau-
nders, Nathaniel Alexander, and William
Princep, in the tasty dresses of the knights
templar of old, received 600 guests.—
Many wearers of fancy dresses appeared
without masques, on which principle a
species of entertainment might be alto-
gether conducted, to which the objections
founded on the latent dangers of a mas-
querade would not apply. Among the
parties whose disguise to support a poet-
ical picture of character affected no con-
cealment of the person, Mrs. Buller ap-
peared at the head of a groupe as Titania,
and her attendant elves Pease-blossom,
Mustard-seed, Cobweb Moth, and Robin
Goodfellow, with Oberon and Puck, in
dresses particularly splendid and appro-
priate. During the interval which divided
the hours devoted to the varied forms of
the cheerful dance, an accident, that
seemed to threaten unpleasant conse-
quences disturbed the harmony of the
supper table; for Titania's bower, by
some accident, or, as some supposed, by
the intervention of that wicked spirit
Puck, caught fire. The exertions of one
or two gentlemen, who jumped into the
music gallery, and pulled down the light
and combustible work above it, soon
extinguished the flames, though the floor
bore sad marks of devastation and ruin.
One or two gentlemen were a little burnt,
but no serious accident occurred.

Romantic Vice.—The facts in the fol-
lowing statement are plain, though the
allusion to the parties is mysterious.

Some months ago a young lady, un-
married, the daughter of a gentleman in
a respectable situation of life, and be-
longing to one of the learned professions
at this settlement, suddenly disappeared.
On the evening of the day on which this
took place, the young lady left several
letters, addressed to her mother and sis-
ter, informing them that she had been
long unhappy in her mind, and had at
length come to the resolution of putting
a period to her existence, and would have
carried this resolution into effect before
these letters could be perused. Imme-
diately on the absence of the young lady
being made known, a diligent search was
made for her, by her parents; and, under
the persuasion that she had drowned her-
self, the river was carefully dragged
many places, but no vestige of the
could be discovered. Soon after, the
family of the young lady went into mourning,
on account of her supposed
believed death. A young gentleman, of a
legal profession, had been in the habit
frequently visiting at the house of
young lady's father, and between him
her a great degree of familiarity and in-
timacy had been long observed. On re-
ceiving intelligence of the disappearance
of the lady, this gentleman affected an
uncommon degree of grief, and was par-
ticularly active in searching for the sup-
posed dead body. At the time, when the
story of the young lady's disappearance
was first told, many people were incre-
dulous as to its truth; and, notwith-
standing the circumstance of the parents
and friends appearing in public in mourn-
ing, still doubted the alleged fact. Sus-
picion, so far from being allayed, became
still stronger, that the lady was alive,
and living with the legal gentleman, who
had displayed, and who continued still to
affect, so deep a sorrow at her supposed
fate; and, at length, a discovery was
made that she was actually alive, sup-
ported and visited by this gentleman who
had himself a wife living in Calcutta. On
this discovery being made, the father of
the lady removed her to his own house,
and took steps for prosecuting her seducer.
He, however, escaped the penalties of the
law, by leaving the country.

We learn, from an angry correspon-
dence which has passed between the
editor of the *Calcutta Journal* and the
author of a letter with the signature of
An Englishman, first published as a se-
parate pamphlet, and then in the *Asiatic
Mirror*, that the seducer, under the
above circumstances of aggravated delin-
quency, stands in the relation of son-in-

law to the first legal character in India. The *Englishman*, who has stepped forward as the vindicator of the injured wife's family, gives the statement above, which is a literal extract from his letter, as one of simple facts, to which he would restrain the reporters of news and the public belief. Indeed, the representation against which he contends bears the stamp of a preposterous mind.

Racing Intelligence.—We have room for little more than to mention the names of some of the race-grounds, and the days of meeting, to convey some idea of the extent to which this description of sport is pursued.

Dec. 7.—The first meeting at the Calcutta course took place. Mr. Walter's Nimrod, in beating Mr. Streatfield's Trumpeter, went over the ground in 3 min. 33 sec.

Dec. 9, second day.—Mr. Walter's legs won against Mr. Treves's Hetty, in 31 s.; and a second heat, in 3 m.

Dec. 11, third day.—Mr. Treves's Reclamation beat Capt. O'Kelly's Blood Royal, in 3 m. 24 s.

The *Calcutta Monthly Journal* laments that a stand has not been constructed, for the accommodation of select spectators of the races.

Calcutta February Meeting. Feb. 1, first day.—Mr. Walter's Favourite, in a beautiful and well-contested race, beat Capt. O'Kelly's Adventures. Adventures led from the starting post in great style, and kept well a-head until near the hospital, at which time Favourite crept up, and exhibited in his exertions a beautiful specimen of Arab blood and spirit. When almost up to the winning post, he passed his adversary, and finally won by about half a neck.

Feb. 3, second day.—Sweepstakes of 50 gold mohurs each, for Arabs, give and take weights; three miles; five subscribers.

	st. lbs. oz.
Mr. Streatfield's Trumpeter ..	9 9 3
Mr. Richard's Antelope	8 8 12
Mr. Walter's Favourite	0 9 7

A capital race, which excited the greatest interest, won by Trumpeter. The distance, three miles, was run in 6 m. 24 s., a high specimen of speed in Arab horses.

Barrackpore Meeting.—On the first day, 11th January, Mr. Walter's Favourite beat Mr. Oakeley's Adventure, three miles, in 6 m. 25 s. On the third day, 13th Jan. Adventure won against Fa-

vourite, running two miles. Mr. Walter's Sir Lowrie beat Mr. Black's Roger, a fine race, two miles in four minutes.

Capt. Hornblow.—The officers of H.M. 59th reg. have presented a handsome piece of plate to Capt. Hornblow, of the late transport *Moirra*, as a token of gratitude for his uniformly kind attention to both the officers and men embarked on board that vessel, and for the comforts afforded to the troops on their passage hence to Ceylon, as well as on their return.

Ram Gopal Mullick's Nautch, Feb. 2.—“For several nights past, the Burra Bazar has been a scene of native festivity, to celebrate the marriage of a son of Ram Gopal Mullick; upon which occasion, it is stated, that a sum amounting to seven lacs of rupees has been expended. The whole of the entrances to the line of shops in the street, leading from the water-side towards the Chitpore road, were brilliantly lighted up with coloured lamps over silver and gilt paper, forming porticos, and across the street were arches illuminated in a similar manner, with rooms over the archway, wherein were figures almost as large as life, constantly “turning the giddy maze.” The whole had a grand effect, and the extent of the range of lights and the general appearance of the scene reminded us, for a short time, somewhat more of Vauxhall than any thing we have noticed in this country; but a closer acquaintance with the exhibition displayed the contrast between the illuminated arches, porticos, colonnades, and orchestras, and the native dealers behind them, retailing out their rice, gram, and dhol. The interior of the house of the Baboo was very splendidly lighted up and decorated in a grand and oriental style. In the galleries were wire-dancers and pasteboard spectators, dressed à l'Européenne, to whom the visitors were not necessarily admitted; but for those who could find enjoyment in the native nautch and music below, there was ample provisions.”

The Weather.—Juanpore, Jan. 17. “The two last nights have been colder than I ever remember at this place. Two guniabs of water, standing at the door, were completely frozen over. This morning, at 20 minutes after sunrise, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 33° under the shade of a mindee hedge. Suspecting that evaporation from the earth might have had some effect, I removed the thermometer into the garden, when it rose to 34°. It again settled, however, at 33° for five minutes, after which it rose gradually and stood at noon in the house at 58°. All the pulse crops are destroyed in this quarter, and the lettuces, beans, and other garden vegetables, which were covered with hoar frost, have also suffered.

I imagine that the whole of the indigo, which was sown last year, must have perished. Though we have had no rain, as usual, this Christmas, the grain crops are considered safe."

Calcutta, Feb. 1.—The following is a summary of accounts from the upper provinces. Letters from Purneah, dated the 24th ult., state, that the weather has been remarkably cold in that neighbourhood; and that for several mornings the ground was covered with a hoar frost. A letter, just received from Sheergatty, on the road to Benares, mentions the ruin of all the crops in that district. On the 17th, 18th, and 19th, the thermometer was at 28° a little before daybreak, and ice a quarter of an inch thick was found on every pool. At the date of the letter, water exposed by night in earthen vessels was found sufficiently frozen in the morning to supply ice for the table. The Ryots in the neighbourhood calculate on the loss of one-fourth of their crops! The temperature in the vicinity of Calcutta has become much warmer during the last two or three days; and the weatherwise expect rain. Such a change is particularly desirable, for vegetation is much in want of refreshment.

Attempted Robbery.—Jan. 27.—A few evenings since, as a gentleman was returning home in a huggy along the Cossitollah with his family, who followed him in his carriage, he was stopped by some Europeans, one of whom seized hold of his horse, while another presented a pistol to his breast, demanding his money or his

life. The gentleman was about to give up his watch, when the carriage came up, and the party within observing what was passing, called out to the chokedars, which alarmed the robbers, who ran away without making any further attempt.

Commercial Miscellanies.—None of the new crop of cotton has yet come to market, and prices are nominally the same. The accounts from England, and the high prices at which the natives above hold this article, have hitherto kept the usual purchasers out of the market, and a considerable reduction on the present prices must be submitted to, before anything extensive is done in it in the Calcutta market. As cotton forms so important an item in the cargoes of vessels from hence the demand for other articles is likely to remain limited, till a reduction in it takes place.—(*Madras Courier, Feb. 1*)

Indigo is much inquired after, the market is getting bare of all descriptions of it; it fully maintains its quotations.

Piece Goods.—Some descriptions of these have been inquired after during the week, from the quantity in the bazar is limited; there being no importations to the interior at present, in consequence of an interruption in the navigation. Matabanga; we cannot, however, expect any alteration in prices.

Ginger.—Considerable purchases have been made in this lately, and the price advanced.

Rice maintains its quotations.

Sugar continues in fair request, and is looking up.—(*Calcutta Journal, Feb. 5*)

Statement of the principal Exports from Calcutta, from 1st to 31st January.

	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	America.	Other Places.	Total.	Tons of 20 Cwt.
Cotton, bales of 300 lbs.	4465	1228	100	101	5894	789
Sugar, bazar maunds	19829	11390	9315	10042	50576	18511
Indigo, factory maunds	13151	2628	652	16	16447	5434
Saltpetre, fy. maunds	5925	—	1170	1900	8995	297
Ginger, bazar maunds	3355	1052	2734	2355	9496	347 -12

Statement of Shipping in the River Hooghly, the 1st Feb. 1819.

	Vessels.	Tons.
Hon. Company's ships	1	818
Free Traders	24	11174
Country ships, employed	29	10516
Country ships for sale, or waiting freight	32	13015
American vessels	6	1966
French vessels	7	2958
Spanish vessels	—	—
Portuguese vessels	5	1473
Danish vessels	—	—
Arab vessels	—	—

Total 104 41920

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Jan. 12.—Brilliant, B. Fenn, from London, 23d July, Madeira, and

Cape 29th Oct.—Passengers: the hon. P. C. Sinclair, Mr. D. White, cadets; Dr. Herklots, Mrs. Osborn, and three children. Caledonia, A. Wales, from London 18th June, and Mauritius 15th Nov.—Passengers: Mrs. Davis, Mr. C. Moran, indigo planter, Mr. H. Browne, cadet, Mr. Galway.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 6.—At Kishnaghur, the lady of M. D'Courcy, Esq. of a son.... 8, at Calcutta, the lady of H. Tyler, Esq. of a son.... Same day, at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. N. Jackson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1.—Mr. J. B. Roudeau, to Miss Eliz. Anning.... 12, at the house of N. J. Halhed, Esq. at Muttra, Lieut. J. Charter,

quar. mas. 2d bat. 2d N.I., to Miss F. A. Halhed, fourth daughter of J. Halhed, Esq. of Yutty House, in the county of Southampton.... 15, at Calcutta, Mr. C. Egan, to Miss Fombelle.... 16, at Calcutta, Mr. Dale to Miss Mary Boutcher.... Same day, at Dinapore, Capt. W. S. Beatson, 1st cav., to Miss E. Humfrays, daughter of the late Lieut.col. Humfrays.... At Calcutta, D. C. Smyth, Esq. Civil Service, to Miss Anne Sherwood, daughter of Lieut.col. Sherwood, artillery.... 27, at Calcutta, Mr. J. F. Sandys to Miss Mary Robinett.

DEATHS.

Oct. 17.—In camp at Sanouda, Major Midwinter, commanding the 2d bat. 1st N.I.... Nov. 18, at Calpee, Lieut. and adj. Watkins, 1st bat. 1st N.I.... 21, at Calcutta, the lady of Arch. Trotter, Esq. Civil Service.... Dec. 7, at Saugor, Lieut. Rodding, 2d bat. 1st N.I.... 10, at Kishnagur, the infant son of R. D'Courcy, Esq.... 11, at Calcutta, Mr. P. Mercado, and 26.... Jan. 13, at Garden Reach, Lieut.-gen. Hugh Stafford, col. 1st Bengal and 66.... Same day, in her 26th the lady of Capt. Ross, country ser-

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

J. B. Travers, Esq. third judge of the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the northern division.

Mr. J. D. Cleig, head assist. to the collector and magistrate of Cuddapah.

Mr. A. E. Angelo, assist. to the collector of Madras.

Mr. B. Harrison, register to the provincial court for the centre division.

Mr. D. Bannerman, register of the Zillah court at Masulipatam.

Mr. R. Sherson, post mast. gen.

Mr. H. Spottiswoode, collector and magist. of the northern division of Arcot.

Mr. P. R. Cazalet, collector and magist. at Ganjam.

Mr. R. H. Clive, assist. to the sec. to government in the military department.

Mr. R. Clark, assis. to the sub-treasurer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 13.—Lieut. L. Dinwiddie, 17th N. I., to be quart. mast. of brig. in the Ceded Districts, vice Swanston.

Assist.surg. R. Anderson to the civil department at Guntpoor, and to afford occasional medical aid to the garrison of Condapilly.

Engineers.—Senior Ens. J. Purton to be lieut. from 22d Dec. 1818, vice Nattes, deceased.

Lieut. J. Purton to be superintending engineer in the centre divis. of the army, vice Mackintosh.

Lieut. A. Rankin, 25th N.I., to resume the duties of adj. to 1st batt.

Cornet J. Logan, 6th N.C., to be adj. vice Woolf.

Lieut (brev. capt.) R. Jeffries of the same regt. to act as quart.mast. during the absence of Lieut. Russell.

Cadet Smith, Ensign.

Mr. P. McMillan admitted. assist. surg.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Feb. 4.—The first of the public assemblies took place at the Pantheon-rooms, and was well and fashionably attended. The dancing was kept up with great *gaité de cœur* until a late hour in the morning.

19th.—His Exc. rear-admiral Sir R. King landed from H.M.S. Minden, under the usual honours, and was escorted by a party of the body-guard to the government gardens. Lady King did not land on account of ill health. The Minden has sailed again for Trincomalie, and afterwards will proceed with the admiral to Bombay.

22d.—Was sworn in coroner, Patrick Cleghorn, Esq. barrister at law, appointed in the room of John Carruthers, Esq. gone to England.

Nagpore Races.—First Day, Dec. 7. —Capt. Wells's Jimmy was the winner of the maiden plate against three competitors; going over the distance, two miles, in 4' 22".

Capt. J. Bayley's Lancaster won the rajah's cup, beating three; completed the second heat in 4' 16½".

Third Day, Dec. 11.—A hunter's plate, value 500 rupees, entrance 100 rupees, one 3-mile heat, carrying 11 stone with two leaps, viz. a hedge four feet high, and a ditch eight feet broad.

Lt. Weir's, c. a. h. Tom O'Shanter 1 h. Capt. Sandys's, c. a. h. Odds Bobbs dist.

Both horses came even to the leaps, and took the ditch, but Odds Bobbs shyed at the hedge, and came down with his rider.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Feb. 23.—Moir, Hornflow, from Calcutta, 4th, and Bimlipatam 14th inst.—Passengers for England: Mrs. Simons, Mrs. Maddock, Mrs. Davies, Mrs. Schnell, and Miss Simons; Col. Simons, Col. Im-lack, Maj. Perkins, 29th N.I., Maj. Creighton, H.M. 59th regt., Capt. J. M. Black, 29th N.I., Capt. Jones, 24th L.D., Capt. P. Stirling, 16th N.I., and Lieut. Kempland, 8th N.C.—Children: Misses Louisa Schnell, L. Davies, M. Davies, E. Lane, M. McHarg, H. Maddock, H. G. Smelt, J. Creighton, and H. Creighton; Masters J. Patch, W. Smelt,

P. Smelt, W. D. Ochme, G. R. Ochme, J. Schnell, J. Parker, G. Harley, and H. Harley.—For Madras: Maj. and Mrs. Gard and family, Mrs. Jobson, Miss Cathcart, Maj. S. McDonald, Maj. Cadell, and Lieut. Chadwick.—The *Moirra* intends to continue her voyage on the 28th instant.

Arrivals.—Jan. 30.—Edward Strettel, Balston, from Manilla, 14th Dec., Malacca and Penang, 16th Jan.—Passengers: Capt. N. Birsay, Mr. M. Satur, Mr. G. J. Usunian, Mr. A. Harambig, Mr. De Lusa, Mr. G. Gregory, and Mr. Simon... *Feb. 2*.—Lady Campbell, Capt. F. Marquis, from Calcutta 23d of Jan.—Passengers: Lieut. Willin, 21st drag., Lieuts. Parlbay and Davies, 22d drag., Lieut. Jeffries, 17th foot, and Mr. W. Goad.... *6th*.—Venus, Black, from Coringa 2d Feb.—Passengers: Mrs. Eaton and family, Capt. Eaton, Capt. Charles Pyle, R. N. Mr. R. Reid, do., Mr. J. H. Dance, and Master Benj. Dikz.... *7th*.—Hyperion, Galloway, from Calcutta 22d, and Masulipatam 31st Jan.—Passengers: Mrs. Dennis, Mrs. Leftus, Mrs. Murray, Miss Leftus, Miss Murray, Dr. Pernigu, Capt. Kilpatrick and children, and Mr. Loftus.

Departures.—Feb. 9.—H. C. ship Lord Keith, Capt. J. Freeman, for England.... Ship General Palmer, W. Pears, for England.... Passengers by Lord Keith: Lady Floyer, Mrs. Catharine Andrew, Mrs. Pritchard, Mrs. Smith, J. W. Lewis, Esq. civil service; H. Dickinson, Esq. ditto; Lieut. John Metcalfe, 1st B. 4th reg. N. I.; Cornet C. M. Dighton, H. M. 24th L. D.; Lieut. James Treswell, 1st bat. 10th reg. N. I.; Capt. J. R. Ardagh, 1st bat. 14th reg.; Brev. capt. J. Harris, of the C.B. N. I.; Lieut. Daly, H. M. 53d reg.; Mr. W. Bent, free mariner; Capt. G. Weirde, late commander of the ship *Lady Castlereagh*, and Capt. Walter Young, late commander of the ship *Wanstead*; Misses, Rosa Blacke, M. A. Yates, Jane Andrew, Isabella Andrew, E. S. Roberts, A. M. Smith, Louisa Smith, Harriet Smith, and T. Pritchard.—Masters, Alex. Andrew, Henry Andrew, Geo. H. S. Yates, F. Parry, C. H. G. Roberts, C. W. Hawkins, H. W. Hawkins, W. G. Pritchard, C. E. Pritchard, and J. D. Vernon.—Per Gen. Palmer.—Mrs. Courtaigne; the Rev. Dr. Ball, chaplain; Capt. Taylor, Royal Navy; Lieut. Walsh, H. M. 34th reg.; Lieut. Reedy, ditto; Lieut. Petry, H. M. 89th reg.; Lieut. Courtaigne, H. M. 69th reg. and Lieut. Fenn, do.

Feb. 17.—H. C. ship, General Hewitt, Capt. Cameron, for England, is to touch at Colombo. Passengers, A. Roswell, and John Carruthers, Esq.; Mrs. Cameron; G. F. Travers, Esq. senior merchant; Lieut. col. A. Mackintosh, 6th reg. N. I.; Capt. W. James, 2d bat. 2d N. I.; Mr. Alex. Harper, late purser of the *Kent*; Mr. W. Taylor;

and Mr. Robert Sheridan;.... Misses, E. Wright, C. Wight, M. Cameron, M. Fallowfield, G. Thacker, M. Thacker, C. Catharine Matilda Smyth, Caroline Maria Smyth, L. A. M. Baillie, and L. M. Baillie.... Masters, G. H. Baillie, J. Thacker, P. Fair, W. A. Palmer, J. Wight, and J. A. Cameron.... 17. The Barretto, Junior, Captain Hudson, last from China, for Calcutta: Passengers, S. T. Goad, Esq. proceeding to Bengal as Puisne Judge of the Sadder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, at that presidency.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25.—At Cannanore, the lady of Capt. J. Lambe, 17th, of a son.... *Jan. 21*, at Arnee, near Arcot, the lady of William Chatfield, Esq. Brev. capt. 1st L. C., of a daughter.... *Feb. 1*, at Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Higginbotham, 69th, of a son.... *2*, at Quilon, the lady of J. Hay, esq., of a son.... *11*, at Wallajah, the lady of Capt. Thos. Mosse, H. M. royal Scots, of a daughter.... *Same day*, the lady of T. Macleod, Esq., of a son and heir.... *17*, Mrs. Sherman, of a son.... *18*, of a son, the lady of the Hon. Sir George Cooper, one of the puisne judges of the supreme court.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 1.—At Negapatam, Capt. James Smith, commanding at that station, to Miss C. E. Saalfelt.... *4th*, at St. Mary's Church, Mr. Archer Achilles Hill to Miss Ann Smith.... *8*, at New Town Quilon, Mr. Daniel D. Voz to Miss Eliza Glaser.... *15*, A. E. Angelo, Esq. civil service, to Mary Theodora, only daughter of Lewis de Fries, Esq.... *17*, at St. Mary's church, Capt. A. A. Ogg, country service, to Mary, eldest daughter of William Gordon, Esq., formerly of the civil service of this presidency.... *18*, at the cathedral at St. Thomé, John de Fries, jun. Esq. to Miss Eulalie du Prat.... At Quilon, Lieut. A. S. H. Aplin, H. M. 89th reg., youngest son of the late Admiral Aplin, to Miss L. C. Nixon, daughter of Maj. Nixon, of the artillery.

DEATH.

Jan. 20.—At the Presidency, the infant son of Mr. Pogose Kutchick.... *25*, at Bangalore, on his way to Bellary, William Simpson, Esq. last surviving partner of the late firm of Mess. Hunter, Hay, and Co. of Madras.... *26*, Col. Andrew McCall, of this establishment, after an honourable and faithful course of service in India of upwards of forty years.... *30*, at Trichinopoly, after an illness of a few days, Capt. Wm. Portbury, H. M. 53d.... *Feb. 3*, at Trichinopoly, Wm. Frederick, infant son of Lieut. col. C. Mandeville.... *6*, at Vepery, Benj. Heyne, Esq. Surgeon, 21st N. I., employed in the civil department.

BOMBAY.

Political.—Official.

Jan. 8.—The right hon. the governor in council received yesterday from his exc. Lieut. gen. Sir M. Nightingall, K.C.B. his resignation of his seat in council, and of the office of commander in chief of the army of this presidency, on his return to England.

“The governor in council has to express the high sense he entertains of the cordial and zealous co-operation received from H. E. as a member of the government, and the able resistance derived from H. E. as commander in chief, during a period of extraordinary emergency, which called for the most judicious application of the military resources of this presidency, and can best be appreciated by the uniform success with which the limited means at our disposal have been attended, constituting the best eulogium to the judgment and skill with which those resources were applied.”

F. Warren, esq. appointed by the hon. the Court of Directors to be a provisional member of this government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the council of Bombay, as fourth member, under the usual salute from the garrison.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 9.—W. Newnham to be acting chief secretary to the government.

J. Bruce Simson to be acting secretary to government in the public, revenue, and judicial departments, &c.

R. Torin to be acting clerk to the court of petty sessions.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 8.—Lieut. gen. Sir M. Nightingall, K. C. B., having resigned the command of the army of this presidency and returned to Europe, Maj. gen. J. Baillie, as senior officer in employ, to be commanding officer of the forces under this presidency.

Maj. gen. Baillie will take his seat as president of the military board.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Griffith to the command of the bat. of artillery and to a seat at the military board.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Jan. 7.—His Exc. Lieut. gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B., and his lady, embarked on board the H. C.'s cruiser Teignmouth for Suez.

Jan. 8.—Maj. gen. Sir W. Grant Kier, K. M. T., embarked for Malwan, under the salute due to his rank.

Feb. 4.—H. M. ship Bacchus, Capt. Larkin, has brought four lacs of dollars on account of the hon. Company.

Capt. Percy.—A letter addressed by Lieut. col. J. Garner, commanding the 2d. Ceylon vol. bat. to Capt. Percy Earl, com-

manding the ship Aurora, dated C Colombo 5th Jan., after thanking the latter for his kindness and hospitality which rendered the passage from Bengal as agreeable to the officers and men as it could be made, to the great attention to the comforts, and respect to the prejudices of the men, shewn by Capt. Earl, his ship's officers and crew, Col. Garner attributes that happy reconciliation to shipboard evinced by the men of his corps on the present occasion, an effect on the native soldier in India so desirable in a political point of view. Capt. Earl's answer, dated Bombay, 3d. Feb. applauds the good conduct of the men during the passage.

Challenge to a Magistrate.—Nov. 6, Capt. Adams and Lieut. D'Arcy of H. M.'s 17th drag. (having been found guilty of sending a challenge to Mr. Norris, in his official capacity as magistrate of Kaira) were brought up to receive sentence. The court sentenced them to eleven months imprisonment in Bombay gaol. The recorder animadverted on their conduct, in having had recourse to the commander-in-chief, even in the last stage of their defence, almost it might be said in defiance of the civil authorities, who only could have attended to the prayer of their petition. This pre-eminence of the civil power over the military is one of the fairest flowers of our constitution, and ought to be cherished and guarded by every soldier, with the utmost jealousy, for it is to this tribunal he may come to seek redress for any flagrant act of military power exercised over him.

Spasmodic Cholera.—The epidemic still continues its ravages at Bombay, and has extended itself along the whole of the Malabar coast. At Aleppe it was very destructive, at the date of our last accounts.—(*Madras Courier, Feb. 9.*)

Bombay Races.—First day, Feb. 1.—Mr. Dapooree won a cup value 100 guineas, given by Mr. Remington for maiden Arab horses, carrying 9st.: the heats two miles. Seven horses started; Mr. Crawford's Hotspur, and Capt. Morrison's Clan Alpine, contested both heats closely with Dapooree. Time of the 1st. heat, 4 min. 13 sec.

Second day, Feb. 4.—The Bombay subscription plate of £100, with 100 rs. each for all Arab horses, weight for age, Bycullah standard, heats two miles.

Capt. Litchfield's g. a. h. Guzzarat, aged, 2 1 1
Mr. Warden's g. a. h. Dapooree, aged, 1 2 2
M. De Vitre's g. a. h. Hyana, aged, 3 3 dr.

Good sport was generally expected this day, from the horses having all run before, though never together, and seldom has there been a prettier race, all three starting at a snapping rate, Dapooree and

Guzzerat ahead and nearly abreast. Hyæna for the first mile and a half from two to three lengths on their quarter, when he made a push, and came up in good style. He could not, however, head them, and from the last turn in, the contest between the leading horses was most elegant, Dapoorree winning by about a neck. Time 4 min. 16 sec. 2d. heat.—They all again started at their former pace, passing the booth nearly together. Towards the end of the 1st mile Hyæna began to fall off, having had too little training; while Dapoorree and Guzzarat kept close together and pushing for the turn in, Guzzarat in the inside, and winning by above a couple of lengths. Time 4 min. 12 sec. 3d. heat.—Hyæna drawn—Dapoorree and Guzzarat started as before, and ran the last mile much in the style of the second heat; Guzzarat winning by about the same distance. Time 4 min. 24 sec.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

In the case of the *Castle Forbes*, which arrived Nov. 29, we have just heard of an instance of obstruction in the passage out, of which one similar has scarcely occurred since the time of *Dampier*; she was three weeks in one parallel of latitude, to the north of the equator, in the Atlantic ocean.

Arrivals, Feb. 4.—H. M. sloop *Bacchus*, Capt. Parkin, from Bengal, 6th Jan. —Passenger, Capt. Nixon, mil. sec. to the rt. hon. the Governor.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 19.—At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Morse, 1st. bat. 7th reg., of a daughter. . . . 20, the lady of John Elphinston, Esq. of a son. . . . 24, the lady of Capt. Lewis, Poonah auxiliary horse, of a daughter. . . *Feb. 1*, the lady of the Rev. Robert Baynes, of a daughter. . . . 7, the lady of Sir R. D. Faria, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 28.—At St. Thomas's church, Lieut. Donald Mitchel, European Regiment, to Mrs. Elizabeth Donaldson. . . . 29, at St. Thomas's Church, Capt. Charles Keys, Bombay Marines, to Mrs. Ann Fogerty. . . . *Feb. 1*, at St. Thomas's Church, Ben. Phillips, Esq., second member of the medical board, to Miss Harriett Draper. . . . 9, at St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. William Macdonald, Bombay marine, to Miss Mary Ann Ringrose.

DEATHS.

Jan. 2.—In the field at Rutlaum, Meer Kehmauloodien Hussian Khan Behauder, commanding the Guicawar troops in Malwa, serving with General Sir John Malcolm's division. This eminent Sirdar has transacted many important affairs under the notice of the British government. As Envoy from the Guicawar Raja, he conducted the negotiations terminating in the

present alliance with that prince; and he displayed distinguished gallantry in the field during the operations at Kurrree, in 1812. For the responsible command, in the exercise of which he died, he had been selected by his late highness Futeh Sing Guicawar, on account of his professional ability and the confidence reposed in his devotion to the views of the allied powers. Meer Kehmauloodien was brought up at an early age under the friendly observation of the late Sir Charles Ware Malet, baronet, at that period resident at Poona; and profiting by the example of that excellent character, he had cherished the habits, feelings and sentiments of a polished gentleman, and blended them with the dignified reserve, which in India peculiarly attaches to Sirdars of rank and family. Mild and unobtrusive in his manners, a sincere and constant friend, and relenting in his resentments, these eminent qualities were embellished by every attribute of a genuine soldier. His own government lament the loss of an able servant; the British authorities remember him with respect as the honorable agent of an ally. All classes at Baroda are seen with external marks of mourning.

20.—The infant son of John Elphinston, Esq. . . . 28, Capt. Moore Scott, H. M. 67th. . . . 29, at Dapoorie, Mrs. Caroline Lodwick. . . . *Feb. 1*, Col. Geo. Llewellyn, 11th N. I., a zealous and deserving officer. . . . 3, Mrs. Donelly, wife of Capt. Donelly. . . . Same day, the infant son of Mr. Geo. Macdonald, engineer department. . . . 5, Master Christian Anding.

CEYLON.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Official—published in Ceylon.

[*Abstract G. O.*]—Head Quarters Kandy, 22d Nov.—The commander of the forces being on the eve of returning to the seat of government at Columbo, now that active operations have ceased in the Kandyan provinces, cannot withdraw from a scene in which for a period of 12 months his own anxious endeavours, and the unceasing exertions of the army at large, have been directed to effect the fortunate conclusion by which their efforts have been rewarded, without addressing to them in general orders the reiterated assurance of the admiration with which he shall ever continue to view their gallant and indefatigable conduct, throughout the late arduous struggle, and distinguishing by name those officers who, from the responsible situations they held, have become entitled to this mark of public approbation, in addition to those spoken of in the general orders of the 10th instant. —[*See Asiatic Journal*, vol. viii, p. 91.]

To Lieut. col. Clothier, C. B., 83d reg.,

who has commanded in the province of Saffragam since the month of December last, the highest praise and warmest thanks are due, for the able and officer-like manner in which the duties committed to his charge in that district have been conducted by him, under circumstances of constant difficulty, when the torrent of rebellion was at its most alarming height, and threatening that valuable province with revolution, required the prompt display of those qualities successfully to stem it, which had already distinguished that gallant officer in various quarters of the world.

In speaking of the province of Saffragam, the commander of the forces cannot be unmindful of the valuable services of Henry Wright, Esq. in his capacity of agent of government, which were always directed with advantage to the public interest.

To Lieut.col. Kelly, 83d reg., whose services have so frequently been brought to notice, the Lieut.gen. has again to repeat the obligations he is under, for his unwearied exertions from the commencement of the rebellion, and the successful discharge of various important commands, for which he was selected in districts where insurrection raged most fiercely. The efficient services of Lieut. Sweeting, royal artillery, dep. assist. qr. mast.gen., attached to the Lieut.col., as well as of Lieut. Irwin of the 83d regt. recently in command of a detachment in Dombera and Lagulla, are deserving of particular mention.

The general order also conveys public thanks to Lieut.col. Hook, 19th reg., whose talents as an officer placed him at an early period of the rebellion in the most difficult scenes that occurred throughout the arduous contest—to Maj. Hext, C.B., 83d reg., who has commanded in Doombora and Harispattoo, since the first breaking out of insurrection in those provinces, for the able and effectual manner in which he has conducted the operations of the troops in those most refractory districts of the Kandyan country—to Capt. Ritchie, 73d reg., who has commanded in the district of Wellasse since the month of May, exposed to difficulties of the most trying nature, arising from an alarming and extensive sickness, which raged with the most fatal consequences to the troops under his command, during a period of four months, and which would have warranted Capt. Ritchie at any time in withdrawing the post of Kattabowa; but that officer's mind, superior to all selfish consideration, resolved, notwithstanding the daily havoc which disease was making, both among officers and men, to keep his ground as well to maintain the important line, of communication with the Bat-

ticaloa district, as to protect and preserve in steady loyalty the Moorish inhabitants of Wellasse, who had throughout the rebellion displayed a zealous attachment to the British government, and that officer's attention to the interests of this class of faithful subjects has contributed to exalt the British character in the eyes of the Kandyan people, equally with any event in the history of this campaign—to assist. surg. Hoatson, 1st Ceylon regt. who alone had the charge of the accumulated numbers assailed by fatal sickness, with which the post of Kattabowa was unhappily visited. The laborious and unceasing exercise of his professional talents, a distinguished example of fortitude in the cause of humanity, entitles Mr. Hoatson to the general applause of the army.

The commander of the forces has also to bear public testimony of the gallantry, zeal, and intelligence, manifested on several occasions by Lieut.col. Geddes of the 83d, and Major Bayly of the 2d Ceylon regiment.

Abstract G. O.—Head-quarters, Colombo, 7th Jan. 1819.—The commander of the forces has the painful task of announcing to the army the death of Major Coane of the 73d regt., which melancholy event took place at Kandy on the 5th inst. after the best hopes had been entertained of his recovery.

The Lieut.gen. has in so many instances extolled the bravery, intelligence and spirit of enterprise of this accomplished officer, who in an eminent degree possessed all the best qualities of a soldier, that there have been ample manifestations of the high opinion which the commander of the forces entertained of him. The Lieut. gen. condoles with his brother officers on a dispensation of Providence which he knows will afflict them all; remembering from intimate knowledge Major Coane's distinguished merit, while they are deprived of his animating example and of his society, in the prime of his life.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Address to the Governor.—Dec. 1. The Rev. Mr. Palm, J. G. Krickenbeck, Esq. V. W. Vanderstraaten, Esq. D. C. Fretz, Esq. and J. H. Reckerman, Esq. being deputed to wait on his Exc. the Governor to present an address from the European inhabitants and burghers of Colombo, on his Exc.'s return to the seat of government, were received at the king's-house for that purpose, his Exc. being attended by the principal civil and military officers of government. Mr. Fretz read the address. Both the address and the governor's answer contain historical passages.

Abstract of the Address.

Honourable Sir: We beg your Excellency will allow us to express our sincere

congratulations on the present occasion of your Excellency's arrival in health from the interior, and the consolatory and heartfelt satisfaction with which we see your Excellency has accomplished its tranquillity, as essential to the happiness of its infatuated and deluded inhabitants, as material to the prosperity of the maritime provinces, in consolidation of their mutual interests.

Your Excellency's invariable determination, during your government on this island, to protect individuals from every act wearing the smallest colour of outrage and tyranny, and to guide the reins of power by the distinct rules of justice and moderation alone, are indubitable marks of your Excellency's internal benevolence.

When a rebellion, the depth and organization of which were at first conceived to be shallow and ill-concerted, was originally brought into action, your Excellency, actuated by feelings not unnatural to great and generous minds, has the credit of having employed, even until the greatest progressive height of insurrection, the most mild and conciliatory measures to restore tranquillity and peace.

But when retributive justice demonstrated that hostilities had become unavoidable with the insurgents, and the ultimate necessity of unsheathing the sword was manifest, the enemy were made to know that the resources and intelligence of the British nation were as extensive as the moderation of the personage that commanded them, and your Excellency has redeemed the pledge given to the Kandyan chiefs in an early stage of the disturbances, at the celebration of new year's day, when your Excellency declared you had the power in your hands to crush the rebellion, and that you would crush it.

At the time that the enemy had, by the peculiar natural advantages of the country, assumed a higher tone, and the scene had become apparently alarming, we have had the satisfaction to see that limited as the number was of troops under your Excellency's command, not one of the maritime provinces were, as had been the case in the former war, ever once attacked or disturbed. The fairest proof of the good order and tranquillity which prevailed is, that the martial law enforced in our provinces during the former war, was not considered necessary to be proclaimed or exercised in them.

During the midst of every difficulty in the interior, public business was carried on with talent and energy; a number of legislative acts have been framed for the improvement of the old provinces, and no individual throughout the island had any reason to complain that one single statement of his grievance to your Excellency was left unanswered.

When we reflect how imperfectly the two European nations for three centuries before had been acquainted with the topography of the interior of Ceylon; we cannot but admire the very superior intelligence, intrepidity and perseverance of the army under your Exc's. command, which has scoured every mountain and forest in search of the rebels who have hitherto looked upon their native forests and caverns as mysterious, and impenetrable to the European.

We do ere long expect that the maritime provinces will derive the source of support and prosperity which a direct and uninterrupted communication with the inhabitants of a fertile and luxuriant interior country must inevitably afford.

Abstract of the Governor's Answer.

The Kandyan insurrection was excited by no other cause whatever than the turbulent ambition of a few discontented chiefs, and kept alive by their pernicious influence over the people, whom a long habit of implicit obedience had rendered entirely subservient to their will. The Kandyan people never had the slightest ground of complaint, and what is very remarkable, as there is seldom wanting some specious plea to support the cause of rebellion, they never brought a single charge of accusation against the British government.

For the speedy termination of hostilities and suppression of all disturbance, I am indebted, through Providence, to the courage, energy, and perseverance of the brave troops under my command. It is true that the unwelcome enemy with whom they had to contend did not give them an opportunity of displaying their prowess in the field of battle, but when all the formidable obstacles of nature which they had to encounter, all the labours, privations, and afflictions from climate and disease which they endured, are taken into consideration, they may fairly claim an equal share of reputation with their gallant brethren who have been extending their country's renown in any part of the world.

Since this happy restoration of tranquillity I have been occupied with unceasing anxiety in arranging such a plan of future government as may prevent the recurrence of similar misfortunes. A few of the rebel leaders, who have been most forward in plunging their countrymen into misery and ruin, have been punished with death, a few more will be removed from the scene of their guilty machinations. These examples, it is to be hoped, will deter others from imitating their vain and profligate ambition. These people exhibit every appearance of satisfaction and content at the restoration of quiet and order under the auspices of British supremacy; and great pains have

been taken, in compiling the rules for the future government of the Kandyan provinces, to provide for the maintenance and exercise of that supremacy and of legitimate authority, to cut off the sources of oppression and corruption, and to give security and protection to every class of inhabitants. These measures have been concerted with much thought and deliberation, after an experience of some years has given a clear insight into the laws, customs, and dispositions of the Kandyan people; and if, under the blessing of Providence, they are successful, your hopes and my anxious wishes for the future tranquillity of the interior, and the essential improvement of the maritime provinces from a free intercourse with a fertile country, will be realized in a permanent consolidation of their mutual interests and in the general prosperity of the whole island of Ceylon.

Spasmodic Cholera.—Jan. 20.—We regret to say that disease, which has been pronounced by the medical officers of this settlement to be the spasmodic cholera, has within the last ten days appeared amongst the inhabitants of the Pettah of Colombo, and attacked four men of H.M. 83d reg. It proved fatal in the greater number of natives attacked by it, and carried off two of the four of the 83d reg.

Cinnamon Investment.—Columbo, Feb. 4.—H. C. ships Warren Hastings and Asia, destined to receive the Cinnamon Investment of the present season, anchored in the roads. They will, probably, not be detained longer than three days. A small portion of the investment is to be delivered at Point de Galles.

SUMATRA.

Original Correspondence.

Extract of a letter dated Bencoolen, Aug. 19, 1816.

From what has already come to our knowledge respecting the nature and resources of this valuable island, we have good reason to hope that in a few years it will rival Java.

Almost immediately after the hon. Sir Stamford Raffles assumed the government, he abolished slavery altogether, and relieved the inhabitants from all forced cultivation and deliveries of every description; and after making these and other arrangements at Fort Marlborough, proceeded to visit in person the several outstations to the southward. In the Passummah country he entered into treaties with the chiefs, and induced them to allow vaccination, which they had hitherto most violently opposed. This country had never before been visited by any European, the natives having been considered

as a lawless turbulent race; yet the reception which Sir Stamford Raffles met with was most gracious, and his kind manner, as well as that of Lady Raffles, who accompanied him, seemed to attach these people to them in the strongest way possible. Sir Stamford having carried his benevolent views into effect to the southward, determined to proceed without delay to the north, for the purpose of visiting Padang and Minangcabow, of which so much had been said, without any European ever attempting to approach it; and although the greatest difficulties presented themselves, in opposition to the journey, yet nothing was sufficient to damp the ardour of such a mind as his. He left Padang four days after his arrival on this expedition, accompanied by Lady Raffles, Dr. Horsfield, Mr. Salmon, and several other gentlemen, and after a most fatiguing and laborious journey of six days, the greater part of which was performed on foot*, they reached this ancient Hindoo capital. Here Sir Stamford entered into a treaty with the Sultaun, having previously formed alliances with the chieftains of the Tega-blas country. This amicable arrangement gives to the East-India Company the command of one of the richest and finest countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, hitherto unknown to any European nation, producing gold and iron in the greatest abundance, and rich in the choicest minerals, the country in the highest state of cultivation, and the population bearing an equal proportion with any part on the island of Java.

The very extraordinary proceedings of the Dutch commissioner at Palembang towards the British agent, deputed by this government to that place on the invitation of the reigning Sultaun, will no doubt give rise to some unpleasant discussions between the two nations in Europe; and as it would take up considerable time to enter into the merits of the case, it will be sufficient perhaps here to observe, that the Sultaun (on whose invitation the British agent was deputed) was created an independent sovereign by the British nation, and his independence guaranteed, in consideration of his ceding the island of Banca to the British government in Java. It therefore becomes a question of the first importance, to know upon what grounds the Dutch attempt to interfere with Palembang, and whether their having done so, to the extent we have now to complain of, does not altogether invalidate their claims to Banca. The territories of Palembang and Bencoolen join, and it becomes absolutely necessary to check the interference of the Dutch, in a country to which they cannot have the shadow of a

* Some of the difficulties which the party had to surmount have been described in vol. vii., p. 215.

claim. Measures have been already adopted to establish an influence at Acheen.

By the adoption of the plans proposed by Sir Stamford Raffles, of extending our government to the interior of this rich and highly cultivated island, it may be confidently expected, that within a short period this hitherto unprofitable establishment will become valuable and advantageous to the British nation.

BENCŒOLEN.

Eang di per Tuhan Suruasa.—On the evening of the 12th of Aug., the anniversary of the Prince Regent's birth-day, the lieut. governor gave a splendid entertainment, at which were assembled all the civil and military servants at the station, the officers from the ships in the roads, and all the respectable European inhabitants of the place, together with Eang di per Tuhan Suruasa, one of the princes of Minangcabow, who had accompanied Sir Stamford and Lady Raffles on their return from that place, with the several native chieftains in the vicinity of Fort Marlborough.

ACHEEN.

It is now near forty years that this fine country has been the prey of intestine broils, fomented on all occasions, we have reason to believe by the Chulias, and Arabs who reside amongst them. The re-establishing of order in this distracted country is however we think not far distant. Whether we view it with the eyes of a politician or a philosopher, the call is impetuous, and we do not hesitate to say, that the acquisition of Acheen would soon be one of the brightest gems of our Indian empire, and the only one that can repay us for the loss of Java.—(*Calc. Journal*, Jan. 27.)

At Penang two expeditions were preparing, one of which is destined to form a British settlement at Acheen; the destination of the other is not known. Sir Stamford Raffles was to accompany the former expedition. (*Madras Cour.* Feb. 9.)

MALACCA.

Perah.—The Dutch lately sent a vessel and some troops to take Perah in the Straits of Malacca, but the queen of Quedah had previously taken possession of it, and the Dutch not finding themselves strong enough to attack it returned to Malacca.—(*Madras Courier*, Feb. 9.)

JAVA.

We have extracted from Dutch papers published at Java, two specimens of the representations which they give of occur-

rences in the Eastern Islands, for comparison with those which reach us from British stations there.

The British colours do not wave at Palembang, and there are no British troops at that place. Though endeavours have been made by some unauthorized persons, to impede the Netherlands' authority there, the judicious measures of the commissioner there, Mr. Muntinghe, have very soon put an end to this perversity.

There is however, at this moment, in one of these places, in the Bay of Samangka, a British post, established by the *Heer Raffles*; but this violation of the Netherlands' territory is an act of his own, and cannot be looked upon by the British government in any other way than as a painful evil. That government will certainly not suffer a subordinate functionary of such an insignificant place as Bencœolen to commit such irregularities,* in the territory of a friendly power, but will rather certainly do what the supreme government of the Netherlands' India has done with one of their subordinate functionaries, who at Timor violated the Portuguese territory.—(*Batavian Courier*, Oct. 24.)

Batavia, Jan. 20.—On the 16th inst. their excellencies the commissioners-general issued a proclamation, fixing the rules and regulations according to which the government of our East-India possessions is to be carried on. The supreme authority is exercised in the name of the king, by the governor-general, assisted by four counsellors, who, with the governor-general, form the supreme government of the Indies. The same proclamation regulates every thing relative to the administration of justice, the internal government, and the finances. In the general regulations there are provisions for the protection of the natives. The navigation and trade with the Dutch Indies (except the Moluccas) is free and open to all nations with whom the kingdom of the Netherlands is at peace. The trade with Japan is carried on solely for the account of the country. The supreme government were solemnly installed on the 16th inst., in the palace of the government. By a proclamation of the 15th, the commissioners-general have excused the Javanese from the payment of all arrears due for the rent of land for the years 1815, 1816, and 1817, being persuaded that the arrears for 1818 will be punctually paid.

Published in London.

Extract of a letter of the 1st of Oct., from the agent for Lloyd's, at Batavia:—

* The original word is "Geweldenserven," which literally signifies tyranny, robbery, &c.

have already been made on the South East Coast of Africa, where the finest wheat is produced with little labour, namely, Algoa Bay, St. Catherine's Bay, and the new settlement on the Kuysna, a considerable river, which is navigable for large vessels to the northward.

It is said to be the intention of government to convey all the future settlers at the Cape of Good Hope colony to Algoa Bay, on the south-east coast of Africa, about 520 miles from Cape Town. These settlers are to be located in the province, called by the Dutch "Zunre Veldt;" and situated between the Sunday and the Great Fish Rivers. Mails run between Cape Town and Algoa Bay; they leave both places every week. Each coach is at present nine days on the road, going a distance of about 600 miles. It is easy to foresee how soon these roads and conveyances will be improved, when a mass of our intelligent and industrious countrymen shall be settled in this country, so favoured by nature in soil and climate. A gentleman in an official situation, whose habits of life and general knowledge, obtained by travel in every part of the world, well qualify him to further this laudable project of providing for our surplus labouring population, is zealously co-operating with government, by submitting plans and collecting information, in order to accelerate its execution.

The merchants interested in the Cape trade intend, we understand, to make an application to government respecting the corn laws, to put the corn from the Cape of Good Hope on the same footing as grain from the British North American colonies.

(Official Circular.)

Downing-street, London, 1819.

I have to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the ———, that the following are the conditions under which it is proposed to give encouragement to emigration to the Cape of Good Hope.

The sufferings to which many individuals have been exposed, who have emigrated to his Majesty's foreign possessions, unconnected and unprovided with any capital, or even the means of support, having been very afflictive to themselves, and equally burdensome to the colonies to which they have proceeded, the government have determined to confine the application of the money recently voted by address in the House of Com-

mons, to those persons who, possessing the means, will engage to carry out, at the least, ten able-bodied individuals above 18 years of age, with or without families, the government always reserving to itself the right of selecting from the several offers made to them those which may prove, upon examination, to be most eligible.

In order to give some security to the government, that the persons undertaking to make these establishments have the means of doing so, every person engaging to take out the abovementioned number of persons or families, shall deposit at the rate of £10 (to be repaid as hereinafter mentioned) for every family so taken out, provided that the family does not consist of more than one man, one woman, and two children under 14 years of age. All children above the number of two will be to be paid for, in addition to the deposit abovementioned, in the proportion of £5 for every two children under 14 years of age, and £5 for every person between the ages of 14 and 18.

In consideration of this deposit, a passage shall be provided, at the expense of government, for the settlers, who shall also be victualled from the time of their embarkation until the time of their landing in the colony.

A grant of land, under the conditions hereafter specified, shall be made to him at the rate of 100 acres for every such person or family whom he so takes out; one-third of the sum advanced to government on the outset shall be repaid on landing, when the victualling at the expense of government shall cease. A further proportion of one-third shall be repaid, as soon as it shall be certified to the governor of the colony that the settlers, under the direction of the person taking them out, are actually located upon the land assigned to them, and the remainder at the expiration of three months from the date of their location.

If any parishes in which there may be a redundancy of population shall unite in selecting an intelligent individual to proceed to the Cape, with settlers under his direction, not less in number and of the description abovementioned, and shall advance money in the proportion abovementioned, the government will grant land to such an individual at the rate of 100 acres for every head of a family, leaving the parish at liberty to make such conditions with the individual, or the settlers, as may be calculated to prevent the parish becoming again chargeable with the maintenance of such settlers, in the event of their return to this country.

But no offers of this kind will be accepted, unless it shall be clear that the persons proposing to become settlers shall have distinctly given their consent, and

the head of each family is not infirm or incapable of work.

It is further proposed, that in any case in which one hundred families proceed together, and apply for leave to carry out with them a minister of their own persuasion, government will, upon their being actually located, assign a salary to the minister whom they may have selected to accompany them, if he shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

The lands will be granted at a quit rent to be fixed, which rent, however, will be remitted for the first 10 years; and at the expiration of three years (during which the party and a number of families, in the proportion of 1 for every 100 acres, must have resided on the estate), the land shall be measured at the expense of government, and the holder shall obtain, without fee, his title thereto, on a perpetual quit rent, not exceeding in any case £2 sterling for every 100 acres; subject, however, to this clause beyond the usual reservations,* that the land shall become forfeited to government, in case the party shall abandon the estate, or not bring it into cultivation within a given number of years.—I am, your most obedient humble servant, &c. &c.

P.S. In order to ensure the arrival of the settlers at the Cape at the beginning of the planting season, the transports will not leave this country until the month of November.

RUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

Cape Town, April 17.—Information has just reached us, that a detachment of troops that had been sent to act against the Caffres, strengthened by the junction of an armed body of the inhabitants, had succeeded in driving them back, and had compelled them to cross the river. The corn districts were in a great measure cleared of the savages, and the country people were returning to their homes, where they considered themselves secure from any further attacks, at least for some time to come.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Precautions against Scarcity.—April 3.—The fears of an alarming scarcity, in consequence of the late ravages of the Caffres in the corn districts, have been averted by the active and judicious measures of the governor, in co-operation with the provident regulations of the Burgher Senate. To guard against this danger, so complete a provision has been made, that unless unforeseen calamity frustrate the present favourable prospects, the stock of wheat and rice fit for bread

already in store, together with the quantity to be imported before the end of the year, will be fully sufficient for the supply of the inhabitants, as well as of the military in garrison.

Climate.—By the meteorological diary at Cape Town, the mean temperature for the month of March was 72.

ST. HELENA.

As many conspiring representations have found their way to public notice, through the channel of the daily press, intended to impeach the climate of St. Helena of insalubrity, it is material to collect evidence on the subject from persons of local experience, candour, judgment, and credit.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Editor of the *Courier*, signed A. A. Harvey, Surgeon, Bath.

"In the year 1809, the *Alexander*, East Indiaman (of which ship I was surgeon) was at Bombay. On our leaving that harbour for England, we had ten patients sent on board by order of that Government, as incurable, all in a most pitiable state, with diseased livers, accompanied with dysentery, &c. They were amongst the worst cases of the long list of liver complaints, some with abscesses, others the most vitiated secretions of bile, some torpor, others with schirrosis of the liver and dropsical swellings of the legs, and the whole abdominal viscera diseased; indeed, when they were first put on board and under my care, I could have fancied them ghosts, or any thing else but human beings. The thermometer was then 86 in the shade; however I summoned my best efforts to keep life in them, and I am happy to say was so far successful (during a tedious voyage and a rough tossing off the Cape), till we arrived at St. Helena, where we had not been more than four days, when I found a most wonderful change for the better, and in less than fourteen days they became convalescent; many of my ship's crew who were likewise sick, enjoyed equal benefit from the healthy air of St. Helena. During my stay in India, my own liver became greatly affected from the increased heat which too often acts on the constitution of Europeans; and from my recovery there, I have every reason to say, that among the islands Providence has blessed with a fine salubrious benign air St. Helena stands with the first."

CAUBUL.

The country of Afghanistan is agitated by three disturbing forces, of which the first, both as to its weight and the time

* The usual reservations are the right of the crown to mines of precious stones, of gold and silver, and to make such roads as may be necessary for the convenience of the colony.

of impulse, was the invading Sikh army under Runjeet Seikh. The next convulsive movement arose from the perfidious conduct of the Afghan prince Kamiran, in contriving and effecting the assassination of his father's vizier, though he supports the external demonstration of intending to support his father's authority. The maze of complicated hostility received a third involution from the efforts made by Shah Shovja to regain his kingdom, by leading what forces he could raise in the country, which had so long given him an asylum across the Chenaub and Indus. The account of the actions between the Seikh and Caulbul armies is a perplexing series of victories and reverses.

Actions with the Seikhs.—It appears by the Ukhbar of Lahore, that on the 24th of November last the Afghans came up unexpectedly, and having crossed a river, they marched towards the army, with a determination to cross the second river after making an assault upon Surdar Bahaudur, commanding the advanced guard of Runjeet Singh. Hereupon a party under Bhoja was ordered to go and observe the Afghans on their approach; accordingly he crossed the river Sindh, where he met with a body of the Afghan horse, which were dispatched by Feeroz Khan Khutuk. A skirmish immediately ensued which lasted for about an hour; but the force commanded by Bhoja Singh being very inferior to their enemies, he thought fit to retire. A few persons only belonging to his force were wounded.

On the next day, 25th Nov., when the troops of Surdar Bahadur had arrived on the other side of the Sindh, about mid-day, the Afghans came upon them, and continued a confused fight with them until midnight, although the troops were superior in numbers and force to those of the Afghans. On receiving this intelligence, a reinforcement, consisting of four battalions with irregular horse, were immediately dispatched by Surdar Bahadur, and every preparation was made for his own troops to march.

On the 26th, the whole of Surdar Bahaudur's force, with a train of artillery, crossed the river and joined them, upon which the Afghans fled. Immediately afterwards, the troops crossed the second river and came up with a body of Afghans, commanded by Feeroz Khan Khutuk, who also retired from that position to the other side of the third river. Surdar Bahadur overtook them, and continued a running fight for about ten hours. At midnight the Afghans turned and attacked the army of Surdar Bahadur. The engagement was very obstinately sustained,

and a number of Sikhs were killed and wounded.

On the 27th, at about three o'clock, P.M., Surdar Bahaudur attacked the Afghans and killed one of their chiefs, when they fled towards Jahangeerguru, with the loss of many of their men and a considerable property. Surdar Bahaudur continued however to pursue them, and having arrived at a Gurree near Jahangeerguru, which was then in possession of Feeroz Khan, he sent word to the killedar to surrender the fort.

On the 28th, the killedar abandoned the Gurree, and Surdar Bahaudur entered it without the least opposition. Discharges of cannon from the conquering party announced this victory. Surdar Bahaudur then advanced five coss on the other side of the Sindh, and expressed his determination to continue the pursuit after establishing garrisons in all the forts taken from Feeroz Khan.

After the battle, Runjeet Singh pushed on and got possession of Peishawur; but finding that the Patans had got into his rear and sent off some small parties, he began to be afraid for his own safety, and fell back again to the Attok. Runjeet Singh had put a Patan overnor in Peishawur, and wrote to Prince Kemiran that he had come there to punish certain people, but that the governor he had put in Peishawur was to consider himself under his government.—(*Calcutta paper, Jan. 6.*)

Runjeet Sing has not, we believe, made any further attempt to the northward. His invasion of Peshawur was as disastrous and sanguinary, as it was sudden and unexpected. The Afghans, when they recovered from the panic into which they were there thrown, attacked and pursued the retreating Sikhs with the utmost fury.—(*Madras Courier, Feb. 16.*)

Assassination of Futtih Khan.—Information from Caulbul of a late date, communicates an account of the perpetration of a most diabolical act of atrocity. The Prince Kamraun, son of Shah Mahmood, appears to have invited Futtih Khan, his father's vizier, to a meeting, under promises of friendship, and as soon as he had got him in his power, arrested him, together with several of his officers, who were treacherously put to death. He then deprived the captive vizier of sight and of light. Immediately after torturing the minister and burning out his eyes, Kamraun's cruelty was glutted with his death.—(*Calcutta Government Gazette, Oct. 8 and Nov. 21.*)

Enterprize of Shah Shovja.—Shah Shooja left Londeana, and is proceeding towards Caulbul, in the hopes of being enabled to re-ascend the throne, said to have become vacant by the death of his

brother Mahmood. He is accompanied by a very slender retinue. From the amiable character of this prince, recorded in Mr. Elphinstone's excellent work, we wish him success, but owing to the turbulent character of Mahmood's sons, now governors of provinces, it is to be expected that the country will be thrown into great agitation, before any one of the candidates is settled on the throne. Shah Shooja did not proceed direct to Caubul, but is taking a circuitous course. From Loodeana he went south west, and accounts have been received that he has arrived at Buhawulpore. The chief of that province, Buhawl Khan, is said to have received him with great kindness and hospitality. Some years ago, when Shah Shooja was on the throne Buhawl Khan was subject to the Caubul government. The Khan of Bahawulpore warmly espoused the cause of that unfortunate prince, and placed under his command a respectable force, which a short time ago crossed the Chenab and Indus. Near Dera Ghauzee, Shah Shooja was opposed by the troops of Prince Kamran, his nephew. These, after a smart engagement, he dispersed. We have not heard that any of the Affghan tribes have yet flocked to his standard.—(*Calcutta, Gov. Gaz., Nov. 21 and Dec. 17.*)

General Review.—The irruption of Runjeet Sing and the renewed efforts of Shah Shoojah to regain his kingdom, are to be attributed to the state of things produced by the treacherous putting to death of Futtih Khan by the Prince Kamran. Considerable commotion still exists in the Caubul dominions. Runjeet Sing was driven from Peishawur by the brothers and followers of Futtih Khan, and they still hold possession of that city in defiance and contempt of the royal authority. If, therefore, this party succeeds in uniting with that of Shah Shooja, now, it is supposed, marching along the banks of the Indus, the cause of Mahmood may receive a formidable shock. Meantime, however, the Prince Kamran, the present governor of Kandahar and heir-apparent, is not likely to be an idle spectator of the contest. His alarm about the succession, a short time ago, possibly stimulated him to remove his enemy, Futtih Khan, from the counsels of his father, and deprive the old vizier of life.—(*Calcutta Gov. Gaz. Nov. 21.*)

The possession of Cashmeer appears to have again excited the ambition of Runjeet Sing, and it is said that he has sent a considerable force in the direction of that delightful province: The Affghan governor of Cashmeer is the brother of Futtih Khan, recently put to death by the Prince Kamran, and it is possible that this atrocious proceeding, coupled with the demise of Mahmood Shah, may

induce him to throw off his allegiance to the throne of Caubul. In that case, the designs of Runjeet Sing may have some chance of success. Shah Shooja must have proceeded through the Punjab in his way to Caubul, but whether with the concurrence and support of Runjeet Sing or not, there is no information. The long residence of the former on the frontier at Loodeana, may have enabled him privately to concert measures with the Sikh sovereign for the future accomplishment of his views; but native combinations in particular are seldom very durable, excepting when strongly cemented by interest.—(*Madras Cou., Dec. 22.*)

PERSIA.

POLITICAL.

Relations with Russia.—Our letters from Persia extend to the end of Jan. 1818. The Russian embassy has left Persia without having effected any material object in the contemplation of the Emperor. It is rumoured that Gen. Jermaloff refused to touch upon any question connected with the restoration of territory. The Persian court sustained in the conferences a high and dignified tone, and feeling that the Russians would not listen to the topics they were anxious to discuss, His Majesty referred the ambassador for a final arrangement to his son Abbas Mirza, prince of Azerbaijan. This is supposed to have been intended as a courteous mode of dismissal, and this prince, who from the frontier situation of his territory, and his continual squabbles with the Russians, was fully prepared to second the views of his royal father, very soon got relieved from their unpleasant visitor. On the first entrance of the ambassador into Tabreez, Abbas Mirza had betrayed strong marks of dissatisfaction to his illustrious guest, in consequence of which, the discussions between them on the plains of Sooltaniah were not of the most cordial description.

It was generally understood at Bushire, that Gen. Jermaloff on his return to Tabreez had demanded the restoration of all Russian prisoners and deserters, and in answer to this demand the prince had declared that no subject of Russia should be constrained to stay in Persia, and that all who wished to return to their native country were at full liberty to do so. Not one of the Russians however would avail himself of the opportunity, but preferred the Persian service, and this circumstance, and the prince's reply, appear to have expedited the departure of the embassy from a country which it had entered with the most sanguine expectations of success.

From these occurrences and transac-

tions it may be inferred that Persia begins to feel the danger of admitting further encroachments on the north-west frontier, and although of herself she has no power or resources to contend against so strong a rival as Russia, there is little doubt of her resolving at last to benefit in earnest by her connection with Great Britain.

The above unofficial article is taken from the *Calcutta Gov. Gazette* of March 1818. The paragraph following that with which our extract closes, announced that the king of Persia had nominated Mirza Abul Hassan Khan, the former ambassador to our court, a second time to that important post. This we mention merely because that part at least of the intelligence is proved by the event to have had an authentic origin.

An article dated *St. Petersburg*, 30th Dec. 1818, mentions that the Shah of Persia had made the Emperor a present of thirty fine horses which had arrived at Moscow. This we are glad to see; as it shews that the refusal to yield another inch of frontier is consistent with the maintenance of amicable relations.

Hostilities with the Affghans.—We have been favoured with the following Persian account of a great victory obtained over the Affghans by the Persian troops under the orders of his royal highness the governor of Khorasan on the 22d May last (1818).

“Fathi Khan Affghan having sent a body of men against the Persian fortress of Gorioun in Arak, ordering at the same time a force from the Affghan tribes of Peshawur, Cabul, Candahar, Oimauk and Hazarah Herat, amounting to 30,000 horse and foot. Hassan Ali Mirza, governor of Khorasan, got intelligence of the intentions of Fathi Khan, immediately directed the commanders of forces to assemble with their troops, from which he separated a chosen number of 12,000 men, and commenced his march from Khorasan towards Gorioun, to within two stages, when a messenger from the Affghans arrived, saying that they overlooked the past, and wished hereafter to be on terms of amity. Hassan Ali Mirza knowing their views objected to this, and on the following morning, Monday 19 Rejib or 22d May, prepared for battle and commenced his march; as did Fathi Khan. The contending armies met at Tenbet Shaik Jam, when the action became general and bloody for five hours to near sunset, when the Affghans began to give way. Hassan Ali instantly in person made a desperate charge on them, and a most horrid slaughter ensued, which left 12,000 dead on the field. This prince with his own sword cut down the brother of Fathi Khan (Sheardilh Khan, Lion-heart) from the head to the loins; Khandall Khan, another brother, also being shot; and

Fathi Khan himself receiving a bad wound, retreated with his scattered and fatigued troops, leaving the whole of the tents, equipage, artillery, camel corps, &c. of every kind, which fell into the hands of our victorious troops, besides horses, accoutrements, &c. Zulfakor Khan, with 7000 horse, was ordered to pursue and harass the retreating Affghans.”

Private accounts state, that the Persians were principally indebted for the victory to an unfortunate mistake made by the Affghans. Two divisions of their troops meeting in the night mistook each other for the enemy; a severe action ensued, attended by a dreadful slaughter, and the mistake was not discovered until the morning. The Persian troops coming fresh into the field, obliged the Affghans to retreat precipitately, leaving every thing standing in the field to the mercy of the victors.—(*Bombay Courier*, Sept. 5.)

“Mahomed Shah's troops have been defeated on the Herat frontier by the Persians. The Vizier with the fugitive had taken refuge in Herat. The Shah was in great alarm at Candahar.”—(*Calcutta Monthly Journ.*, Oct.)

COMMERCIAL.

Relations with the Shaikh of Bahrein.—Eskander Khan, a Persian nobleman of the court of the Prince of Fars, attended by an Arab Shaikh of some influence, bearing an honorary dress and sword from his Royal Highness to the Shaikh of Bahrein, lately returned, disgusted with their reception, and wholly unsuccessful in the objects of their mission. The Shaikh accepted the dress and its accompaniment, but declined acknowledging the supremacy of Persia, by either paying the most trifling tribute, or allowing the coin of the island to bear the titles of his Persian Majesty. No gift was made in return for the royal donation, nor were the bearers of it, as is usual, fed, during the period of their residence, at the public expense.

The Prince, enraged at this spirited rejection of his demands, breathes vengeance against these islanders, and is endeavouring to bring about a request, on the part of the Imaum of Muscat, to be aided in his hostile views by a Persian force. But the Imaum has hitherto rejected the offers of the Prince of Shiraz.

At the same time the Imaum, who is at war with the private power of Bahrein, acts as if he could reduce them by his own armament. The pacific overtures made to him by the pirate tribes, he has rejected; and he is again on his way, accompanied by his whole fleet, to undertake the blockade of Bahrein.—(*Bombay Gaz.* 8th July 1818.)

Rates of Pilotage at Bushire.—The government of Bombay published, on the 4th of June, 1818, the following letter

from Mr. Bruce, the resident at Bushire, addressed to the chief secretary of that presidency.

Sir:—I am requested by the governor of this place, Saad Abdul Russool Khan, to acquaint you, for the information of the right hon. the Governor in Council, for the purpose of promulgation, that he has revised the rates of pilotage for this place, as the present mode of payment is a constant source of dispute between the commanders of the ships and the pilot, being part paid in rice and money, and all class of vessels of whatever draft paying the same. He has therefore established the following rates, as more equitable, and which will be charged to all ships or vessels visiting this port and requiring pilots, from the 1st May, 1818.

Inner roads of Bushire: In, 1 piaster per foot; Out, 1.—Inner harbour of Bushire from Inner Roads: In, 1 piaster per foot; Out, 1.—Halilah bay: In, $\frac{1}{2}$ piaster per foot; Out, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Pilot detained on board with his boat, vessel not coming into the Inner Roads, 8 piasters per day; without his boat, 2 piasters per day; the same if detained af-

ter going on board to take vessels out. Moving ships from one anchorage to another, half pilotage on draft of water.

No rice to be given to the pilot as his right.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

English Artist.—Sir Robert Ker Porter, the once celebrated topographic artist, who since married a Russian lady of rank, has been favoured with an audience by his Persian Majesty, and has been permitted to take a full length likeness of that august personage. In the course of his travels in Persia, he intends to visit Bushire, for the purpose of examining some remains of ancient architecture in its vicinity. He will shortly return to St. Petersburg via Tabriz.—(*Bombay Gazette*, 8th July.)

Indian Emigrant.—Jaffer Ali Khan, the son of the late Nawab of Masulipatan, Hossain Ali Khan, died at Sheraz on the 2d of December 1818. He was firmly attached to the British interests, and those who have been in Persia will peruse this account of his death with considerable regret.—(*Bombay Gaz.*, 21st Feb.)

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PRINCE REGENT'S COURT.

July 1.—The Persian Ambassador had not long arrived at Carlton House on the evening of the Faucy Ball, given by H. R. H. the Prince Regent, when the Duke of Montrose was sent to him on the part of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, requesting his attendance in a separate room, where his Royal Highness presented his Excellency with his Royal Highness's portrait, most richly set in diamonds, which he placed with his own hands round the Ambassador's neck, suspended by a dark blue ribbon. The Ambassador felt a national as well as personal satisfaction at the manner in which this distinguished token of esteem and favour was conferred.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 7.—A ballot was taken for the purpose of determining the following question, viz: "That Mr. Charles Lloyd, late of the Bengal Civil Establishment, be permitted to return to Bengal, with such rank in the Company's service as he shall be entitled to under the provisions of the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sect. 85." At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the

scrutineers, who reported the question to be carried in the affirmative.

Same day, the dispatches for Bengal and Madras, by the Princess Charlotte, were closed and delivered to the master of that ship.

Passengers per Princess Charlotte.—For Bengal, Mr. Assistant-Surgeon Bannister; Mr. Thompson, Free Mariner; Rev. E. Brodie, Chaplain; Mrs. Parson; Messrs. Bishop, Dallas, Lawrenson, and Bennet, Cadets.

July 14.—A ballot was taken at the East-India House, for the election of a Director, in the room of Samuel Davis, Esq. deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq.

July 21.—A Court of Directors was held, when J. Goldsborough Ravenshaw, Esq. took the usual oaths and his seat as a Director, in the room of S. Davis, Esq. deceased.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE.

The following gentlemen have been nominated students for the East-India College, with a view to their future appointments as writers in the Hon. Company's Service.

Bengal.—Messrs. George Francis Brown,

Edward Cook Archbald, Augustus Prinssep, Bailie Golding, George James Taylor, Gregor Grant, John Fergusson Cathcart, Hon. Richard Francis Moore, William Henry Benson, Valentine Conolly, George Gough, Welby Brown Jackson.

Madras.—Mess. William Lavee, Robert Alexander Bannerman, James Fraser, William Henry Babington, James Patton, Samuel George Palmer.

Bombay.—Mess. Nugent Kirkland, Charles Boileau Elliott, Philip Stewart, John Hector Jones.

VARIETIES.

July 2.—The Duke of Wellington gave a grand entertainment to the Persian Ambassador. The party consisted of twenty-four.

July 6.—This day, about one o'clock, Prince Leopold, attended by Sir Robert Gardiner, Baron Hardenbrock, and Colonel Addenbroke, arrived at the India House, where he was received by the Directors, who conducted him over their establishment, and explained to his Royal Highness the different departments, and the mode of conducting the business; after his Royal Highness had inspected the Library and Museum he proceeded to the Warehouses.

Col. Colin McKenzie, of the Madras Engineers, Surveyor-gen. of India, has lately been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society; and Maj. Edward Moor, late of Bombay, F.R.S., has been elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, and Member of the *Société d'Emulation* of Cambray.

July 10.—Prince Leopold gave a grand entertainment at Marlborough-house to the Persian Ambassador. Among the company were: The Duke and Duchess of York, the Marquis and Marchioness of Tavistock, the Earl and Countess of Besborough, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, Viscount and Viscountess Duccannon, Lord and Lady Ossulston, Sir Gore and Lady Ouseley.

LAW REPORT.

Guildhall, July 16.—Sittings before Lord Chief Justice Abbot.

Rhodes v. Leach.—This was an action of damages for assault and battery; the plaintiff was gunner's mate on board the *Orwell* Indiaman; the defendant, the captain of that ship.

Mr. Tindal opened the proceedings, and Mr. Scarlett stated the case for the plaintiff, who had served in the royal navy as a midshipman, and was a gentleman by birth and education. This young gentleman, reduced at the peace, entered as a mariner on board the *Orwell*, on her outward passage, where his character and conduct obtained for him the situation of gunner's mate; and on the voyage home-

ward he had added to his previous duties that of quarter-master. As the circumstance of the ship's company being put ultimately on short allowance came into the consideration of the question, it was part of his case to state, that those who had the command of her had thought proper, both at China and St. Helena, to dispose of considerable quantities of beef, pork, and biscuit, to persons on shore. On the ship's return to England, the voyage homeward being more tardy than the captain had calculated, namely, four or five weeks beyond the usual time, provisions fell so deficient, that the ship's company were put on short allowance for three or four weeks before her arrival in England (except the captain and officers' mess). When the ship had reached the Downs, the plaintiff proposed to the first mate to unshot the guns; and that officer, approving of the suggestion, ordered the plaintiff to take some men, and perform the duty. The plaintiff proceeded to the work with a few of the crew; but the men, after attending to it for some time, went below to take their scanty allowance of food before the task was completed. About four o'clock, the chief mate asked the plaintiff, why the duty was not done? The plaintiff answered, that the men had gone below to get some food; that they were exhausted with fatigue and hunger, and were not able to perform the duty. The officer told him, then he must do it himself for it must be done. The plaintiff replied, he was not able, through weakness, for he was half-starved in that ship, or words to that effect. This gave high offence to the mate, and he reported the words to the captain, who was on the quarter-deck. The captain immediately ordered the plaintiff to be fetched to him, charged him with mutinous conduct, struck him a severe blow on the face with his clenched fist, and then ordered him to the poop, declaring his intention to make him an example to the rest of the crew, a threat which the plaintiff well knew meant "a severe flogging." The captain then ordered all hands to be called aft, and desired some of the petty officers "to fetch that fellow from the poop," for the purpose of being tied up and flogged. The plaintiff, seeing the ministers of his captain's vengeance approach to drag him forth for so grievous and degrading a punishment, leaped overboard. In this extremity, some of the ship's company attempted to lower the boat to save him; but the captain instantly forbade any man to stir, or to lower the boat, saying, "Let him swim; it will do him good." Some persons on board then observed to the captain, "He was swimming away from the ship." To which he answered, "Let him swim." A Deal boat was near, with two men in

it, and they, seeing the plaintiff leap from the ship, hastened to save him, which they effected. The captain meanwhile exclaimed, "That he could wish, for a hundred guineas, that Deal boat had not been there." When the boat rowed along side with the plaintiff on board, the captain would not let the boatmen come up to hand him on board. He ordered his men to lower a rope's end, and if he did not choose to lay hold of it, and walk up, it was to be noosed round him, and they were to haul him up. At length, the captain suffered some of his shipmates to go down and assist him on deck. As soon as he came there, he implored the captain's forgiveness for any offence he might have inadvertently given, and intreated that he might not be punished, as he was extremely ill, and unable to bear it at that time. But the captain, in return to this supplication, ordered the plaintiff to be stripped, and seized up to the shrouds, in order to be flogged; and if he refused to strip himself, that the boatswain or his mates should take out their knives and cut the clothes from his back, for he was determined to make him an example to the whole crew. He was accordingly stripped and tied up to the shrouds, while his captain stood by to see his sentence inflicted; and directed his executioner to do his duty, "for he had a rascal under his hands;" and a most severe flogging, with a cat-o'-nine tails, was inflicted upon this young gentleman.

The learned counsel said, that his client thus wantonly tortured in a manner a thousand times more agonizing to the feelings of his mind than even to those of his body, endeavoured to mitigate that agony by a consoling and confident hope, that the laws of his country, and a jury of his countrymen, would afford him the most ample reparation which pecuniary damages could afford. But no pecuniary consideration could be adequate to such an injury. His client was not sordid, nor did he look to pecuniary damages as the sole reparation for that ignominy, degradation, and cruelty, for which no damages could compensate in the mind of an Englishman, a gentleman, and a man of high and honourable feeling. The case was now in the hands of the jury, and he only sought at their hands such damages as in their consciences they thought his client entitled to receive.

Francis Halson, the gunner, proved, that on the 4th of May last the ship arrived in Margate-roads, on her homeward voyage from China. About two o'clock that day the plaintiff and some of the crew had been employed unshotting the guns; witness observed the captain on the quarter-deck in a rage, witness being then on the fore-castle. He saw

Mr. Rhodes near him, and saw the captain strike him with his fist on the face, and then ordered him to the poop. The chief officer, the first mate, was near the captain at the time. When the captain ordered Mr. Rhodes to the poop, he then sent out for the boatswain to pipe all hands to come on deck, and he ordered Mr. Rhodes down; witness did not hear what the captain said respecting Rhodes. He ordered him to come down from the poop, and he understood he was going to punish him by flogging. The ship was at anchor, and witness saw Mr. Rhodes go over the ship's side into the sea. There was a Deal boat along side at the time, and the people in her took Mr. Rhodes up. Captain Leach ordered him to be hawled up, and if he could not be got up otherwise, he desired a rope's end to be lowered, and that he should be hawled up by that. When he came up he was very cold and shivering, and said he was not well. The captain said he would make an example of him. He had made some complaints that he had not had sufficient quantity of victuals, and he said he was too weak to level a gun. The captain told the witness to take his clothes off, and ordered the quarter-master to seize him up to the shrouds, and if he would not submit, to cut his clothes off. He was then seized up and received 18 lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails. The flogging was inflicted by the hands of the boatswain; and the captain said to him, "You have got a rascal there; do your duty." The witness had sailed with the young man some months, but did not know he had been a midshipman before. His manners were respectful to his officers, and he was always respected by them. The captain spoke of his having complained he had not food enough. He had been on short allowance for above a fortnight or three weeks; the food chiefly pease or rice, and no bread nor meat. Pilot-boats appeared in sight, but no provisions were got from them. Mr. Rhodes was cold and shuddering, when taken up from the water: he complained to the captain that he was not well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Marryat.—He said that, on the 4th of May, a boat had been sent from the ship on shore for provisions, and brought them back on the evening of that day. The Deal boat was alongside the ship when Mr. Rhodes jumped overboard; but did not know the boat was attending the ship.

—Williams, servant to the surgeon, had heard the captain, on the 4th of May, call to the master at arms to fetch that fellow (meaning Mr. Rhodes) from the poop. He said he would make him an example to the whole ship's company, because he had said that he could not do his duty on such food as pease and rice.

for so long a time. When he heard the master at arms ordered to fetch him down, he jumped overboard. The captain forbade the boat to be lowered; but said, "D—n him, let him swim." When Mr. Rhodes came on deck he was trembling, from being in the water so long. While the boatswain was punishing, the captain said, "Flog him, the rascal! I will punish him, if it costs me ever so much money." Witness saw no symptoms of disorder amongst the ship's crew at the time, nor any thing like an appearance of mutiny; and he must have seen it, had it occurred. The flogging proceeded, and the captain stood by and called to the boatswain, "Do your duty." Witness knew that some of the ship's provisions had been taken out at China; he believed six barrels of beef and pork.

Peter Turner, a seaman on board the ship, remembers the 4th of May, and saw the captain strike Mr. Rhodes with his fist on the cheek a very hard blow; and he had felt that hand himself several times. When the defendant was taken out of the water, he was begging and praying not to be punished; for he said he was very weak, and not able to receive it. He was almost speechless, through his previous want of provision, and his fall from the ship's poop into the water. The ship's company were at short allowance for three weeks before. In short, none of them had had a belly-full; and they had no meat during the time, but one of the captain's China pigs, about twelve pounds weight, boiled in the soup for seventy-five men. Their food was rice in the morning, and pease and soup for dinner, in that time; and every man in the ship was complaining of weakness. The ship had been in sight of shore five or six days. On the day the ship came off Margate Roads, several boats offered to come on board, and the captain would allow none to do so, until the ship came off the Isle of Wight, and anchored on the *Mouse*.

John Proby, armourer of the ship, was examined, and corroborated the facts already proved; but the Chief Justice interposed, and said there was enough of evidence to the facts in the indictment, unless they should be disproved on the other side. He was, therefore, only examined as to a few points. He said, that while the Deal boat was taking up the plaintiff, he heard the captain declare he would give a hundred guineas rather than that Deal boat should be there; and when Mr. Rhodes was brought on board, he heard the captain say he would flog him until he got to the dock-gates. The ship's crew at the time was in a quiet state. He had seen nothing disrespectful in the deportment of Mr. Rhodes; his manners

were always respectful to his officers, and he was always respected by them.

Mr. Henry Earle said he was a surgeon; he recollected the plaintiff applied to him, after he came on shore, to look at his back; he examined, and there were four places where the skin had perished from inflammation, and apparently from the severity of the blows received. The marks remain yet, for he examined the parts yesterday.

Mrs. Rhodes, the plaintiff's mother, a very respectable gentlewoman, was then called and sworn; but her feelings appeared so agitated, that Mr. Scarlett declined examining her.

The evidence for the plaintiff here closed, when

Mr. Marryat addressed the jury on the part of the defendant. He would shew to the jury, by the most respectable evidence, a quite opposite view of this transaction from what had just been exhibited; and he would prove, that, whatever punishment the plaintiff had suffered, he had brought upon himself, by his own insubordinate contumacy to his superior officer; and the defendant was imperiously called to the performance of a most arduous duty, in order to stifle, in its first principles, the mutinous and disorderly conduct which the example of this young man was calculated to excite. A duty was pointed out to him to be done by the ship's mate, which he might, with the assistance assigned him, have completed in three hours. The orders were given at ten in the morning, and it was not completed at four in the afternoon. His officer mildly expostulated with him on this subject; but he answered, in an insolent and petulant manner, that he could not do it; that it was too degrading; that he was half-starved in this damned ship; and, in short, that he could not do it. The mate very properly reported this conduct to the captain, who had him called before him, and towards whom he acted in the like petulant manner; and the captain, offended at such insolence, told the plaintiff he should expect from him, who was a petty officer in the ship, a different conduct, than setting an example of insubordination and neglect to the ship's company; and he gave him, with his open hand, a box on the ear; and not, as had been stated, a violent blow with his clenched fist. And, perhaps, it would be fortunate for the manners of society if petulant youths were always thus checked on the first ebullitions of their petulance and disrespect to their superiors. He had himself a relative, who was an officer in the navy, and who had frequently expressed to him his thankful sense of a box on the ear, given him by his commanding officer

while he was a midshipman, and which gave a correct turn to his future conduct through life. He should also prove, that this was not the first instance of this young man's insubordinate conduct and ill example, to excite a mutinous spirit amongst the ship's company, though he had been degraded for it, and restored to rank on the promise of better behaviour; and his gross violation of which promise led to the circumstance of which he now complains. The commanding officers of ships, in his client's situation, had high responsibility, and most arduous duties imposed on them; and if they did not, with firmness and promptitude, check or punish insubordination and mutinous conduct on its first appearance amongst their ships' companies, the very worst consequences might ensue. It was true, the ship's company had been at short allowance for some days; but this was because the voyage homeward was unexpectedly protracted nearly a month beyond all ordinary example. If provisions were parted with at Chioa or St. Helena, it was because the captain had more than he imagined could be wanted for his company; and he parted with them to accommodate the wants of others, as he would ask accommodation for himself in similar circumstances. But if the distress, unexpectedly arising from these circumstances, had for a short time straightened the allowances of the crew, this complaint of the plaintiff was made just at the moment when they were coming into a British port, and in momentary expectation of a fresh supply; and Capt. Leach had acted with no other view than by example to check the mutinous spirit which the conduct of the plaintiff at that moment was calculated to excite. He would prove these facts, and trusted they would have due weight with the jury.

Mr. William Cousins, the mate of the ship, was then called and examined. He said the ship was 1,333 tons burthen, and the full complement of men was 136, including officers. He had ordered the plaintiff, on the morning of the 4th of May, to take the boatswain's and caulker's crew, and unshot the guns; this was at ten in the morning: it might be done in about three hours and a half, but it was not completed by four in the afternoon. He was in a hurry to get the ship under weigh; he found his order had been neglected, and he remonstrated with the plaintiff; and he replied, the guns were all drawn but four, and that he had not hands to perform the duty; and witness said, he must get more hands, and have the business done immediately. But the plaintiff answered him in an insolent manner, and said, "I can't do it; I am starved in this—d infernal ship; I am degraded; I can't do it." This occurred in that part of the ship where the men

live; many of them were about, and must hear this conversation. Witness thought it his duty to report this to the captain, who ordered the plaintiff before him. When he came on the quarter deck, he ran past the witness right up to the captain, face to face: his manner was in appearance very insolent, and in a kind of bravado; and he clapped his thumbs in his breeches pocket; so. [The witness exemplified.] Witness told the captain of the language used to him; and the captain said, "I should not think that you who are an officer, whose duty is to set a good example, would act in this manner." Rhodes spoke in a sort of overbearing manner, and the captain ordered him to the poop; but witness did not see the captain strike him. The crew were assembled according to the captain's orders, and Rhodes was called down for punishment, but he jumped overboard. Witness gave orders to lower the boat, but the captain countermanded his orders. The plaintiff was punished: he received eighteen lashes in the usual manner; nothing extraordinary; it was the punishment the men usually received when they were punished. All the crew were present.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett. He did not think any of the men had a bellyfull for the last fortnight.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, an officer of the ship, supported the testimony of the last witness.

William Brunner, the ship's surgeon, said, the plaintiff came to him late in the evening of his punishment, about 11 o'clock, for medical assistance. Witness told him it was not necessary to come on his list in consequence of his punishment, and it would seem odd to have his name entered. But he answered, it was not on account of the flogging; that he did not value a pin; but he pointed to his loins, and said it was there he felt pain, and imagined he had received a strain in his falling from the poop into the water.

Mr. Scarlett made a very eloquent reply.

The Chief Justice then summed up shortly for the jury, and told them that the law had vested power in captains of ships to inflict punishments in a summary way upon persons guilty of gross insubordination, or attempting to excite mutiny; but it, at the same time, imposed responsibility on those officers to exercise that power with sound discretion and due moderation. The point to be considered in this case was, whether the defendant had exercised that sound discretion, and whether or not the conduct of the plaintiff was such as to warrant the punishment inflicted upon him. As to the sum of damages, it was their privilege to form an estimate, and their duty to form a just one. He had only to recommend impartiality and moderation.

Verdict for the plaintiff; damages £500.

NOTICE OF THREE ACTS PASSED LAST SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

Fifty-ninth Geo. III.

Cap. 33.—An Act for granting to H. M. certain additional Duties of Excise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa Nuts, Tobacco and Snuff, Pepper, Malt, and British Spirits, and consolidating the same with the former Duties thereon; and for amending certain Laws of Excise relating thereto. [2nd July 1819.]

Note.—The enactments respecting articles of East-India origin are so involved with other imports generally subject to Excise duties, that it is difficult to separate them in an abstract. This first article therefore is but a notice to parties concerned—of the Act and Schedules annexed, to which they are referred.

Cap. 74.—An Act to allow the Importation of Tobacco from the East-Indies and other Places; and for confining the Exportation of Tobacco from Great Britain, and the Importation thereof into Ireland, to Vessels of seventy tons burthen and upwards.

Sec. 1.—Tobacco may be imported from the East-Indies in British vessels, in casks containing not less than 100 lbs. and not in bags or packages within such casks, on pain of forfeiture.

Sec. 2.—Unmanufactured tobacco of any country may be imported from the place of its growth, either in British built vessels or vessels of the country whence imported.

Cap. 3.—An Act to repeal so much of an Act passed in the fifty-fifth Year of His present Majesty, as relates to the Postage and Conveyance of Letters to and from the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, the Mauritius, and the East-Indies, and to make other Regulations respecting the Postage of such Letters and Packets, and other Letters and Packets sent by the Post.

Sec. 1.—So much of 55 Geo. III. c. 153, as relates to postage from India, repealed.

Sec. 3.—Rates of postage from India to be, for every letter or packet not exceeding 3 oz. a sea postage of 4d.; and exceeding 3 oz. 1s. per ounce; in addition to inland postage.

The Postmaster General may allow to the master of vessel bringing such letters or packets 2d. for each.

Sec. 4.—Postmaster General may forward letters and packets by any vessel. Rates of postage to India; for every letter not exceeding 3 oz., a sea postage of 2d.; exceeding 3 oz. 1s. per ounce.

Sec. 5.—The rates for newspapers, price currents, and papers duly stamped, to be: 1d. for each packet not exceeding 1 oz.; exceeding 1 oz., 1d. per ounce. Covers to be open at the sides.

Sec. 6.—Letters may be forwarded without passing through the post office.

Sec. 7.—Commanders of vessels required to take bags tendered by the Postmaster General without remuneration.

secret committee may receive and send packets from and to India free of postage.

Sec. 10.—May receive same from their agents by Company's ships, free of postage.

Sec. 11.—Commissioners for the affairs of India and Chairman of the Company may also send and receive packets 3 oz. max. free from postage.

Sec. 12.—Public officers who now send and receive letters free, to keep privilege.

Sec. 13.—Secretary of the Board of Control to have the same privilege of franking as the under secretaries of state.

Sec. 14.—Letters from the Governors of Ceylon, &c. to agents not chargeable.

Sec. 15.—Directors may receive letters collective weight 6 oz. max. free of sea postage by Company's ships.

Sec. 16.—Owners may receive letters by their own vessels free of sea postage.

Sec. 17.—As also consignees of goods.

Sec. 18.—Penalty on falsely superscribing letters as ship owners, &c. £10.

Sec. 19.—Owners and consignees may obtain their letters from the master, before delivery at the Post Office.

Sec. 20.—Owners' letters exceeding the weight allowed may be seized.

Sec. 21.—Master of vessels on arrival to collect letters, enclose them in bag or envelope, seal, and address the envelope to deputy postmaster, and make declaration.

Sec. 22.—Refusing declaration, penalty £50.

Sec. 23.—Penalty on permitting vessels to report irregularly, £50.

Sec. 24.—Penalty on having letters on board after delivery at post office, £5 per letter.

Sec. 25.—Officers to search packages.

Sec. 26.—Penalty on breaking seals of box, bag, or packages of letters, £20.

Sec. 27.—Commanders of ships of war to send letters to the post office, for which an allowance shall be made.

Sec. 28.—Money due to masters of vessels to be paid by post-master-general.

Sec. 29.—Penalties how recovered, &c.

Sec. 30.—In actions brought for carrying letters contrary to the provisions of 9 Anne, c. 10. or 42 G. 3. c. 81. proof to lie on the defendant.

Sec. 31.—Application of the rates.

Sec. 32.—Limitation of actions, 1 year.

Sec. 33.—Act not to extend to letters, &c. to or from China.

Ceylon Prize Money.—The third and last instalment of the Ceylon prize money is in course of payment at Sir Robert Jackson's office.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, July 27, 1819.

Coffee.—There were considerable fluctuations in the prices last week on two extensive sales; at the commencement there appeared much briskness, and the Coffee sold freely at an advance, but as the sales proceeded the request became languid.

Sugar.—The market last week was plentifully supplied with New Sugars of every description; the good and fine qualities went off steadily at the former prices; the inferior descriptions hung heavily on hand, and were offered 1s. per cwt. lower without facilitating sales to any extent; the purchases during the whole week were reported in considerable.

Cotton.—The purchases of Cotton since our last are limited; there is little doing in Cottons, as the holders generally refuse selling at the present market prices.

Spices.—The demand for Pepper considerably revived last week, the request has since subsided; very extensive public sales of Pimento have lately been brought forward; 7d. for ordinary up to 8d. for fine parcels last week and to-day realized; the demand for other Spices is limited.

Rice.—An extensive sale of East-India Rice were brought forward this forenoon; good white Bengal was taken in at 13s. 6d. good Patna 14s. 6d. it was however reported, after the sale, that a considerable proportion of the good white Bengal Rice was disposed of at 15s. the whole in bond and liable to the duty.

Saltetre.—By public sale this forenoon, 2,786 bags at 35s. 6d., and 136 chests at 37s. 6d.

Cape Wine.—By public sale 22d instant, 92 pipes white 16l. a 18l. 10s., one lot 22l. 10s. per 110 gallons. By late accounts, the stock in the warehouses, London, 5,000 casks white, and 400 red.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
HOME LIST.

* * Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.

BIRTHS.

May 2. At Dulwich, the lady of H. Glaybrook, Esq. of a son.
July 20. The lady of Capt. Blanshard, of the Hon. Company's ship Carnatic, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 15. Patrick Grant, of Redcastle, Somersetshire, to Sophia, youngest daughter of Chas. Grant, Esq. of Watermish, and of Russell Squ.
19. At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Richard Williams, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Great Houghton, in the County of Northampton, and Domestic Chaplain of the Marquis of Hastings, to Miss Round, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Round, Esq. of King's Beech-hill, in the County of Berks, and of Burton-crescent, London.

DEATHS.

June 30. Suddenly, at his house, Middlesex-place, Major General Thomas Hawkshaw, late of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Establishment, aged 68.

July 8. At his brother's house, Old Palace Yard, T. H. Harris, Esq. Commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Prince Regent.

14. Mrs. Twiss, of Preston, in the County of Lancaster, relict of Richard Twiss, late of Trevallyn, in the County of Denbigh, Esq. and formerly in the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service.

Lately, aged 18, Mr. Francis Alcock, Cadet in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, son of Col. Alcock, of Taunton.

19. At his seat Ditchleys, near Brentwood, Essex, Essex Henry Bond, Esq. brother of the late

Mr. Serjeant Bond. He was captain of the Walmer Castle Indiaman, and had made fourteen voyages to India, when he retired from the Hon. Company's service.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

June 27. Off Portsmouth, Nymphin, Kuralf, from Bengal, for Copenhagen.

— Deal. 29. Gravesend, Asia, Balderson, from Bengal.

— Deal. July 1. Gravesend, Warren Hastings, Larkins, from Bengal 24 Dec. Madras 24 Jan. Ceylon 4 Feb. and St. Helena 20 April.

— Deal. 30. Gravesend, Coldstream, Coxwell, from Bengal 20 Jan. and the Cape 19 April.

— Deal. July 1. Gravesend, Northampton, Tebbutt, from Bengal.

— Deal. 30. Gravesend, Lord Keith, Freeman, from Madras.

— Deal. 30. Gravesend, Rockingham, Waigh, from Bengal 3 Feb. and the Cape 3 April.

28. Off Plymouth. July 6. Gravesend, General Palmer, Truscott, from Madras.

29. Deal. July 2. Hull, Westmoreland, Cope, from Bengal 7 Jan.

— Deal. July 2. Gravesend, Hyperion, Gallaway, from Bengal 21 Jan. and the Cape 10 April.

July 12. Portsmouth. 19. Gravesend, Lady Raffles, Auber, from Batavia.

— Deal. 13. Gravesend, Claudine, Welsh, from Batavia and the Cape.

— Deal, Margaret, Simpson, from Batavia, for Antwerp.

14. Off Poole. 19. Gravesend, Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, from Bombay 6 Feb. and the Cape 6 May.

16. Cowes, Restitution, Messervey, from Sumatra.

19. Portsmouth. 25. Gravesend, Regret, Welsh, from Manila 1 Feb. Java 27 Feb. Cape 2 May, and St. Helena 21 May.

— Off Portsmouth. 22. Gravesend, Moira, Hornblow, from Bengal and Madras.

25. Deal, Canton, Schinchutte, from Batavia 20 Jan.

Departures.

July 4. Gravesend 7. Deal, Asia, Morrice, for Bombay.

— Gravesend. 7. Deal, Augusta, Giles, for China.

9. Gravesend. 10. Deal, Princess Charlotte, Vaughan, for Bengal.

11. Gravesend. 12. Deal, Kingston, Bowen, for Bengal.

13. Gravesend. 14. Deal, Isis, Phillips, for the Cape of Good Hope.

19. Gravesend. 21. Deal, Usk, Smith, for the Cape of Good Hope.

24. Gravesend, Rochester, Sutton, for Bengal.

SHIP-LETTER MAILS FOR INDIA.

(Post Office List.)

Ships' Names. *Tons.* *Probable Time of Sailing.*

Cape of Good Hope.

British Colony - 180 Aug. 2.

City of Bordeaux 180 Aug. 10.

Cape Packet - 430 Aug. 20.

Calcutta.

Essex - - - 554 Aug. 5.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGES.

Six per Cent. Loan Paper was at about 7 per Cent. discount at the date of the last advices in January.

The Exchange on London was, at the same time, about 2s. 7d. per Sicca Rupee for Bills at Six Months' sight.

The Exchange in London on Calcutta may be stated at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d. for Bills at 60 Days' sight.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

[illegible]

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.					
Coifee, Java.....cwt.	6	0	0		6	10	0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	15	0		0 18 0
Cheribon.....	5	5	0		5	15	0	China.....	1	10	0	to	1 15 0
Bourbon.....	5	5	0		5	15	0	Zedoary.....					
Mocha.....	5	5	0		6	17	0	Galls, in Sorts.....					
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6		0	0	8	Blue.....	7	10	0		8 0 6
Extra fine.....	0	0	8		0	0	10	Indigo, Blue.....lb.					
Bengal.....	0	0	6		0	0	8	Blue and Violet.....	0	8	9		0 9 1
Bourbon.....	0	1	4		0	2	3	Purple and Violet...	0	8	3		0 8 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								Good Ditto.....	0	7	9		0 8 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0		7	0	0	Fine Violet.....	0	7	6		0 7 9
Anniseeds, Star.....	4	15	0		5	0	0	Good Ditto.....	0	7	0		0 7 3
Borax, Refined.....	4	0	0		4	5	0	Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6		0 6 10
Unrefined, or Tincal	4	4	0		4	5	0	Fine & Good Copper	0	6	0		0 6 3
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0		12	0	0	Middling Ditto.....	0	5	6		0 5 10
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	9		0	6	0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	10		0 5 0
Ceylon.....	0	3	0		0	3	6	Manilla.....					
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0		18	10	0	Rice.....cwt.	0	19	0		0 19 0
Liquor.....	7	10	0		10	10	0	Safflower.....cwt.	10	10	0		
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11		0	3	10	Sago.....cwt.	1	5	0		2 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0		1	10	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	2	0		
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0		2	2	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1	0	1		1 0 5
Columbo Root.....	2	15	0					Novi.....	1	4	3		1 15 4
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0		41	0	0	Ditto White.....					
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	10	0	0					China.....	1	5	0		1 8 11
Arabic.....	4	0	0		5	0	0	Organzine.....	1	18	0		2 10 0
Assafetida.....	10	0	0		20	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	7	7		0 10 3
Benjamin.....	8	0	0		38	0	0	Cloves.....	0	3	2		0 3 3
Anini.....cwt.	5	0	0		8	0	0	Bourbon.....					
Galbanum.....								Mace.....	0	6	6		0 7 0
Gambogium.....	15	0	0		19	0	0	Nutmegs.....	0	5	1		0 5 2
Myrrh.....	6	0	0		17	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	1	0	0		
Olibanum.....	5	0	0		7	0	0	Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	7		
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6		0	3	0	Privilege.....	0	0	7		
Dye.....	0	5	0		0	6	6	White.....	0	0	11		
Shell, Black.....								Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	10	0		2 2 0
Shivred.....								White.....	2	0	0		2 10 0
Stick.....								Brown.....	1	2	0		1 5 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	17	0		1	0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	9		0 1 11
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0		1	10	0	Congou.....	0	2	5		0 3 10
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	6		0	2	0	Souchong.....	0	4	0		0 4 4
Cinnamon.....	0	15	0					Campoi.....	0	5	3		0 3 8
Cloves.....	0	3	6					Twankay.....	0	2	8		0 3 6
Mace.....								Pekoe.....					
Nutmegs.....	0	1	0		0	1	6	Hyson Skin.....	0	2	7		0 4 7
Opium.....lb.								Hyson.....	0	4	9		0 6 6
Rhubarb.....	0	3	9					Gunpowder.....					
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0		7	0	0	Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0		2 0 0
Senna.....lb.	0	1	3		0	2	6	Woods, Saunders Red..ton	6	10	0		7 10 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	5	0										

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 3 August—Prompt 29 October.

Private-Trade. — Flowered Silk Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Silk Scarfs—Flowered Crape Scarfs—Florentine Silks—Lustrings—Sarsnets—Silk Piece Goods—China Wrought Silks—China Silk Piece Goods—Nankeens—Blue Nankeens—Yellow Nankeens—Blue Cloths—Madras Handkerchiefs—Vintopolam Handkerchiefs—Blue Sallampores—Terrindams—Seerhaudconnaes—Dorcas—Mulinuls—Nainsooks—Ladies' Satin Shoes.

For Sale 6 August—Prompt 5 November.

Company's and Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 9 August—Prompt 5 November.

Company's. — Saltpetre—Black Pepper—White Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Saltpetre—Pepper—Ginger—Nutmegs—Cloves—Mace—Sago—Cassia—Cassia Buds—Rice—Oil of Cinnamon—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 11 August—Prompt 5 November.

Company's.—Hemp and Sunn.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Aloes—Aloes Hepatic—Borax—China Root—Safflower—Rhubarb—Turmeric—Cochineal—Lac Dye—Lac Lake—Shellac—Sticklac—Munjeet—Cardemoms—Frankincense—Myrrh—Camphire—Banilla—Anniseeds—Musk—Benjamin—Gamboge—Gum Arabic—Gum Ammoniacum—Gum Olibanum—Dawg Gum—Gum Senega—Gum Animi—Dragon's Blood—Vermilion—Scammony—Assafetida—Galangal—Nux Vomica—Oil of Anniseed—Castor

Oil—Cajaputa Oil—Cubebs—Cowries—Terra Japonica—Tincal—Talc.

For Sale 13 August—Prompt 5 November.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Sapan Wood—Red Wood—Teak Boards—Red Saunders' Wood—Unrated Wood—Rattans—Bamboo Canes—Whanghees—Tortoiseshell—Buffalo Horns—Horn Tips—Elephant's Teeth—Mother-of-Pearl Handles—Corn-hans—Stons—Seed Coral—Beads—Indian Ink—Rouge—Artificial Flowers—China Ware—Fishing Lines—Fish Counters—Table Mats—Soy—Pastils—Rattan Hats and Rice Paper—Husse Skins—Buffalo Hides—Goat Skins.

For Sale 7 September—Prompt 3 December.

Tea.—Bohea, 300,000 lbs.—Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,900,000 lbs.—Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,050,000 lbs.—Hyson, 150,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 14 September—Prompt 10 December.

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloths, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the Northampton, from Bengal, the Lord Keith, from Bengal and Madras, and the Asia and Warren Hastings, from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon.

Company's. — Bengal and Coast Piece Goods—Saltpetre—Pepper—Cinnamon.

Private-Trade and Privilege. — Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Indigo—Lac Dye—Cochineal—Soap—Safflower—Wax—Candles—China Jars—Bladders and Tencrife Wine—Sapan Wood.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of June to the 25th of July, 1819.

1819.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	Navy	3 p. Cent.	Long	3 p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Annuit.	Quinn.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New	4 per Cent.	2d per Dy.	Exchequer	Bills.	Consols	For Account.	Lottery	s. d.
June 26	2.5 216	66 67	—	—	85 85	85 85	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1d	1.2d	67 68	19 18 0	67 68	1819.		
28	2.15 216	67 66	—	—	85 85	85 85	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.2d	2.4d	68 67	—	68 67	June 26		
30	2.16 216	67 67	—	—	85 85	85 85	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.5d	4.5d	68 68	—	68 68	28		
July 1	—	67 67	—	—	85 84	85 84	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.4d	4.2d	68 68	—	68 68	30		
2	—	67 67	—	—	84 84	84 84	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.2d	2.1d	68 68	—	68 68	July 1		
3	—	68 68	—	—	85 85	85 85	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6p	par 2p	68 69	—	68 69	2		
5	—	68 68	—	—	85 85	85 85	—	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.4p	3p par	69 68	—	69 68	3		
6	2.17 217	68 68	—	—	85 85	85 85	101 101	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2p	1p. 1d	69 68	19 18 0	69 68	5		
7	—	67 67	—	—	84 85	84 85	100 101	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2p. par	1d. 1p	68 68	—	68 68	6		
8	2.17 217	67 67	—	—	85 85	85 85	101 101	—	17 17	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.10p	2.4p	68 68	—	68 68	7		
9	2.17 217	68 68	—	—	85 85	85 85	102 102	—	17 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.11p	3.3p	69 69	19 18 0	69 69	8		
10	2.19 218	68 68	—	—	86 87	86 87	102 102	—	17 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	par 2p	69 69	—	69 69	9		
12	2.19 218	68 68	—	—	87 87	87 87	102 102	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8p	par 1p	70 69	—	70 69	10		
13	2.19 218	68 68	—	—	87 87	87 87	102 102	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.7p	par 1p	70 69	19 18 0	70 69	13		
14	2.20 221	69 69	—	—	87 87	87 87	102 102	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	1d par	69 69	19 18 0	69 69	14		
15	2.20 221	68 68	—	—	86 87	86 87	102 102	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6p	1d par	69 69	—	69 69	15		
16	2.20 221	68 68	—	—	87 87	87 87	102 102	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6p	2d. 2p	67 68	19 18 0	67 68	16		
17	2.22 221	69 69	—	—	88 88	88 88	103 103	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.8p	1.2p	68 69	—	68 69	17		
19	—	69 69	—	—	88 88	88 88	103 103	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.9p	1p	68 68	—	68 68	19		
20	2.28	70 70	—	—	88 89	88 89	104 105	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.11p	2.4p	69 70	—	69 70	20		
21	2.27 228	71 71	—	—	89 89	89 89	104 105	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11.8p	3.1p	70 70	—	70 70	21		
22	2.27 228	70 70	—	—	88 88	88 88	104 105	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7p	2.2p	69 70	19 18 0	69 70	22		
23	—	70 70	—	—	88 88	88 88	104 105	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6p	2.2p	69 70	—	69 70	23		
24	2.28 229	70 70	—	—	89 89	89 89	104 105	—	18 18	75 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.6p	par 2p	70 70	—	70 70	24		

E. Fytton, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
SEPTEMBER 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OR

GENERAL JAMES STUART.

It is the hope of virtuous men to live in the memory of friends to virtue. Those who have distinguished themselves in the service of their country, are recollected with honour by patriotic minds. When society is made acquainted with their character, their life and actions become objects of imitation to others. The cause of virtue itself is cherished, by the verdict of public praise. Few men have greater claims to this distinction than the late General James Stuart, whether we view his character in a public or private light. It is the intention of this brief memoir to give a distinct account of his life.

This gentleman was descended from an ancient family; but his personal merit formed his chief claim to the eminent distinction which he afterwards obtained. He was born at Blair-Hall in Perthshire, on the 2d of March O. S. 1741, and received the early part of his education at the public schools of Culross and Dunfermline. From the last he removed in the year 1757 to Edinburgh, where he en-

tered upon the study of the law; a profession which his friends were desirous that he should follow. This employment however did not prove agreeable to his disposition, and he quitted it soon afterwards for the army. The first commission which he held was that of ensign in the Scots brigade, then in the service of the States of Holland: it was obtained near the close of the year 1759; but he never joined this corps. On the 1st of August 1761 he was appointed an ensign in the 64th regiment of foot. By an assiduous discharge of his duty, Ens. Stuart attracted the attention of Lieut. Col. Pym, the officer in command of the regiment, by whom he was recommended as qualified for the adjutancy. He succeeded to this appointment by purchase in the year 1763.

In 1764, Ensign and Adj. Stuart was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, also by purchase, in the same regiment, and was at the same time appointed paymaster.

In August 1768, Lieut. Stuart embarked from Cork, with the re-

giment, for Boston in New England, upon the breaking out of the first disturbances in that part of America; but the corps was in May 1769 ordered to Halifax in Nova Scotia.

On 1st January 1770, Lieut. Stuart was promoted to the rank of captain, in the 64th, obtained, as his former commissions were, by purchase. During his residence in Nova Scotia, Capt. Stuart acted as town-major of the garrison of Halifax, and officiated as deputy paymaster general to the troops serving in the province. By this time his professional talents had begun to develop themselves, and he had acquired the confidence of his superior officers in a very high degree. Nature had bestowed on him the advantage of a good person, a robust constitution, a frank and ingenuous mind. He was remarked for his soldierly behaviour and appearance, and for the attentive discharge of his military duties, joined to a prudent conduct.

In 1773, Capt. Stuart returned with the regiment to the fort of Castle William, near Boston, where he remained until March 1776, when the army under Sir William Howe evacuated that town, and embarked for Halifax. At this place Capt. Stuart was appointed to the flank company of the regiment, and served during the campaigns of 1776 and 1777 in the second battalion of grenadiers, in the army under the command of Sir William Howe. Captain Stuart was present at almost all the actions and skirmishes which took place in the course of those campaigns. The enumeration of those actions will bring to the mind of the reader many of the events of this unfortunate and ill-conducted war, while it will shew the variety and nature of the engagements and enterprises in which Capt. Stuart acquired professional knowledge and experience. He was present at the action at Brooklyn on Long Island, at the landing on York-Island, at Frogs-

neck, at East Chester and White Plains; the attack of Fort Washington, the attack of Fort Lee, the attack near Trentown, the attack by the enemy near Amboy, the attack at Brandy-Wine, the attack again by the enemy at German Town, and finally the attack on the Marquis la Fayette's detachment near the same place. In all these affairs, which comprise many of the most interesting events in the great contest with America, some of which were successful, and others the reverse, Capt. Stuart afforded a splendid example of cool and deliberate courage. He lost no opportunity of displaying his firmness and valour. He encouraged the troops by his cheerfulness and equanimity, under the greatest privations and fatigues.

In November 1777, his Majesty appointed Capt. Stuart major to a regiment, then about to be raised by the Earl of Seaforth. In October 1778, Major Stuart left America, and joined the 78th (now the 72d) at that time stationed on the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey.

The exertions of Major Stuart soon brought the regiment into such a state of discipline, and instructed the younger officers so well in their duties, that in May 1781 his Majesty ordered the 78th for foreign service. In June following it embarked at Portsmouth and sailed for Madras. On this occasion, Major Stuart was promoted to the local rank of lieutenant-col. in the East Indies. On the departure of the corps, the inhabitants of Jersey voted an address to Major Stuart, expressing the high opinion they entertained of himself and the regiment. The address was forwarded by Gen. Conway, the governor, in a handsome cover, adverting to the honorable impression which the demeanour of the 78th had left.

The Earl of Seaforth, the commandant of the corps, having died on the passage out, was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Mackenzie Humberston, from the 100th regiment, then

serving in India. In February 1782, Brevet Lieut. Col. Stuart was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 78th. This regiment landed at Madras in April 1782, and immediately joined the army in the field near Cingleput, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, the commander in chief in India.

That able general appointed Lieut. Col. Stuart to command the European brigade of the army. In this distinguished situation, the commander in chief testified his satisfaction with Lieut. Col. Stuart's conduct on many occasions. We are now arrived at a period which connects this excellent officer's name with the history of India.

The 78th joined the army in the field on the 25th of April, a week or two only after their landing. Many individuals of the corps died during the first marches which they made, partly from too sudden a transition to the food of the country, operating with excessive fatigue and exposure to the sun before they were inured to the climate.

The principal event that occurred during this period of Gen. Coote's command, was the action of the 2d of June, which has been called the battle of Arnee. The enemy, commanded by Hyder Ally, suffered a defeat. The army halted on the 8th, to refresh the cattle and troops; and Hyder, anxious to obliterate in some degree the impression of so many failures, prepared in person an ambuscade, which effectually succeeded. Some camels and elephants, with an escort purposely weak, were made to pass within a short distance of the grand guard; and the British officer commanding there, with more zeal than prudence, attempted to carry them off, sending a message to the field-officer of the day, Lieut. Col. James Stuart, to inform him of the circumstance. The lieut. col. instantly mounting, proceeded at speed to stop the imprudence of the subaltern, and approached in time to see

the guard charged on all sides by clouds of cavalry, within the skirts of which he was himself enveloped; seeing that all was lost, he trusted to the goodness of his horse, and singly escaped, by leaping a ravine, over which none of the enemy could follow him*. For this singular and extraordinary escape Lieut. Col. Stuart was not less indebted to the goodness of his horse than his own address and courage. For this noble animal he ever afterwards testified the greatest regard; and when he returned to England, settled a liberal pension to maintain the aged horse in India and a groom. This horse was alive in 1799, when he appeared to recognise his old master, and gratefully accepted the loaf of bread from his hand†. The remainder of the campaign was spent in various desultory and indecisive movements; in harassing but fruitless attempts to make either an impression on the enemy, or to recover some of the places he had taken from us; and it ended in the departure of Sir Eyre Coote to Bengal. The last days of this veteran were approaching, but his courage and zeal in the service of his country were inextinguishable; he did not live to resume the command of the army, and his place was ill supplied by any of his immediate successors.

After the interval of the monsoon, the army again took the field in January 1783, under the command of Maj. Gen. Stuart. On this event, Lieut. Col. Stuart, who now possessed the local rank of colonel, was appointed to the command of the left wing of the army.

At the attack of the French lines before Cuddalore, on the 13th of June of the same year, the left column was commanded by Colonel Stuart, and displayed a gallantry in the course of that arduous day, which never was surpassed in any

* Wilks's Hist. vol. 2. p. 239.

† This was after the last siege of Seringapatam, when General Stuart paid a short visit to Madras, and had not seen the horse for several years.

field. There were many distinguished officers present; but there was none who contributed more to the success of our arms on that memorable occasion than Colonel Stuart. It was to his superior judgment and presence of mind, that the French were attacked at a critical moment, routed, and driven from the redoubts which covered the right of their lines, and constituted the main strength of their position. Colonel Stuart, at the head of the grenadiers and piquets of the army, took possession of these works, and compelled the enemy to give way on every side, before the vigorous and unexpected attack. This was ultimately the cause of the French abandoning their lines, and retiring within the fort of Cuddalore. In August 1783 accounts were received in India of peace with France, and hostilities with the forces of that nation in Coromandel accordingly ceased: but the war was continued against Tippoo. At this crisis Maj. Gen. Bruce succeeded to the command of the army at Cuddalore, in consequence of the recal and arrest of Gen. Stuart; and Col. Stuart was detached by Gen. Bruce with a respectable body of infantry and artillery to join Colonel Fullarton, who commanded what was called the Southern Army. Colonel Stuart joined that officer at Dindigul in October 1783, and was second in command of the forces on this service.

Col. Fullarton made great use of Col. Stuart's advice and experience, which he acknowledged in liberal terms. Col. Stuart was present at the reduction of Paulghantcherry, Coimbatore, and the other forts of the enemy. These operations however ceased by the premature and precipitate surrender of every conquest of Tippoo Suldaun, from an impatient wish of enticing him to make peace. The southern army was withdrawn within the limits of the Company's jurisdiction, and arrived at Trichinopoly in Janu-

ary 1784. Peace was not finally concluded with Tippoo until the 11th of the following March.

The command of the southern army for some time devolved on Col. Stuart as senior officer in the absence of Col. Fullarton.

Soon after these events Colonel Stuart was appointed by the government of Madras to the command of the fort and garrison of Tanjore. At that day this military station was esteemed of the highest public importance, and as presenting most advantage to the individual holding it of any in this part of the Company's dominions. Here Col. Stuart enjoyed for several years a species of *otium cum dignitate*, a life of comfort and ease compared with the variety of trying scenes through which he had passed.

In this command he spent some of the most agreeable years of his life. But while he had an opportunity of enjoying the society of his friends, and indulging in the hospitalities of the table, some important political transactions were confided to his management by the Company's government, which required not a little energy of mind and skill to negotiate. To enter into an explanation of these affairs would require a history of our intercourse and dealings with the little state of Tanjore, for a series of years. It is sufficient to observe, that this court was supposed to have been the scene of much corruption and pecuniary dilapidation. The intrigues and speculation of individuals had brought the state into the utmost disorder, and its affairs to the verge of ruin. The inability of the Rajah Tullajie, from ill health and an exhausted constitution, to manage the affairs of the country, afforded the government of Madras an opportunity of appointing a committee "for the better regulating and managing the affairs of the Tanjore country." Of this committee Col. Stuart was nominated a member, chiefly from confidence in his integrity. To a

military man it was an unusual appointment; but it was expected that his uncorrupt and inflexible principles would serve as a safeguard against the repetition of laxities which had prevailed. These expectations were realized, and his conduct was appreciated by those who had the care of the public rights and character.

Col. Stuart on two separate occasions received the thanks of the Hon. East-India Company, "for the useful and important services rendered by him" during the period of his command at Tanjore. In January 1790 he left that station, and joined the army in Trichinopoly plain, then assembling under the direction of Major-Gen. Musgrave, for the war against Tippoo Sultaun. As soon as it was ready to begin the campaign, Gen. Sir William Medows assumed the command in chief. This general appointed Col. Stuart to command the left wing of the army. The first operations carried the British force into the province of Coimbatore, and Col. Stuart was thence detached with a considerable force to reduce the fortress of Paulghautcherry. He marched on this enterprize on 23d July, at a season when the heaviest periodical rains usually fall in Malabar, during which military operations to any extent are there impracticable. Of this fact the commander in chief Sir Wm. Medows appears to have been unaccountably ignorant; and Col. Stuart, after a few marches, found himself exposed to the severity of the monsoon, surrounded by torrents which effectually opposed his progress. He was barely able to summon the place, and found great difficulty in rejoining the army with his detachment. He was immediately afterwards sent in an opposite direction against the fort of Dindigul. This was a place of great strength, situate on a strong and elevated rock, and the enemy had of late improved its natural means of defence by many additional works.

It was reduced, however, after a breach had been effected and Col. Stuart had ordered an assault. The garrison were intimidated, and surrendered on the conditions of security for their persons and property. The British took possession on 21st August 1790.

This service was hardly accomplished, when Col. Stuart was ordered, after his detachment had received a considerable reinforcement, to proceed a second time against Paulghautcherry. On 21st September he opened two strong batteries against the place, at the distance of five hundred yards from the walls. A breach was soon effected, but the ditch required to be filled; and the defence might have been protracted sometime longer, when the alarm of the enemy rendered any further operations unnecessary, and they capitulated on the morning of the succeeding day.

The following encomium has been bestowed on Col. Stuart's conduct on this occasion, by a competent judge:—"Colonel Stuart arrived before Palghaut with two days' provisions, and without a shilling in his military chest; the sympathy which he evinced for the suffering Nairs,* and the rigid enforcement of a protecting discipline, had caused the bazar to assume the appearance of a provincial granary. The fort was ill stored; but after depositing six months' provisions for the garrison appointed for its defence, he carried back to his commander in chief one month's grain for his whole army: the confidence which his conduct inspired in this short intercourse having enabled him to pay for these supplies with written acknowledgments, convertible into cash at the conclusion of the war."†

* The Nairs had joined Col. Stuart, and were employed in cutting off the communications of the besieged. They were strongly irritated against Tippoo, as they had been long the objects of his cruelty and oppression.

The garrison were justly afraid of retaliation, and made the chief condition of their surrender protection against the Nairs.

† Wilks's History, vol. iii, p. 20.

This simple statement of facts forcibly displays the difficulty of Col. Stuart's situation: these his conduct and judgment not only overcame, but converted into the most important advantages, which were equal to the effects of a decisive victory, by promoting the operations of the army and giving it the power of subsistence. His whole management on this occasion holds out a model for a general carrying on war in that country. The fortresses of Dindigul and Palghautcherry, and the valuable territory acquired with them, have ever since continued annexed to the British dominion.

At the close of the campaign of 1790 Earl Cornwallis arrived and assumed the command of the army. He had stated in a minute of council, previous to his leaving Bengal, that his presence in the scene of action was considered by our allies as a pledge of security, and of our confident hope of success against the common enemy.

But it was necessary to encourage the Company's allies, by giving a determined character to the war, which had only as yet borne the feeble impress of indecisive hostility. A new mode of warfare was to be substituted, suited to the nature and character of the enemy. The line of operations was altered; the army returned within the Company's territories to be reorganized and to repair its equipages. When prepared for pursuing this change of system, it was ordered from the neighbourhood of Trichinopoly to assemble at Vellout in the vicinity of Madras. Here his lordship joined the army with some troops from Bengal, and on the 11th of February 1791 began his march towards the Moonglee Ghaut. Lord Cornwallis, who was well acquainted with Col. Stuart's military talents and character, appointed him to command the right wing of the army. The operations were now rapid, decisive, and effectual. The first enterprize of importance was

directed against Bangalore, which, after an arduous and critical siege, was taken by assault on the night of the 21st of March. The high sense which Lord Cornwallis entertained of the services of Col. Stuart, at this arduous siege, is expressed in the general order dated after the capture of this important place, and in his lordship's dispatch to his Majesty's secretary of state, at the close of the campaign.

Shortly after this event the army resumed its march towards Seringapatam. On the 13th of May Tippon risked a general action with the English army to obstruct the investment of his capital. The enemy were strongly posted on the Carighant range of hills; but they were obliged to abandon this position and to retreat into the island. Col. Stuart commanded one of the columns of the attacking army.

The want of provisions and the approach of the rainy season obliged Lord Cornwallis to relinquish the idea of laying siege to Seringapatam at present. It became expedient to retreat; but first of all it was necessary to provide for the security of the Bombay army, which by this time had advanced, under the command of Sir Robert Abercromby, to form a junction with the troops from Bengal and Madras. With this view, Lord Cornwallis made a movement with the main army to Coniambudy, a village about twenty miles higher up the river; and from this encampment he detached Col. Stuart with two brigades across the Cavary, with directions to take post on the heights commanding the great roads which lead from Seringapatam to Periapatam. This was done with the intention of covering the retreat of the Bombay army, and to prevent the Sultaun from sending any considerable body of his forces for its annoyance. At the same time orders were dispatched by his lordship to Sir Robert Abercromby, who had advanced to Periapatam, to return below the Ghauts, and to

remain there during the monsoon. Col. Stuart having performed the service on which he was detached, on the 25th of May rejoined the army, which on the day following commenced its march towards Bangalore. It is unnecessary to detail the occurrences of this disastrous retreat. The army was destitute of subsistence; deprived of the means of conveying its equipage, the artillery and stores were destroyed or abandoned. It was to be apprehended that the enemy would not lose the opportunity of attacking our army, enfeebled by famine, sickness, and fatigue. They were prevented however from taking advantage of these circumstances, by the unexpected appearance of the Mahratta army. The first sight of their advance suggested that it was a body of the enemy, and Col. Stuart, who commanded the rear, made prompt dispositions to repel an impending attack. They were not completed, when one of his staff, employed on the left flank in giving directions to the skirmishers, was addressed in a loud voice by one of the horsemen, announcing that he was a Mahrattah, and begging that the firing might cease.*

The most distressing wants of the English army were relieved by the abundant supplies of provisions the bazars of their allies afforded: but it was necessary notwithstanding to continue the retreat, and to approach an arsenal, which might replace the artillery and equipage of the army. It was not however requisite to pursue the same plan of inoffensive retreat; and the British army, in its progress to Bangalore, made itself master of the small but inaccessible fort of Hooliandroog.

Having completed his arrangements and re-equipment of the army at Bangalore, Lord Cornwallis again took the field. Ossore, Pigacotta, Nundidroog, and other forts in the passes leading from the

Barra Mehal valley were successively reduced.

On the 10th December Col. Stuart was detached with two European and three native corps and a powerful artillery against Saverndroog. This was the strongest hill fort in Mysoor, and the preparations for its reduction were equal to its strength. It is built on the top of a vast rock, rising half a mile of almost perpendicular height from a base of about eight miles in circumference, and divided at the summit by a chasm that forms it into two hills. These were converted into two strong forts, each forming a citadel. Lord Cornwallis dispersed the remainder of the army to watch every avenue from Seringapatam by which the operations of the siege might have been disturbed.

The siege began with the arduous labour of cutting a gun road through a rugged forest at the foot of the rock; the greater difficulty of dragging iron twenty-four pounders over precipices nearly perpendicular was next surmounted.† The batteries opened on the 17th, and the breach in what was named the lower wall of the rock, although at least fifteen hundred feet higher than its base, was deemed practicable on the 20th. Lord Cornwallis came from the camp, distant seven miles, to witness the assault. This commenced by signal at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The assailants ascended the rock without the slightest opposition, clambering up a precipice, which, after the service was over, they were afraid to descend.‡ The garrison now made a vigorous resistance, but the citadels were carried one after the other; the killedar and many of the enemy were slain, and every defence was forced within one hour of the commencement of the assault. Thus an enterprise which

* Wilks's Hist. vol. 11, p. 231. For a more detailed account of these transactions, see General Dronov's and Capt. Mackenzie's account of the war.

† Wilks's History, vol. 11, p. 202.

had been contemplated by Lord Cornwallis as the most doubtful operation of the war, was effected in twelve days from the first arrival of the troops, and five of open batteries, including the day of the assault, with a moderate amount of casualties in the previous operations; and in the assault itself his lordship had not to regret the loss of a single life.*

After the completion of this service, on the 23d of December Col. Stuart was detached with nearly the same force with which he had reduced Saverndroog to besiege Ootradroog. This place was also situated on a rock, and was defended by a succession of seven ramparts rising above each other. The artillery officers were ordered, as fast as one wall should be carried to point their guns over the heads of the assailants against the next. The whole were taken by escalade with a trifling loss. The reduction of these fortresses was of the utmost importance, as they lay on the rear of the army on its advance to Seringapatam, and could not be left in the occupation of the enemy.

Colonel Stuart's conduct, upon each of these occasions, was honoured with the approbation of Lord Cornwallis in general orders.

After establishing garrisons at Saverndroog and Ootradroog, the army proceeded to the neighbourhood of Seringapatam, without any occurrence of moment, until the glorious defeat of Tippoo Sultaun's army on the 6th of February 1792. The attack was made in the night, and was exposed to the uncertainty and confusion which attends darkness. Upon this occasion Col. Stuart was attached to the center column. He had orders to penetrate through the enemy's camp, to turn to the left, and to endeavour to gain a footing on the island. The head of the column, in prosecution of these orders, was discovered about 11 o'clock by the enemy's advanced

posts. The silence previously enjoyed was not broken by a single voice: the column penetrated by the bayonet alone: the Sultaun's redoubt, a strong work which defended the enemy's position, was stormed, and Col. Stuart proceeded to overthrow the enemy's right wing. He still pushed forward: the depth of the river where the column crossed left not a dry cartridge, the bayonet remained as their sole reliance, and Col. Stuart, until daylight allowed him to examine his ground, occupied a position to the eastward of Sheher Ganjam.* By this bold and gallant attack a permanent post was established on the island of Seringapatam; this—the most important object—had been deemed the most doubtful operation of the day. When the event was reported to Lord Cornwallis he expressed great satisfaction, and immediately caused Col. Stuart to be reinforced, and supplied with ammunition to such an extent, as to enable him to retain the acquisition. The position was within 1700 yards of the fort; it included the petta of Sheher Ganjam and the Lall-baugh, with a favourite garden and palace of Tippoo. Our possession of such a post, while it insulted his pride, threatened the safety of his capital. Hence he immediately directed his attention to drive us off the island. A little after daylight a body of the enemy advanced from the fort to dislodge Colonel Stuart. The dry ammunition not having yet arrived, Colonel Stuart had no alternative, but to cover his troops in the best manner he was able, until the enemy should give him an opportunity of using the bayonet; but Lord Cornwallis, who observed these transactions from the Carighaut hill, sent a reinforcement with ammunition, which enabled Col. Stuart to resume the offensive and drive back the assailants.†

(To be continued.)

* Wilks's Hist. vol. iii, p. 203.

* Wilks's Hist. vol. 3. p. 224, 225.

† Ibid. vol. 3, p. 239.

MEMOIR OF THE REV. D. BROWN.

(Continued from page 112.)

EVERY species of charitable contribution at Calcutta received his countenance and large support. He subsisted for some time a Portuguese minister, since dead, for a congregation of that people at the mission church, by paying him a yearly salary.

He was at all times hospitable according to his means. On his arrival in India, he had felt the comfort of a generous welcome, which stimulated him to extend to strangers from Europe benevolent accommodations, similar to what his own family had found so seasonable. Such occasions were frequent, and the guests received to his abode numerous. His delight in these offices of hospitality increased with his years, much as he discouraged promiscuous company, and disliked the system of general visiting. Throughout the twelvemonth preceding his last sickness, although his own family was nine or ten in number, he received, at separate times, from six to ten individuals at once, parents and children; and, for several years, had seldom been without nearly as many, not as cursory visitors, but for weeks and months together, as his friends found it eligible to remain. Such extensive hospitality is not common even in India, where, in consideration that no inns or hotels are established, suitable to the temporary reception of strangers, particularly families or young inexperienced persons, the habit of opening to such the table and comforts of a private house, with gratuitous attention, is much cultivated.

To individuals whose circumstances were narrow or embarrassed, he was liberal of private aid, swayed by the conscientious motives of a double recollection: he had known what it was to be under pecuniary difficulties, and he had repeatedly

experienced the benefit of timely succour. Thus he had learned to sympathise with all whom he could relieve.

To other friends, to whom temporary assistance was a benefit, and who needed no greater, he lent money free of interest; and thus, on their first arrival in the country, saved many from the rapacious jaws of native creditors. To accept no interest was a positive gift, where money has till of late years borne so high a value. These sacrifices arose in an aversion from the slightest approach to an usurious spirit in the clerical character.

His benevolence was not confined to those of his own tenets. He extended generous aid, to a large amount, to the missionaries of Serampore, for forwarding their public undertakings. Still less did his sympathy owe its intense activity to being circumscribed by the lines of clan or country. Of his exhortations in the cause of universal charity from the pulpit, one conducted to establish a fund for the relief of all the indigent, whether Europeans or natives; and one dispensed benefits to the Tamul Christians.

Before it was known that government would adopt the mission church, he founded, and contributed to a subscription for attaching to it some endowment. The fund raised has not been wanted for its direct original purpose. It has, nevertheless, been made very useful to more than one clergyman, whose assistance was acceptable to the congregation; and it has supplied a commodious parsonage, and smaller residence for the chaplain now attached to it by the Company; the former of these being built on ground given for the purpose by Mr. Brown, and in which Dr. Buchanan first, and since him other ministers, have resided, rent free:

and the dwelling-house has been furnished, and repeatedly enlarged, at the expense of the fund.

His love for his children, and his resignation when bereaved of a beloved child, form a striking contrast. Of his first-born son, in a letter to a friend, he says, "He began to lisp and walk, then the lovely blossom died." At the moment of his being snatched away, the father seemed struck to the ground: soon afterwards he exclaimed, "if a wish could bring back his child, that wish he would not form." The tranquillity with which he could contemplate the subject appears in the following verses:—

THE EPITAPH.

Bold Infidelity, turn pale and die,
Under this turf an Infant's ashes lie:
Say, is it lost or saved?

If death's by sin, it sinn'd, because 'tis
here;

If Heaven's by works, it can't in Heav'n
appear:

Ah, reason how depraved!

Revere the Bible's sacred page, the knot's
untied,

It died through Adam's sin; it lives, for
Jesus died.

DAVID MITCHELL BROWN.

Born at sea, Feb. 1st, 1786;

Died at the Orphan-house, Bengal, April
20, 1787.

On the eve of his own departure, in giving directions respecting any inscription by which the remembrance of his own life and labours should be transmitted to posterity, he desired it to be recorded, that "in the Mission church of Calcutta, for twenty-five years, he preached the Gospel to the poor." A slab to this effect has been subscribed by the congregation, and placed within its walls.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS CORRESPONDENCE.

On the Hindoos.

[First Extract.] 1792.

"It is twelve months since I entered upon the determination of studying Shanscrit. I the more willingly enter on this subject, as you are about a necessary and important work, which makes you wish your inquiries had been directed, like these of mine, to collect materials for a thorough display of Hindooism,

"The system is extremely complex, and it is therefore very easy to misrepresent it. The moral state of the people is more palpable, and the grossness of the lower orders more open to attack. It is a great pity so little is yet known of their book religion; facts would arise out of what is written, that would be the best instruments to overturn their superstition. There is, clearly, a total difference between the religion of the learned and that of the common people: the learned are as subtle and ingenious as the most skilful of the papists, and require similar arguments to subvert their system. All the educated and instructed that I have had the opportunity of seeing, assent to the unity of God, and they possess all the light of natural religion; and I am persuaded, from what I have already seen, that they abound in moral maxims, and in more refined sentiments than are to be found in any of the heathen classics known to us; and the insufficiency of natural religion and morality is abundantly evident. I see in them the power of conscience, and that it costs them much effort to quench the light they have; but I see less difference than I expected between the *natural man* within the pale of the church, and among the informed heathen. It is not professional Christianity, but divine grace alone, that can produce a real, essential, and saving difference. However, when we are possessed of the scattered rays of truth to be found in Hindooism, it will be a weapon of some value; for men always feel, and are 'pricked in their hearts,' when they are shewn that they live in opposition to the light they have. The Yogeas are a wonderful people, purely mystic; they rise above cast, and all other worldly distinctions of Braminism; they are learned, and, by imaginary excesses, attain heights of enthusiasm that Jacob Behmen never could have conceived. The history of the progression to this state of abstraction and delirium (for there are various degrees) forms a long and curious investigation; and when I am better qualified, I shall wish to trace the whole of it. The self-tormentors, who have often been confounded with the Yogeas, are illiterate fanatics, and many of them 'vile and bestial fellows of the baser sort,' and in no kind of repute with the well informed. Besides, it is necessary to distinguish the bookish secluded Pundits, who are simple, mild, and inoffensive to a great degree, from the herd of domineering ignorant Bramins, whose craft, pride, and villany, outdoes the Jew pharisee, and whose contempt of the Sudders can only be expressed by these words, 'This people, who knoweth not the law, is accursed.' However, much guilt is on the head of the best of them, for keeping

the common people so grossly ignorant ; and this may be successfully brought home to them, as well as to the Romanists, for by the intervention of images a ten-fold blindness is induced. In the Sudder, reason seems wholly unseated, and nothing is left them but the prerogative of the human form.

" But I am tiring you with general ideas, which you are much more accurately possessed of than I can be, and on the subject of the leading features of Hindooism have already expressed yourself in most pointed and forcible terms, which command attention. I feel what is wanting ; a collection of authentic facts, and a thorough insight both into their books and practice ; and to this, travel and reading are necessary : and if Providence favor my intention, the strength of my body and of my mind shall be laid out in this way, so far as I can obtain leisure from more serious calls. 'The importance of opening this local door to missionaries, appears to me a great and worthy object ; I have such means at present as no missionary for many years is likely to have, and I feel a strong impulse to employ my abilities, humble as they are, in this pursuit.'"

[Second Extract.]

" Perhaps my new pursuits in study may furnish an interesting page occasionally. I recollect every day some new and curious facts, but the sifting and arrangement of them must take place hereafter, when I have more experience. I shall just mention two common things, to shew in what channel my enquiries at present run. Lately at a Bramin's house I heard a wonderful man, a Pooranee, explaining their shasters with astonishing address and elocution : he frequently made the people burst into tears and weep aloud. Whenever their passions were touched with any pathetic passage, the man obtained several rupees, thrown to him both by Bramins and Sudders ; the latter attended their donation with a pernaum or act of worship to the Pooranee. The Sudders, as you know, are taught to worship the Bramins, and they do it by pernaum, or a profound reve-

rence, touching the ground with their head while they pronounce the salutation ; then the Pooranee, holding out his hand in a converse manner, says, ' Isho,' i. e. Come ; amounting to absolution ; for by " Come" they mean to call all the sins on the neck of the Sudder to the hollow of their hand, where a mystic fire consumes them. The Bramins are the true idols, while they carry about with them the power of absolution ; and to break off their yoke will not be easy. One evening I went to Kallee Ghaut, at the time of the Aruttee, which is performed by moving a lamp of many wicks about the face of the goddess : when the operation was over, the Bramin brought out the lamp. We walked through a passage lined with poor Sudders on each side ; whom I saw, as he passed, anxiously put their hands for a moment over the flame, before it went out, to procure the remission of their sins for that day. I could mention other matters which I have ascertained ; such as the facts and motives of self-devotement, by a yearly drowning of some Sudders at Praug, or the confluence of the Junna and Ganges, and at Gunga Saugur, for the accomplishment of their desires, or, that they may be born into the world again a Zemindar or a Rajah's son ; and I have had many particulars relative to the Nurulle, or *human sacrifices*, confirmed. I am, too, possessed of the Goitree of the Bramins ; Sir William Jones obtained it not many months ago, but I got it through another channel. Of this great use may be made against the Bramins ; it is the chief secret that they will not communicate freely ; they tremble at the sound, and affect to consider this discovery as the downfall of their power. But I am such a novice yet, that I am ashamed to say any thing ; and afraid even of communicating what I have collected, lest I mistake what I state, for want of a more leisurely and thorough investigation."

These extracts are connected with the last division of the memoir, to which we proceed.

(To be continued.)

ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA.

(Continued from page 124.)

SHOULD the Brahmins at any time be prompted by causes sufficient to induce them to relinquish the plans of pacific submission, which have hitherto regulated their conduct towards their European conquerors, there will unquestionably be much to

dread, from any hostile project planned by the subtlety they inherit, and the power they possess of rivetting the minds of the people to any object they may resolve upon. It frequently happens that when people conceive themselves in the most ab-

solute security, their danger is the most imminent. History affords numerous examples of this. Two only will be selected on the present occasion ; but these will prove the state of insecurity in which a few conquerors must exist amidst a vastly disproportionate population.

It is "related by D'Ulloa." That the Indians of the country called Natchez, in Louisiana, laid a plot for massacreing, in one night, every individual belonging to the French colony established there. This plot they actually executed, notwithstanding the seemingly good understanding subsisting between them and their European neighbours. Such was the secrecy observed, that no person had suspicion of their design until the blow was struck. One Frenchman alone escaped, by favor of the darkness, to relate the disaster of his countrymen.

"The Indians of the province of Macas in the kingdom of Quito, in a similar manner destroyed the opulent city of Logrogno, the colony of Guambaya, and its capital Sevilla del Oro ; and that so completely that it is no longer known in what place these settlements existed, or where that abundance of gold was found, from which the last-mentioned city took the addition to its name."

If among the comparatively uncivilized inhabitants of South America, among a people whose acquirements are so eminently inferior to the Hindoos, such conspiracies could be organized and perfected ; what may be expected from a plot organized by a race so much more intelligent, and of resolution, when circumstances combine to call it into action, as inflexible as that of any nation ever known upon earth ? The question replies to itself. The policy then so early adopted and persevered in by the Company's government, of holding their prejudices in a due degree of national respect, is most wise, and should never be departed from ; indeed it cannot, without abandoning at the

same time the best principles of security, which, in respect to the mutual situation of the Company and the natives, human sagacity could establish. This will become still more evident by considering the little resistance which could be opposed by a few Europeans ; at the most, it is believed, not exceeding forty-five thousand, dispersed over a vast extent of country, and scattered amidst a population of eighty or one hundred millions of people. The population of our Asiatic dominions, however, has never been accurately known. The great Warren Hastings estimated it at sixty millions. There has been no decrease since his time ; and when the conquests of the Marquis of Wellesley, added to those so brilliantly achieved by the present Governor-general, are taken into the account, there will be little probability of much exceeding the truth by stating it at one hundred millions ; and including the states and districts under the influence of the Company's power, the actual numbers may even exceed that immense total.

It appears from parts of the late glowing debates in the India House, that the Company view the aspect of their own power with astonishment ; and the human mind appears bewildered in looking forward to what may be the probable issue of the extensive conquests now brought under their guidance and controul. A variety of opinions exist as to the line of policy which should be adopted : one party, it appears, are decidedly hostile to increase of territory, and view such acquirements with alarm, almost amounting to dismay ; but when the situation of their antient possessions be taken into the prospect, the nature of the powers by which they were immediately surrounded, the habits of the tribes and casts, increasing in independent boldness and hardihood, by which these again were circumscribed, and the nature of the Company's progressive pro-

ceedings, be also contemplated, with a steady adherence to the unalterable principles which influence all the human race, not absolutely in a state of barbarism ; little doubt I think can be entertained of the benefit of what has been so energetically and so fortunately acquired and annexed to their dominions ; and still less of the wisdom of pursuing those plans to completion, which alone, according to all rational induction, can afford stability, internal peace, and effectual protection, from whatever designs may be contemplated or attempted by the powers whose dominions now surround the national frontiers, or by the more remote ones which exercise an influence over these.

The establishing of native chiefs under the protection of the British government, even with subsidiary forces at each capital, experience has long since, as well as recently, proved to be ineffectual. Conciliating them by treaties has been as clearly demonstrated, by the same unerring test, to be practically fallacious ; and it is only required to contemplate the views which govern the proceedings of all civilized nations, to be convinced that, under either system, neither durable peace nor permanent security can be realized or expected. Situated, then, as the Company's possessions now are, nothing but the absolute dominion and control over the whole, directed by a wise, effectual, or extended civil government, and protected by an efficient, well organized, and powerful military force, can rationally be expected to preserve that immense empire in prosperity, as regards the welfare and protection of the people, or secure it effectually to its present possessors. The extension of territory, then, is evidently the only efficient means which could be resorted to for security, with any prospect of success ; and the army stationed in well judged situations around the frontier, presents the firmest basis for a mild and beneficent system of government, which

policy can devise or human sagacity establish.

It would be irrelevant just now to enquire into the origin or legitimacy of our right to the possessions we have acquired. If it should be questioned, we at least have the right of conquerors ; and this, as the origin of all civil government, must unavoidably supersede every other : but in whatever light this may be contemplated, the imperious laws of necessity are now operating with such force, as to constitute them legal possessions, both in relation to the conquerors and the conquered. The safety of the one, and the happiness of the other, are at this moment superior to every other consideration. Of establishing these on an ample basis, the means are within the reach of the trustees of power ; and there can be little doubt but their wisdom will perceive it, and their policy impel those means into efficient action. In the present state of affairs, it becomes the unquestionable duty of the conquerors to protect the people they have subjugated, and their benevolence and humanity will prompt them to ameliorate their condition, by preserving them in peace, and directing their efforts to the steady habits of protected agriculture, to stimulate them to its increase, to encourage their arts and manufactures, to establish brief means of obtaining civil justice at a reasonable cost, and to encourage by every rational means the increase of both internal and external commerce. Such policy must prove effectual. The revenue will advance with parallel progress ; and the resources of the government at an early period will enable it to realize all which appears so desirable in prospect, without overburthening itself with a debt, greater than what will prove both salutary and expedient.

One great cause of alarm and hesitation, as to the propriety of extending our territory, is an unavoidable increase of public debt, and the impracticability of obtain-

ing a metallic currency, to answer the increased extent of the demand. A moment's reflection must convince us that a metallic currency, exceeding ten, or at the most fifteen millions sterling, is entirely chimerical, an object which can have no existence. But long and successful experience has convinced us that a paper currency, to whatever extent it may be required, is equal to every effect which can be produced by gold and silver, provided the credit of the government be substantial. That of the Company's government is now so solid, that their paper would circulate throughout the population with as much facility as Bank of England paper does through Britain. It is a paper currency only that can answer the immense demands recurring. If this be boldly adopted, it will experience no effectual opposition in the present state of affairs; and when the people have become habituated to its use, and have experienced in its facility and convenience its superiority over gold and silver, a preference will be given to it in India, as is done by all men of solid understanding in this country.

There has been much clamorous objection on this side of the water as to the operation of a public debt; and the national one has frequently been compared to the private debt of an individual, and considered as equally ruinous. Those who have maintained such a doctrine, have never conceived a true idea of the difference between the debt of a nation and that of an individual: had they considered the matter deliberately, such a conclusion could never have been arrived at, for they would have at once perceived that an individual had no source from whence he could by any means command supplies; whereas, a well established government possesses one capable of progressive improvement and expansion: nor can it be objected, that this source is liable to failure, when it is remembered that the demand could only increase in a ratio directly corresponding with

the increased, or increasing means of the country; and if the riches of the country had once arrived at its ultimatum of increase, the resources of the government must arrive at the same stage also, and precisely at the same period. If the resources retrograded, government must also follow its course. Such oscillations will occur in all governments; but they are anomalies, which, like those observed in the heavenly bodies, constantly correct themselves. Such elements, however, will never be discoverable in the fortune or debt of any individual, when he fails to answer the demands upon his capital or credit; both fall together, and his ruin becomes inevitable. Not so with a government of established character for fulfilling its engagements, directing the interests of an opulent nation. It may be embarrassed, as we have seen; but while the safety and interests of the whole dispose all to discharge the obligations unavoidably contracted, it maintains its stability; and while this exists sound and unshaken, and ample resources remain in the country, government will always have them voluntarily offered, to extricate it from embarrassments which may threaten the security of the whole fabric. No individual can possess such powers; therefore the comparison between a powerful nation with abundant resources, and an individual with none, is as erroneous in principle as it is unsubstantial in fact. Such a government is that in the East-Indies; and the rulers have assuredly so much wisdom as never to hesitate, or experience alarm, at the increase of their public debt. The value of the country will always constitute an ample capital of security; and they will not knowingly risk its safety, while they are its sovereigns, by the right of conquest and legal enactment. The high discretion of their authority will secure arrangements for ultimately paying the principal borrowed from being interrupted.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I feel satisfied you will give a place in your columns to the accompanying letter, which was inserted in one of our Gazettes of last month.

A CONSTANT READER.

Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1819.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

We hope our correspondent will allow us to thank him for that part of his letter which we have omitted. The letter which he desires us to republish we have slightly abridged, in order to reduce encomium to a single point, while we leave information an ample circle.

“The broken soldier, kindly bade to stay,
“Sat by his fire, and talk’d the night away;
“Wept o’er his wounds, or tales of sorrow done,
“Shoulder’d his crutch and show’d how fields were won.”

SIR:—The historical account of the rise and progress of the Bengal native infantry by the late Captain Williams, with the continuation by an officer of upwards of 30 years standing in the army, has lately fallen into my hands; and I venture to express a hope, that those who possess the means of contributing materials for such another gratifying narrative, will preserve the particulars of all field-services of corps during the Nepaul and late more extensive war, and of individuals whose merits claim the distinction: these may form a desirable supplement to the present work on some future occasion.

This book affords a plain but distinct view of the progressive advance of the British arms. In the continued triumphs of civilization and clemency over barbarity and oppression, might be traced, during the course of our short but eventful government of little better than half a century, a succession of struggles for extirpation on the one hand, unavoidably followed by the gradual accession of power and conquest on the other, until by the prudent progression of our self-defence, we have, in the end, millions after millions of natives emancipated from

wretchedness and tyranny, reposing beneath the shade of that power and beneficence, to which they look up with respectful submission and reverential gratitude.

If the expansion of dominion and territory has been unavoidably attended with augmentation of establishments and increased expenses for the maintenance of our ascendancy; so the arts of war, for the like end, have kept pace with the improvements which have suggested themselves from a frequent appeal to arms. Hence the necessity for those alterations, and successive advances towards greater perfection, we find our Indian army constantly undergoing, since its first institution up to 1796. The native powers were not insensible to the source of our superiority: they organized and equipped corps, encouraged foreign emissaries and adventurers to join their standards, established founderies and promoted arts, until their armies approximating to our system, became regular and formidable. In 1803-4-5, and in 1815-16, we found we had no longer to contend with ill-accounted, disorderly hordes, whom a handful of men, with a few round and canister shot, dispersed: we were opposed to soldiers, who contested every inch of ground with a degree of judgment and desperation* nothing could overcome, but the patience and valour of troops conducted by officers of experience and professional ability.

The physical strength, the moral character of the arm of power, being generally the same throughout

* An instance, not generally known, of their pertinacity and courage, was experienced in 1803, in the Doab, at a small walled-in square in the center of the village of Kurreed. General Smith with the cavalry having passed on in pursuit of Ameer Khan, the baggage with three battalions of regular infantry, 2000 irregular cavalry, and a train of artillery, halted opposite this place, in which there were only eight men, who, refusing to surrender unless allowed to carry away their arms, were surrounded and attacked but not overcome, until they had mortally wounded one European officer (Lieut. Aveline) and three sepoy wounded, and one subadar and 33 non-commissioned and sepoy.

Hindustan, we must infer that the organization and the efficient establishment of our European officers constituted the difference between us and our opponents: whilst the greater certainty of livelihood, the provision when worn out or disabled, the regular mode of mustering and paying the troops, give a confidence and security to the Bengal sepoys, that have decidedly determined their affections and zeal, without an instance of dereliction of duty on their part (but one on foreign duty, too partial to be here mentioned) within the past twenty years; during which, they have rendered brilliant services to the state, both at home and abroad*; and their allegiance has been found, when under the management of their own officers, to be unalienable, under the most severe trials and discouraging circumstances.†

It has been ably argued by some writers, that the organization of 1796 is susceptible of modification; that for better encouragement, the constitution of officers in our native army should be assimilated to that of England; that the regiments would be more compact for this service with single battalions, the officers less liable to change, and the

men in consequence more attached; that promotion to vacancies occasioned in regiments by the nomination of officers to the general staff, and to permanent local corps, would add greatly to the improvement of our efficiency, and be a source of preferment and satisfaction to deserving regimental officers. But I forbear entering on those subjects, and shall conclude by observing, that the *importunity* of the overflowing youth of India to enroll themselves in our ranks, is known to our officers to be such, that no army in the world could be completed to a greater extent, and in a shorter period, than ours; and that under the improved system of military equipment and supply, of late years adopted, we could bring into the field, on any sudden emergency, a preponderance of force, with confidence, facility and promptitude, to maintain our empire in the East, and bid defiance to the most powerful foreign enemies, if our European establishment be but effective: and such it should be kept, for we have gained that position from which there is no retrograding without risk; to place it therefore beyond insult or invasion, is a consideration of first importance.

Your's &c.

AN OLD SOLDIER.

Calcutta, December 26, 1818.

* Alleghurh, Delhi, Laswarree, Burtapore, Naul, Coast, Ceylon, China, Mauritius, and Java.

† Monson's retreat, Bareilly, Nagpore.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In your last interesting Journal, Vindex appears to have assumed the subject he so warmly defends with some degree of that “unpremeditated gallantry” considered as common, and certainly not unamiable, in the character of a soldier. I cannot but think, however, that the remarks made under the head, “Indian Notices,” have been taken up by Vindex under impressions rather too hastily admitted; and whoever may have been the author of the remarks which have excited the

manly indignation of the member of the Madras army, I am strongly inclined to believe, that no intention whatever was intended by the compiler of the Indian Notices, to reflect even the slightest shade of reprehension on the conduct of an army, which, in spirit, and every requisite which can ennoble and constitute a military power respectable, stands as high, we feel assured, as any army ever did, or possibly can stand, in the annals of military history.

Prudence dictates to us the propriety of keeping those disputes in 1809, between the government and a large part of both the civil and military power, out of view. There existed in that unfortunate misunderstanding, as there must do in all others, errors on both sides ; and arguments no doubt could be found, which would find extenuating reasons for both : but a retrospect to circumstances, which either party must regret, can answer no beneficial purpose, and the animated sense of Vindex, we are certain, will not prompt him to further animadversion on differences which are now no more ; and which, on both sides, have been wisely and generously consigned to oblivion.

A person in Europe, reflecting upon general politics, may make allusions to the proceedings of any public body, without intending, in any degree, to calumniate its individual character ; and there are few who would attempt this, from a mere feeling of malignity, excited without a cause. The author of the *Indian notices* may be held excusable then, on these grounds, for the remarks he has made, without entertaining either malevolence or envy against the army of the coast. The first, upon deliberate consideration, does not appear in any matter

he has adverted to : the last might be excused almost in any one.

For there is something which resembles honor,

In envying deeds by all the world admir'd,

All, it is known, cannot attempt to share
In acts of glory such as those achiev'd
By Britain's heroes, through a course of service,

Ardent, severe, and in its very nature
So difficult and dubious of success,
That to have won it, to th' extent acquir'd,

Bespeaks a virtuous daring so sublime,
That any one, not a participator,
Might be excus'd, for viewing it with envy ;

For all such envy may be justly thought
As closely bord'ring on transcendent virtue !

The deeds of this army in 1817 and 1818, and the united armies of all the presidencies collectively, exhibits a general union of principles and spirit, that, to use an expression of one of the highest political characters of the age, "has been seldom equalled and never surpassed." This the author of the "*Indian Notices*" and *Vindex* will both readily assent to : and to the same sentiment I heartily subscribe.

CONCILIATOR.

16th August 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

THE bee is a chemist ; so is the bird that constructs the edible nest. The dyer and the distiller, the sugar-baker and the refiner, belong to the same faculty. Chemistry is not confined to the manipulation of physical substances, nor to the discovery of their elements. There is a higher analysis than that effected by the lightning from the Promethean battery of zinc and copper, or the intense stream of combustion fed by the blow-pipe. Literature has its laboratory and apparatus. A periodical work, whether *Ma-*
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gazine or review, is an Institute, with chambers devoted to the chemistry of literature, where different branches of it may be seen in operation ; where, according to the honesty and skill of the workman, the essence is extracted from the plant ; the illustrious metal from the ore ; and specimens of earth, water and air, reduced to their constituents ; while attempts are made to unveil the nature of light, which will not stay to be examined : I allude to the plant of original thought ; the metal of right prin-
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ciple, which wants the ductility of gold, nor can be beaten into thin leaves for superficial splendour; the dry earth of flinty fact, here the analogy with materials found in the crust of the globe, again is incomplete, for fact, though consistent, is never aluminous, nor susceptible of any shape like potter's clay; the water of floating hypothesis; the air of veering opinion; and the light of radiating intelligence.

The columns of a journal are so many cylindrical glasses, equally capable of holding costly spikenard or worthless drugs, tamarinds and assafoetida, sedative preparations of lead and fulminating silver. In literature, too, it depends on the chemist whether the salt, or the spirit, or the oil, obtained as the last result from the still or the crucible, shall remain a crude poison, or be rectified into an antidote; whether the extract shall be subservient to amusement, mischief, or utility; whether quicksilver shall make a dumpling jump out of the pot, assist reflection at the back of a mirror, or as a decisive resource unknown to Hippocrates, shorten the healing art; whether a drop of acid let fall on a dry combustible shall extinguish a spark, or in the absence of fire, cause an explosion.

There is a simple substance, called, in the nomenclature of literary chemistry, *Alethine*, which ought to be the basis of all speaking and writing; but instead of this, we too often find the narratives delivered by the tongue or pen vitiated, debased, and made pernicious by a large mixture of the opposite principle, denominated by the same school *Sycophantine*, or the virus of traduction; for all sycophants are revilers. Thus the admirers of Buonaparte, when they are pressed with actions which confound the art of apology, turn round upon the illustrious statesmen and warriors who contributed to force him from his bad eminence, and endeavour to recriminate by launching fabricated shafts from the quiver

of accusation; or else aim to deprive the great leaders on the part of the allies of the plaudits due to merit, ascribing the sum of their idol's successes to his own contrivance, and the total of felicitous counteraction to chance. The preponderating balance against him in the final account of victory they preposterously place to his credit. He lost more than he had gained, for he lost the conquests which Pichegru and Moreau had made, as well as his own; and when he had dissipated all the territorial acquisitions beyond the old frontiers, he twice lost France itself. Twice the Bourbons and the interest of the royalists with the allies repaired that disaster.

Thinking the *Campaign of MDCCCXV*, by Gen. Gourgaud, a proper subject for chemical experiment, I lately made a decoction from the whole book, and obtained a strong wash of an acrimonious character. After passing the wash through the still, in order to separate the *Alethine*, if I should find any, from the *Sycophantine*, which is abundant, some drops of truth came over. These I have collected, and present them for the inspection of the curious, in a small phial. Even here a few atoms of *Sycophantine* are perceptible, which I cannot disengage without depriving the liquid of its native flavour.

After mentioning that Buonaparte had abdicated, the instrument of abdication was published on the 22d of June 1815, Gen. Gourgaud tells us:

[*Second March to Paris.*—] The allies carried their temerity so far as to march through the valley of Montmorency, and to advance to St. Germain and Versailles, leaving, during all this movement, their left flank entirely uncovered and exposed to the attack of the French army*. While at Malmaison, preparing to leave France for ever, the Emperor was informed of the imprudent movement made by the enemy. He immediately sent, through Gen. Becker, a proposal to the Provincial Government, to put himself at the head of the French army, as its ge-

neral, to fall with its whole force on the enemy's flank and rear, and, by thus saving the capital for the moment, to obtain time and means for negotiating with more advantage. This object once accomplished, Napoleon would have resigned his command. The Provisional Government refused this offer, and he departed.*"

Buonaparte had said, in his *Declaration to the French people*, "My political life is at an end;" and his chosen apologist reminds us, that while a remnant of ambition was yet at work, he sued to be a *General, nothing more than a General*, under the Provisional Government. Yes, it is as true of him,

* Note, p. 163.

that "he would be a general," as it is of "the Sweet Willy O!" that "he would be a soldier." This is the man who at St. Helena disdains the title of "General Buonaparte;" and is sullen and insolent to those who gave him an asylum from the moral indignation or politic rage of the French people, because he is so addressed. It is a compliment to the magnanimity of the government and people of England, that he is bolder at St. Helena than he dared to be in France, and that though he then would be a general, he now would be an emperor.

A DISTILLER.

May 22, 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—From the scanty portions in which you doled out my last Essay, I may not be called upon for many months for its continuation, particularly as I have always wished to leave the intermediate month open for your other correspondents in Persian anthology; but I have now continued my lucubrations nearly three years, and with the exception, Mr. Editor, of your own handsome and flattering acknowledgments of them, and a casual notice by my friend Dr. Gilchrist, they have met in public with neither applause nor censure; and though, during such an extensive range of Persian arts and literature, I must have touched on many subjects, that admitted of blame as well as praise, and though the last must be always more gratifying, yet were it liberal I should rather court than dread a portion also of fair criticism.

In my essay of August 1818, I gave a number of examples of coincidence in Persian and English words: but the reader by referring to the early part of that Essay will find, that I quoted them rather as curious specimens than materials of etymological importance; for with-

out a more profound insight, than I can pretend to, in Oriental as well as European languages, where etymology has heretofore elucidated one fact, it has obscured a thousand; yet I cannot doubt, but this curious branch of knowledge shall in time disperse the clouds that have so long obscured ancient languages and history. In that essay, and the following one for October, I adduced some curious examples of the anomalous acceptance of the same word, not only in its removal out of one dialect into another, but in the same language. For instance, the θεός of the Greek and deus of the Latin, are both clearly and immediately derived from the دیو Dēv of the Persian, but in the two first languages signifying the good spirit or God, and in the last the evil spirit or a Demon! Also جان signifies in Persian *life, existence*, in contradistinction to روان *the soul*; yet our Anglo-lexicons always translate the first as signifying *soul*: in Arabic جن *jin* again signifies a *spirit*; and جان *jānah* in Persian

signifies *young*: hence اسپجانه *a young horse or colt*; گاجانه *a young bull or calf*: and from this root I should very naturally derive the Persian word جوان *jawân*, the Celtic *jevangh*, the Latin *juvenis*, the Armoric *jovank*, the Saxon *yeong*, till I come at last to our English word *young*: but our Sanscrit scholars tell us that the whole is derived from *yowân* and *yowânâ* signifying *young* and *youth* in that dialect; and I will so far accord with them, that the jobâ and jôban of the Hindustani have that immediate derivation.

Like myself, every scholar of the old school looked up to Sir W. Jones as the English father of the Persian language and literature; and his grammar and annual discourses as our only rational manuals of the Persian studies; yet could he now look up himself from his grave, his placid countenance would assume that smile, which used in the society of his friends so often on similar instances of *simplicity* to illuminate it, at finding in the *fourteenth* year since the institution of the college at Hailbury, that grammar—elegant as the English language can make it, but barren and miserably defective in its rules—the only initiatory tract or introduction, which the Persian scholar there has to the rudiments of so nice, and comparatively now so well-explored a language. They manage otherwise at the parent seminary of Calcutta; but there again they have *overdone the job* by making two folio volumes of it, as much as they have left it *underdone* here.

In that grammar Sir William was so unfortunate as to call that ancient, beautiful, and most useful dialect the *Hindi*—"the jargon of Hindostan!"—And though he became afterwards as sensible of its charms as any of us, and translated many beautiful poems from it; and though any young writer

or cadet was in those days ashamed of having any native about him beyond six months from his arrival in Bengal, (I speak not of Madras or Bombay,) that could speak English, yet our learned and elegant Orientalist, and I state the fact from noticing it repeatedly at his own table, was obliged after four years residence, and I fancy till his death, to have a special servant that could speak English in attendance behind his chair, through whom he issued his domestic orders. It was the same with the other judges of the supreme court, the members of government with the exception of Mr. Hastings, and all the leading men about Calcutta; so that a young man in those days, if he happened to be stationed at the presidency, had, in imitation of his seniors, a set of worthless servants about him, who in picking up a smattering of English had got hold of all our worst vices; and, in his ignorance of this only means of communication with the natives of the interior, our youth found himself, in the changes that took place otherwise for the better, totally unqualified for any office out of Calcutta; while his cotemporaries at the upper stations had been improving themselves in the country languages, and in a knowledge of the local business belonging to the revenue, judicial, and commercial departments.

After the peace of 1783 some of the young officers made interest, with literary objects, for permission to reside on their full pay among the natives; accordingly Lieut. Wilford of the engineers, and Lieut. Mullock of the infantry, and some others, availed themselves of this license, chiefly with the view of studying the Hindustani: but Dr. John B. Gilchrist, who retired for this same purpose to the city of Fayzabad, the ancient capital of Oude, and resided there for some years as the

only European at the place, and where, on marching across the country in 1786 I recollect first meeting him, was soon known to have made such progress in a grammar and dictionary of that grand and popular dialect, that his competitors turned their thoughts to other studies, and Licut. W. in particular to that of the Sanscrit, which his fortunate residence at Benares enabled him to perfect himself in, so as to become one of the most voluminous and interesting correspondents of the Asiatic Society, then also just established at Calcutta.

By this time Sir W. Jones had formed more accurate notions of the value as well as antiquity of this Hindi dialect; for in his third discourse, delivered to this Society on the 2d of February of this year, he laments, that the Greeks under Alexander took no pains to inform themselves of the languages of either Persia or India; but that the Mohammedans, more accurate, observant, and just, mention a Bháshá or *living* tongue, so called in opposition to the Sanscrit or *dead* language, as spoken through out the upper provinces of Hindustan, of which قناج CANAJ was in those days, A. D. 800, the capital; and as the general effect of conquest is to leave the current language of the conquered people unchanged, though it may afterwards get deluged with the exotic names both for articles and for actions, we may by analogy believe, that the pure Hindi was primeval in Upper India; into which not the Sanscrit, but the then spoken dialect of the Brahmans, was introduced by one set of conquerors at a more remote age, and the Persian and Arabic at the era now alluded to. Thus might we account for nine-tenths perhaps of the ancient Hindi being Sanscrit, and nine-tenths of the present Hindustani

being Persian and Arabic; but what are we to call the remaining tenth, which forms the real basis of the language, and whence did it derive its idiom or grammar, which is neither Sanscrit nor Persian? Like the *دري dari* of the Persians, the *عربي arabí* of the Arabs, and the Celtic of Europe, it drew its origin immediately from some primeval language, which was cotemporary with the confusion of Babel, and the origin of all the ancient languages: with the exception of the Sanscrit of the Brahmans, the Zand of Zartasht, the Tázi of the Koran, and perhaps the Hebrew of our Bible, which were of human fabrication, and the *لتره lotrah* of the priest-

hood. The drama is supposed to preserve the manners of the age, in which it was written, more correctly than any other literary composition; and in the drama of the Brahmans, the Sanscrit dialogue is never put into the mouth of any but the gods or priests, whereas the Pracrit, or more common dialect, is spoken by genii and the better sort of human beings; as the Apabhhransa, or dialect where the rules of grammar are still more neglected than in the Pracrit, is confined to the vulgar. Or, to compare them with the languages of Europe, we might consider the Celtic as Sanscrit, or rather, as I said before, the spoken language of the Brahmans; the Saxon, Greek, and Latin, as Pracrit; and all our modern Europe dialects as Apabhhransa: and indeed it is the opprobrium of our species, with all our pride of improvement, that our language—what we ought to feel most interested in refining—is every successive age getting more vulgar or ungrammatical! I have noticed in my Essay of last June the *فترت* or rhythmical periods of the Persian; but what shall we say to a long sentence,

may long periods, not periods of words, but words consisting of periods, each of them being combined, like the elements of a single word in the Sanscrit, for the purpose of improving the euphony or sweetness of the sound; and could we call such composition the language of nature, or what could have ever been currently spoken? Brahmans may have taught themselves to speak it, as the people at the fairs in Hindustan have, as I have stated in my essay of last October, to communicate their ideas by an arithmetical notation;

but such language, considering also its complicated etymology or grammar, the rules of which must have been clearly anterior to its use, can be intended only to hide and puzzle.

The Persian poet Sadi, who flourished upwards of 600 years ago, and passed thirty years of his long life in travel, among eighteen different Asiatic dialects that he could speak, notices the Hindustani of his day, as spoken at Delhí,

during the reign of *أشلمش* King Oghlamsli, as follows:

گه مرا کویرک بنشین گه مرا کویرک رو * گاه وا پس راند و گاهم بخواند بیشتر
که بهنری کویرم روتی کهن پانی پهن * کرمری یاجب چهی کوراسرا جرا مکر

Speaking of his mistress: "At one time she desires me to sit down, and then she orders me to go on; at one time she drives me back, and then she beckons me to step forward: at one time she addresses me saying, eat bread and drink water, &c.:"

Being, subsequently to the interval above adverted to, occupied at Dinagepore in Bengal, in collating the second volume of Sadi's works for the Calcutta press, I had a copy of the poem, in which these lines occur, sent in August 1793, as a literary curiosity, to Sir W. Jones, with a request, that he would at his leisure explain the difficult and various idioms; but he promptly answered, with his accustomed modesty, that his friends were pleased to flatter in supposing him capable of interpreting all the dialects of the east; and dying early next year, it does not appear whether he had leisure afterwards to attempt it. *Dohras* or couplets, and *cabits* or stanzas, in the Hindi, often occur in the Ghazls of Amír Khosró and Amír Hasaní, both elegant Persian poets, who resided at Delhi and were cotemporaries of Sadí, as well as in the diwans of Malik Mohammed Jaisi, of Mohammed

Afzal and Amír-Khan Anjam, who flourished at the courts of Jihán-gír and Shah-jihán; and most of the poetry written entirely in this dialect is the exclusive production of Sandar Mutiram and other Hindwí poets, who flourished during the reign of the last mentioned great Moghul, and of the Delhi Mohammedan princes previous to him. In the various provinces of Hindustan and the Dakhin, which composed the extensive empire of the once Great Moghul, there are several dialects of Hindi, and poems written in each; as for example, the Khéáls or Tappás, so familiar to many of us that had a taste for Hindustani music, are written in the language of the Pancháb or Panchah-nadah; but the Dhurpads, or regular Rags of the last-mentioned special Hindí poets, are composed in the Rekhtah or Ordú zibán of the royal camp and court.

If Sir W. Jones was esteemed by us as the father of the rational study of the Persian language, in how much a greater degree ought Dr. Gilchrist to be considered as the father of the modern Hindí? for any assistance we could derive from Hadley's and other vocabularies before his time, only con-

firmed us in that barbarous jargon, which reciprocal mistakes had introduced between Europeans gabbling what they called *Moors*, and their native servants and dependants aping the English of their masters. Accordingly having in 1788 published his grammar and dictionary of the Hindustani language,—when a seminary was in 1796 first projected in Calcutta for teaching that dialect and the Persian grammatically, he and Mr. Gladwin were then judiciously selected to superintend those respective departments; and four years afterwards, when Lord Mornington added an English, Latin, and Greek professor, with a provost and deputy provost, and gave it the designation of a college, those two gentlemen still retained the superintendence of the chief oriental departments.

I have heard the Hindustani universally spoken in every province immediately dependent on Bengal, in Oude, at Delhi, and Agra, throughout the Marattah States to the west and south; and found individuals who understood it in Assam and Butant to the east, in Orissa, at Madras, at Colombo, in Ceylon, and Achin in the island of Sumatra; at all which places I have had occasions, during my marches, voyages, and travels, to communicate my wants, and always met numbers of respectable natives or travellers that could converse with me in this elegant dialect, comprehending an extent of country equal to all Europe and containing a larger population!

One of Dr. Gilchrist's former English pupils has ventured upon several innovations in constructing a grammar of this dialect: but the chief, and perhaps only one of moment, is that of the nice management of the particle *ne*, which really required a man, like the Doctor, of innate genius for analysing the elements of language and much practice with the natives of Hindustan, to appre-

hend, simplify, and impart. For example, *Murd-ne upnee lurkee dek'hee*, or *murd-ne upnee lurkee lo dek'ha*, in the classical Hindustani, will always be expressed by every native gentleman in India versant in the respective idioms thus, *Murd dokhturi khood-ra deed*, perhaps with or without the *ra*, in Persian مرد دختر خود را or مرد دختر خود دید or in English, "a man saw his own daughter," but never according to this theoretic tutor of the Hindustani scholar, *Az murd, or bu murd, dokhturi ó deedu shood*.

Orthoepey is another branch of learning which Dr. Gilchrist has assiduously cultivated; * and he must be cheered and gratified by the concluding paragraph of an article on a proposition for a Universal Alphabet, in the Edinburgh Review just published, which says: "We are ready to acknowledge the benefits that would result from the adoption of an universal alphabet in facilitating intercourse, promoting civilization, and diffusing knowledge. . . . For the really practical question at present is, whether elementary works for the instruction of students in the oriental languages might not advantageously be composed in such a conventional character? By substituting this for the various alphabets now used, some trouble might certainly be saved to beginners, and much expense to the East-India Company. The experience and acknowledged success of Dr. J. B. Gilchrist, in teaching Hindustani by an analogous method, affords some confirmation to the theory of M. de Volney."—Yours,

GULCHIN.

* It is observable that our Correspondent, though he coincides with Dr. Gilchrist in the principles of Hindustani Grammar, has not adopted his mode of orthography for expressing oriental words in Roman letters; and therefore his adducing the opinion of a third party, the incidental testimony of a public critic in favour of that mode, is a rare instance of candour, or of consistency, really almost to sacrifice itself to friendship.—*Edm.*

ACCOUNT OF THE SPASMODIC CHOLERA.

FROM HINDOO WRITERS.

THIS interesting specimen of medical learning among the Hindoos is part of a letter which appeared in the *Madras Courier* of 12th Jan. The other part, which related to Vaccination, we have already given in Vol. viii. page 27.

The following account of the Spasmodic Cholera, and of the remedies applicable to it, taken from works in general use among the Hindu medical practitioners, will at least gratify curiosity, and as the formulas of the medicines are given in the original languages, may be productive of utility. The extracts I shall make will, I think, shew that the treatment of this disease, which, although so eminently successful here and elsewhere, must, I believe, in the strictness of regular practice, be pronounced somewhat empirical, if not borrowed from the Hindus, is closely correspondent with that indicated in their medical writings. To say generally that the doctrine taught in these books, which, as will be observed, encourages the free exhibition of mercury and the metallic calxes, displays similar coincidence in many points with the oriental practice of our physicians, would not be a departure from the fact.

The native practitioners, though they agree generally in the diagnostics of the disease, differ as to its pathology and systematic classification. Some hold that the Spasmodic Cholera belongs to a class of diseases known by the generic term *Sannipāta*, which includes every species of paralytic and spasmodic affection, the principal symptom being spasms or convulsions of part or the whole of the body. Of the diseases belonging to this class, thirteen species are enumerated, of which some are accounted curable and some incurable. Others rank this disease in a class called *Ajirna Dyspepsia*, the principal symptom of which is indigestion; under this four species are reckoned, the third of which, *Vidhūma Vishūchi*, is identified with the Spasmodic Cholera.

It will not be thought strange that this difference of opinion should exist, when it is considered that even those versed in European science have not yet agreed as to the pathology of this epidemic; though the unlearned must think it strange that an inflammatory cause should be assigned to a disease, which, without any apparent previous excitation, prostrates the strength, as it were, at one blow, and sinks the patient in a few hours from a state of health and vigour to the lowest

degree of debility. It would be presumption in me to venture a decision "when doctors disagree," or even to enter at all into the merits of either controversy, I may be permitted, however, to add, with respect to the Hindu classification of the disease, that they who deny that the Spasmodic Cholera, in the form in which it has spread over India, is properly designated by the terms *Sītānga-Sannipāta*, admit that the main, if not the only difference between it and the *Vidhūma Vishūchi*, is, that the former is simply spasmodic, and, though usually, not suddenly, fatal, while the latter is epidemic and most rapid in its progress. The following extracts, taken from medical writings in Sanscrit and Tamil, in which the several species of diseases included in the two classes are noticed, the distinguishing symptoms of those identified with the Spasmodic Cholera detailed, and the remedies prescribed for them stated, seem to suggest, as a necessary corollary, that the disease first described is the same as the latter, when its progress is accelerated, and its virulence increased, by its having become epidemic.

These extracts have been translated with reference to the Commentaries, by which all Indian writings of a similar nature are accompanied. The literary wealth of the Telugu language consists chiefly in the excellent *Tīkas* written in that dialect on Sanscrit works of all descriptions, by one of which the copy of the Chintāmani here used is accompanied. All manuscripts on scientific subjects, which have been repeatedly copied by ignorant scribes, must be subject to multiplied error, and medical writings in Sanscrit and Tamil are proverbially so: I have been obliged, therefore, to restore the sense, with the assistance of the commentators, in some of the passages cited, by conjectural emendations; these, however, in no instance affect the general meaning.

The thirteen species belonging to the class denominated *Sannipātaca* (from the root *pat* fall, combined with the collective preposition *sam* and the intensive *ni*) are described in the Sanscrit medical work Chintāmani, attributed to Dhanwantari, a mythological personage, who is said to have been produced by the churning of the milky ocean, whence he issued bearing the Amrita Calasa, the vase containing the liquor of immortality: he coincides in character with the Esculapius of the Greeks.

DISEASES.	NATURE.	MEDICINES.
Antaca	Curable	Vijayab, hairavam
Sandica	Incurable	B, hirtab, hairavam
Ruddāha	Ditto	Sancarab, hairavam
Chittavibramah	Curable	Madurab, hairavam
Sitānga	Incurable	Anandab, hairavam
Tāntrica	Curable	Manoh, hairavam
Cant, hacūjita	Incurable	Swachchhandab, hairavam
Carnica	Curable	Calyānab, hairavam
Bhagnanētra	Incurable	Vidaranab, hairavam
Reoraishiti	Ditto	Sannipātab, hairavam
Pralāpa	Curable	Calyānab, hairavam
Jihwica	Ditto	Sidhab, hairavam
Ab, hiuyāsa	Incurable	Caravalab, hairavam

The species considered to correspond with the Spasmodic Cholera is the 5th, *Sitānga*, which is thus described in the *Chintāmani* :—

(Translation.)

Chilliness, like the coldness of the moon, over the whole body, cough and difficulty of breathing,

Hiccup, pains all over the body, vomiting, thirst, fainting,

Great looseness of the bowels, trembling of the limbs. These are the symptoms in *Sitānga-sannipāta*.

In the *Yūgamunī Chintāmani*, a Tamil work, to which the following verse belongs, the symptoms are stated at greater length.

(Translation.)

The symptoms of the *Sidāngam* are :— general coldness of the body, looseness of the bowels, pains in the joints, great thirst, flatulency affecting the lungs and causing a difficulty in breathing, cough, swooning, hiccup, a general weakness of the body, delirium. The *Sidānga-sanniden*, usually fatal in fifteen days, is accounted incurable ; but when medicine is demanded, the gift of a cow having been previously made, it may be administered, relying on the mercy of God.

The remedy prescribed for it in the *Chintāmani*, is the composition called *Rasa Ananda B, hairavam*, of which the formula is contained in the following extract :—

(Translation.)

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Saub-hagya | Soda. |
| 2. Hingulam | Vermillion. |
| 3. Gand,ham | Sulphur. |
| 4. Haravīrya | Mercury. |
| 5. Tālacam | Orpiment. |
| 6. Tieshuam | Calx of Steel. |
| 7. Tāni am | Do. of Copper. |
| 8. Nāgam | Do. of Zinc. |
| 9. Vengam | Do. of Lead. |

Grind these ingredients (equal quantities must be inferred, no weight being mentioned,) with *Tri phala* (the collective name of the three Myrobalans—*Sitā*, the Yellow, *Calidruma* the Beleric, and *A'malaca* the Emblic) Boil them for three days in *dōlā* (in suspension) in a

decoction of *Perpatam* (a medical herb of a cooling nature) ; mix up the mass with the gall of a serpent, and make it into pills of one *ganjā* (about three grains) each ; in three days this, the *Rasa Ananda-B, hairavam* diet being strictly observed, will cure the disease called *Sitānga-Sannipātacam*, *lit.* “ the chill of the whole body attended by spasms.”

The following composition, called *Rasa Calyāna-B, hairavam*, appropriate to the 8th species of this class, *Carnica Saunipāta*, may also be given in the fifth.

(Translation.)

Rasa Calyāna-B, hairavam is a medical composition formed of the following ingredients ; namely,

- | | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Rasam | Mercury. |
| 2. Visham * | A poisonous root. |
| 3. Visham | Venom of a serpent. |
| 4. Gand,ham | Brimstone. |
| 5. Nāgam | Calx of zinc. |
| 6. Vengam | Do. of lead. |
| 7. Canā | Long pepper. |

All these should be of equal weight. Grind them together with the juice of *Chittramfilam* (a medicinal root “ Ceylon leadwort, *plumbago zeylonica*,” it is of a very hot nature, and in medical works, therefore, is known by all the synonymes of fire) for 12 hours ; make them into pills, and letting them dry in the air, put them into a strong crucible, place it in a sandbath and calcine for 12 hours ; then grind the mass with the gall of fish, and form it into pills of two grains each. This, the *Rasa Calyāna-B, hairavam*, may be given in the species of convulsion called *Carnica*, the diet being carefully attended to, and confined to milk with rice boiled and mixed with sugar ; the drink to be the syrup of sugar-candy.

The species comprehended under the class *Ajirua* are four, which are thus

* This ought probably to be read *Vishā*, in Tamil *Vasumba*, “ the root of the sweet flag *Acorus Calamus*,” otherwise called *Mahaushadham* (the great medicine.) because it is considered sovereign in indigestion and other complaints of the stomach and bowels. But neither this nor the preceding ingredient can have any effect on the result of this preparation, for as the mass is to be calcined, all animal and vegetable substances must be entirely decomposed.

enumerated in the Chintāmani, with their distinguishing symptoms.

1. *Rasa Sésam.* Dyspepsia, in which the head is chiefly affected—Megrims; it takes its specific name from its being often caused by the excessive use of mercury.

2. *Viswash'tam.* This is the common Dyspepsia, affecting the whole body, attended by pains in the limbs and joints.

3. *Vidhāmam.* *Vishūchi*, attended by the symptoms hereafter explained, is comprehended under this term—*Vid, hū-mē cha Vishūchy astu.*

4. *Dhāmam.* Dyspepsia attended by spontaneous coldness—*swav, hāva silā-lam.* It is the same disease as the foregoing when not epidemic, but neither so rapid in progress nor virulent in degree.

The symptoms of the *Vishūchi*, or *Vid, hāma Vishūchi*, for the term characterising it as belonging to the class of dyspeptic diseases may be added or omitted, are particularized in the following verses from the Chintāmani :

(Translation.)

The *Vishūchi* is most rapid in its effects; its symptoms are—dimness of sight in both eyes, perspiration, sudden swooning, loss of understanding, derangement of the external and internal senses, pains in the knees and calves of the legs, griping pains in the belly, extreme thirst, lowness of the windy and bilious pulses,* and coldness in the hands, feet, and the whole body.

The formula for the remedy prescribed in the Chintāmani for the *Vishūchi*, is as follows :

	Pags. wt.
1. <i>Sindura</i> , precipitate of mercury	2
2. <i>Jāip, hala</i> , nutmegs	2
3. <i>Jāti-patra</i> , mace	2
4. <i>Phēnam</i> , opium	4
5. <i>Rasa-carpūra</i> , sublimate of mercury	2
6. <i>Maricha</i> , black pepper	2
7. <i>Hingulam</i> , cinnamon	2
8. <i>Sivā</i> , yellow myrobalans	2
9. <i>Gauri</i> , bezoar	2
10. <i>Mriga-nāb, hi</i> , musk	1
11. <i>Cāsmaram</i> , saffron	2

These must be ground in a decoction of *tripushpa*, (thorn apple "*Datura Fastuosa*") for three days. Take two *nishcas* of each, except the musk, of which one *nishca*, and the opium, of which four *nishcas* must be taken. These form a specific for all disorders arising from indigestion, for the chill of the *Vishūchi*, and for all complaints occasioned by worms.

Note.—The mass is to be made into pills, and the dose is from 10 to 15 grains, according to the nature and virulence of

the disorder, in such vehicle as may best agree with the patient.

Another remedy is prescribed in the Tamil medical work called *Careisel-munūru*, attributed to Agastiyer, the Hippocrates of Southern India.

This composition, called *Cālacanta-mēga-narāyaner*, consists of the following ingredients :

(Translation.)

1. *Cari*, blue vitriol, 10 old St. Pags wt.
2. *Vedi*, saltpetre, do.
3. *Padigi*, allum, do.
4. *Cāntam*, loadstone, do.
5. *Narumbū*, sulphur, do.
6. *Pori*, soda, do.
7. *Cad, Inūrei* "foam of the sea," (literally) prepared cuttle-fish bone.

Take one palam weight of each of these, mix them together in ardent spirits, digest in the sun, grind the mass in urine, and distil.* Then grind together the following articles ;—

8. *Ven, nir*, quicksilver, 30 pags wt.
9. *Liagam*, vermilion, or factitious cinnabar, 15 do.
10. *Haridāram*, orpiment 10 do.
11. *Narumbū*, sulphur 12 do.
12. *Manasilei*, native cinnabar 4 do.

Total 71

Mix this composition with the liquor before obtained, and enclose it in a valuge† (retort,) and calcine over a fire supplied by husk of tila and the wood of the senna plant (*ārārci*); continuing the operation for 49 hours Indian, (of which there are 24 to a natural day); namely, for one *jāmam* (seven hours) there must be the heat of a single billet; for two *jāmam* (14 hours) the heat of a fire like a lotus flower; for four *jāmam* (28 hours) as much heat as fuel can give.—Worship the feet of the holy Vinayager, and removing the composition from the fire after the expiration of seven *jāmam*, it will resemble the tail of the Aruena, i. e. be of a bright red.

Note.—The dose is half a *fanam* weight in a decoction of the leaves of the *Tūdu-valei*, three-lobed night-shade, *Canden-cattari*, wild Brinjal, "*Solanum Jacquinii*," and *A'datodei*, "a species of *Justicia*," with dry ginger, long pepper, and black pepper, mixed with honey. It is administered in consumption, asthma, and every species of paralytic and spasmodic affection, and in other diseases.

* The Tamil scholar will perceive that this is not a literal translation; but I believe I have extracted the right meaning from the verbiage of the original. The menstruum thus obtained is said to devour the mercury and other ingredients immediately it touches them.

† This, otherwise called *Ganga-silā cuppei*, is a vessel made of a kind of coarse black glass, in which the *Barrāgis* bring the water of the Ganges. The vessel must be covered by seven folds of cloth when used as a retort, and closed by a stopple of French chalk.

* In the Hindu medical system three distinct pulses are reckoned, namely, *Vada*, that governed by the windy principle; *Pittam*, that governed by the bilious principle; and *Sleshma*, that governed by the phlegmatic principle.

The Vishúchi, though it appears occasionally only as an epidemic, is, by no means an uncommon disease in India. In the territories subject to Madras it is said to be annually endemic among the lower orders of the people during the wet season; and its effects are familiarly expressed by the words "being seized with vomiting and purging, he immediately died." That it is chiefly confined to persons of the lower tribes, who are accustomed to a poor and irregular diet, and exposure to the weather; and that it spares those invigorated by a more generous diet, whether animal or vegetable, and whose circumstances enable them to protect themselves by good cloathing and substantial dwellings, from the changes of

the atmosphere, has been fully confirmed by recent experience. The Hindus account for this by a mythological fable, in which the origin of the disease is stated, and which, did I not wish to avoid the incongruous mixture of truth and falsehood, I would relate. It is to be read, either in Sanscrit or Tamil, in the *Jayana-Vasish'tam*; and the substance of it is, that the female demon, *Racshasi*, by whom the disease is caused, was, on a certain occasion, restricted by the injunction of *Brahma* from afflicting the worthy, whose lives were regulated by the precepts of their religion, and appointed to punish the vices of the base and dissolute.

Jan. 2.

CALVI VIRUMBON.

DESCRIPTION

OF THE

THREE NAADS OF PAUNG, TODIER, AND MAIK.

(From the Madras Government Gazette.)

THE low county of Coimbatore is separated from Malabar and Wynaad by a mountainous region, 30 miles in length and 16 in breadth, and which contains about 500 square miles. The mountainous region is divided into three Naads or countries, the Paungnaad, the Todier-naad, and the Maiknaad. The name given to the whole by the lowlanders is "Nilgemis" or the blue mountains; this name, however, properly belongs but to one part of the range, and is by the highlanders peculiarly applied to a high peak—the "Runga Sawmy Coil" or "Ailgerry." Two gentlemen having visited this region early in last year, and having surprised their friends by the accounts they gave of it, particularly of the extreme coldness of the climate, a party was formed, who set out to repeat the tour on the 2d January.

They left Denaignocottah (which is about 10 miles from the foot of the Guzzelutty pass, and two miles from the bottom of the Ailgerry mountains) at six A.M. on the morning of the 2d, and after two days painful march reached Dernaad, the first village in the Paungnaad, on the evening of the 3d, distance about sixteen miles.

Thermometer on the 2d, at six A.M. 57; at eight, 71; at eleven, 62; at two P.M. 68.

On the 3d, thermometer at six A.M. 52; at eight, 62; at five P.M. 50.

4th. Halted at Dernaad, thermometer at six A.M. 44; at eight, 60; at three P.M. 65; at six, 53; at eight, 49.

5th. Marched from Dernaad to Ton-

dernaad, principal village of Paungnaad, 9 miles. Thermometer at six A.M. 40; at seven, 50; at eleven, 60; at two P.M. 62; at six, 50; at seven, 48.

6th. Halted at Tondernaad, thermometer at five A.M. near the tent, 40. Hoar frost in the valley below—the thermometer when placed on the ground sunk to 31; at eight A.M. it was 48 outside the tent; at nine, 55 inside, and 64 in the sun; at two P.M. 70 in the sun, 58 in the shade.

7th. Marched to Kodaramoody, a village in the Todier-naad, distance eight miles. Thermometer at six A.M. hard frost; this morning, the water in the chatties completely frozen three quarters of an inch round the vessels, and the thickness of a dollar in the centre; at nine A.M. thermometer 51 in the shade, and 60 in the sun; at eleven, in the shade, 58; at twelve, 70 in the sun; at two P.M. 72 in the sun; at seven, 39; at eight, 38; at nine, 34.

8th. Thermometer at six A.M. near the tent 34. A very hard frost this morning. The water in the chatties froze, and the ice kept sufficiently well to enable us to make our wine (already cool enough) colder at dinner. Thermometer at seven A.M. 36 in the shade, 46 in the sun; at eight, 50 in the sun; at eleven, 72 in the sun; at 2 P.M. 34 in the sun; at six P.M. 49; and eight, 34.

9th. Marched to Maikottay, another village in the Todier-naad, distance seven miles. Thermometer at 6 A.M. 43; a frost again, and the water also frozen, the ice not so thick as in the preceding

morning, although the glass stood near the tent eight degrees lower.

10th and 11th. Mornings mild and cloudy; the thermometer was not seen to sink below 44.

12th. To Nella Courli, a village in the Maiknaad, distance eight miles. Thermometer at six A.M. 40, at eight P.M. 30.

13th. No account of thermometer taken, but the water in the chatties frozen during the night.

On coming to the low country, on the 16th, the thermometer for the greater part of the day stood at from 80 to 84.

The thermometer from which the above register was taken hung upon the tent ropes, close to which large fires were burning all the night. It did not give, therefore, the real temperature of the air, for when the mercury was above the freezing point we had hard frost, and ice a hundred yards from the tent.

In Hindostan, when the thermometer sinks to the freezing point, the extremes of heat and cold are often felt in the same day; but we have no example, I believe, in this part of the globe, of a temperature so cool and so even, for a continuance, as that which is shewn from the register of the thermometer given in the preceding part of this paper.

We could not ascertain the exact height of our situation in this mountainous region, but we considered ourselves to be at least three times as high as the highest part of Mysore; and if this calculation is correct, the elevation would be from nine to ten thousand feet above the level of the sea. In looking over Mysore on one side, and the low country of Coimbatore on the other, it was hard to distinguish the country above from the country below the Ghauts, we were so much higher than both. The party were on their legs most part of the day, and generally walked ten or twelve miles, up and down steep hills, from ten o'clock in the morning until sunset, without experiencing the least inconvenience from heat, often indeed seeking the sunshine, as a relief from cold. With the exception of two slight ague fits there was no sickness amongst our followers, notwithstanding the intense cold of the nights and mornings, and the little protection they had against it.

In every part of the high country, we found raspberries, both red and white, strawberries growing in the greatest luxuriance; we found also a fruit in shape resembling a medlar, but of much smaller size, and in taste not to be distinguished from the gooseberry, its interior arrangement is also the same. White roses, marigolds, balsams were seen in abundance, and in full flower; we found specimens also of cinnamon and black pepper, and a tree yielding a beautiful yellow dye. If the colour should stand as it promises

to do, the discovery of this tree would be an important one.

The country is inhabited by three classes of persons, whose language, manners, and customs are entirely distinct, viz. Todevies, Koties, and Bergies. The two first are considered the aborigines of the hills, and the Todevies to be a superior cast to the Koties. The Todevies are exclusively headmen: they have no fixed habitation, but wander with their herds of buffaloes from pasture to pasture. Their huts are of a semi-circular form, strongly built with bamboos and mud, having a hole near the ground, sufficiently large for their own ingress and for the egress of the smoke from their fires. Only one marriage is permitted amongst the males of a family; and if it should consist of ten or more persons, they have a wife in common. The lady is exempt from household cares and duties, she is served by the men, whose duty it is to prepare and cook the victuals, and it is her privilege to be carried on the shoulders of her husbands when she makes visits or journies. She selects whom she pleases of the family as her companion at bed and board, and this freedom of choice produces no interruption of domestic harmony. It is necessary that all the men of a family should agree in the choice of a wife; and if there should be a dissentient voice amongst brethren when a lady is submitted for their approbation, she is forthwith sent back to her relations.

Many of the men whom we saw measured above six feet: they are robust and athletic, with a marked expression of countenance, Roman noses, and handsome features. The women, though much above the size of their sex below, have anything but a prepossessing appearance; their features are coarse, and their mouths unusually wide, but on the whole they have much more of the European than the Asiatic cast of countenance. Their dress consists of a single cloth, which completely envelopes their persons, and effectually conceals any grace of figure that they may possess. Both men and women are fair, fairer perhaps than the fairest class of Mahomedans. The fairness of complexions, and their singular expression of countenance, may have given rise to a report which has long been prevalent of the existence of a white race of inhabitants in this region. Men, women, and children go bareheaded and barefooted in all weathers. It is against the custom of their cast to wear either turban or sandal; they permit their hair and beards to grow without restraint; both sexes, and indeed all the inhabitants of these hills, wear their clothes without washing, until they drop into pieces from filth and rags.

The Koties in appearance have no re-

semblance whatever to the Todevies, and, except that both classes go without covering head or foot, their manners and customs are as dissimilar. Their persons are more diminutive, their complexions darker, and their features much less expressive. They are cultivators and artizans, as well as musicians and dancers. The discord or harmony of their pipe, has a strong resemblance to the sounds produced from the Scotch bagpipe, and the dance appeared to an amateur of the party to be either the original or a copy of the famed "quadrille."

The Bergies are the principal cultivators and landholders. They emigrated from the neighbourhood of Mysore about three hundred years ago, and obtained possession of their lands from the Todevies, to whom they continue to pay a few handfulls of grain from each field, as an acknowledgment of the grant. The language of the Bergies is a dialect of the Canarese, that of the Todevies and Koties are supposed to be a dialect of the Tamil; but it is a singular fact, that the Todevies cannot speak the language of the Koties, nor the Koties that of the Todevies, and that the language of both these classes is equally unintelligible to the Bergies.

The soil of this region is remarkably fertile, and yields two crops in the year of wheat, barley, peas, opium, garlic, mustard, and various species of millets. We found the pear and poppies in full blossom, notwithstanding the severity of the weather: the frost indeed appears to have no ill effects whatever on the vegetation.

The vallies afford inexhaustible supplies of excellent water. It was impossible to move a quarter of a mile in any direction without crossing streams: some

of them are highly impregnated with iron, and one was found of a warmth much above the temperature of the outward air. These streams run through the year, and empty themselves into the Bhovani-river on the one side, and into the Magar on the other, of the low country.

There are no sheep here, though the climate, soil, and pasture are admirably adapted for them; and there can be no doubt, but that Merino sheep would thrive here as well as in the walks of their native country. Black cattle are numerous, and the breed has more substance and bone than the cattle below. The Todevies possess large herds of buffaloes of immense size, and live principally upon their produce. The domestic fowls are twice as large as those below, and excellent for the table. The sportsmen of the party remarked the game to be as large as game in Europe, particularly the hares, whose color is unusually red; Wolves were the only beasts of prey we saw, though the inhabitants spoke confidently of tigers being in the hills.

I have not troubled your readers with any description of the scenery of this singular and interesting country, although it was impossible to move in any direction without being struck with its extraordinary grandeur and magnificence. Every thing that a combination of mountains, valleys, wood and water can afford, is to be seen here. Your readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that frosty regions are to be found at no very great distance from the presidency, not more than three hundred and fifty miles, and within 11 degrees of the equator.

A SUBSCRIBER.

30th January 1819.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT No. I.

In this number we commence a series of extracts from an unpublished MS. with which we have been favoured, bearing the following title: "*Cursory Remarks, on board the ship Friendship, H. R.—, commander; or, the Occurrences of a Voyage from Ireland to New South Wales, the South Sea, the Spice Islands, and Bengal, and thence back to Europe; performed in the years 1799, 1800, and 1801.*" An introductory note states, that H. R., the husband of the lady, being appointed to the command of a ship called the Friendship, was employed by his Majesty's government to convey to New

South Wales some of the unfortunate individuals concerned in the rebellion in Ireland, then recently subdued. The Friendship sailed from London for Cork, near the end of March 1799; in June following, the author of the Journal, at the desire of her husband, whose ship had still to wait an uncertain time for sailing orders, proceeded to Ireland; and after spending a pleasant interval in the vicinity of Waterford, she was ultimately induced to share with Mr. R. the dangers of the voyage.

End of June 1799.—Our mutual joy was great at meeting, my sickness and

fatigues were all soon forgot, when I joined the *Friendship*, which was lying at the passage of Waterford.

While we remained at this port, alternately residing at Waterford, making excursions to the neighbouring country, or giving days to pleasure in the ship's boats; with a party of ladies and gentlemen, we visited New Ross, where Gen. Johnson had such a desperate encounter with those bands of deluded men, who had raised the standard of rebellion; seven or eight months after the battle, the large graves, where the men and horses had been buried promiscuously, were still fresh. We were informed by an eye-witness, that when the king's troops had given way, and were driven back over the bridge, the general's personal comage regained the day. He exhorted the soldiers at the bridge to rally and retrieve their honour, and revenge the death of Lord Mountjoy, who fell with many others at the Three-bullet Gate. Seeing them backward, he spurred his charger, saying, "Friends follow me, and enemies return," he then galloped into the heart of the town, where his horse was shot and fell under him. Before he had disentangled his leg from the struggling animal, a rebel ran upon him with a pike to dispatch him; when the general rising on his elbow, darted such a look at the fellow as made him hesitate. At that moment some of the king's cavalry came galloping up the street, on which the rebel fled into a house and escaped with many others by a back way.

When the king's troops regained the town they were still fired at from the windows. One of the rebels, observing "he had plenty of powder, but no ball or buttons left"—"Never mind," said another "fire away my jewel! the noise will frighten the horses, and I'll engage they will dismount the troopers." It was some of the defeated insurgents, taken with arms in their hands, which my husband was destined to convey to New South Wales, who by the lenity of government were allowed to embark without trial. Many men of considerable fortune had been swayed by disaffection to revolt, and were now embarked on board the *Friendship*, viz. Mr. Brannen, who at one time was sheriff of the county of Wexford; Mr. Lysaght, who joined the ship in his own carriage; Mr. Mac Cullum, eminent for his medical skill; Mr. Sutton, and several others of equal repute.

There was another ship lying here, commanded by Capt. Dennett, called the *Ann*, whose destination was also for New South Wales, with people of the same description. The members of this sanguinary association were termed at this time *Croppies*, owing not only to their own hair being reduced to the fashion of

the round-heads in Cromwell's day, but to their horses, dogs, and cattle having their ears and tails cropped, as a mark to indicate that their masters were friends to the faction.

July 15.—Having got on board the complement of men ordered by government, the captain received orders from Gen. Johnson to proceed to Cork, under convoy of a cutter, and there receive instructions from Admiral Kingsmill, who commanded on that station: the *Friendship* with the convoy sailed next day, and arrived at Cork on the 18th. The ship anchored about ten in the forenoon, after which my husband waited upon the admiral, and finding there was no likelihood of being soon dispatched, I accompanied him to Cork in the ship's boat. The day being fine, had an interesting view of the country on the banks of this fine river, with many gentlemen's seats on each side, particularly on the right bank near Cork, called Glanmire.

While we remained at Cork we spent our time very agreeably, and had little excursions about the country, and received many hospitable attentions from the neighbouring gentry, particularly from the Jennings, Grahams, and Sainthills' families.

About ten days after our arrival a fever broke out amongst the prisoners on board, supposed to have been brought from Geneva Barracks, which appeared so alarming from the occurrence of several deaths, that government ordered the prisoners to be removed into another vessel; also the ship to be whitewashed and fumigated, and new clothing furnished.

It was understood by my esteemed parents and friends that I should return to London after the sailing of the ship; and as the time drew near, many a heart-rending emotion struggled in my breast, as I was preparing to separate, perhaps for ever from my husband. Even now I cannot bear to think of the meditated parting.

However, for the mutual happiness of both, it was agreed between us that I should proceed, and share with him the dangers of the voyage, committing ourselves to that Providence whose eye is over all, and to be found of all those who seek him in sincerity, whether on the ocean or on the land, in a cottage or a palace.

This was indeed a trying voyage, as my husband was the first who engaged to take out prisoners without a guard of soldiers appointed by government; he chose as substitutes for the usual military escort, Indian seamen, called *Lascars*, who did not know the English language, and manned his ship with British seamen. His reason for manning and guarding the ship in this manner was: in 1795 he

had been chief officer of a ship called the Marquis Cornwallis, destined on a similar voyage; the soldiers sent on board as a guard had been draughted from different regiments, for desertion and other delinquencies; thus a description of men, the most unfit to be trusted with arms, were to act as sentinels over others scarcely so bad as themselves. These guards were implicated in a mutiny which happened on board that ship, in which some lives were lost before order was restored. Capt. R. thought that it would be possible to take the prisoners to the place of their destination without having an occasion intervene for inflicting on them punishment, or any severity beyond that of attending to their safe custody; which if accomplished, my narrative of the result will shew. Our mutual determination not to separate was communicated to my parents, and to my much esteemed brother-in-law, Mr. T. R., who took a father's interest in all that concerned us.

Aug. 20. The admiral gave notice to prepare for sea; in consequence all was bustle, especially with me, preparing to live on a new element. It may be supposed that I was ignorant of many articles of equipment necessary for the voyage, but the deficiency was kindly made up by one who had had experience.

24th. The signal for sailing was made from his Majesty's ship *Dryad*, and repeated by the *Révolutionnaire* frigate, who was to convoy us; and the ship *Minerva*, Capt. Saltkeld, who also had prisoners on board for New South Wales.

We left Cork harbour with a large fleet who were bound to America and the West Indies. Our party at the cabin table, besides the captain and myself, consisted of Mr. Muirhead, chief-mate, a very good and worthy man; Mr. MacDonald, second mate; Mr. Liuton, third mate; Mr. Bryce, surgeon; and a gentleman named Maundrel, going out to join the New South Wales corps. On the third day after leaving Ireland, the different convoys separated.

Sept. 5 and 6. We had calms; and as I understood, we could not have calms without sharks, so it happened; for during the night a small one, about 4½ feet long, had been caught by a hook over the stern, intended for a dolphin. It was shewn in the morning, and as I had never seen one before, was curious in examining such a voracious animal; the stomach had been taken out before I saw it, and when opened it contained only some fish bones; my expectation had pictured at least to see some human bones: it had three rows of teeth. At dinner a part of the shark formed one of the dishes at

table, of which all but myself partook; they said it was very good, I did not appear to doubt it; it was cut into thin slices and fried, and appeared like slices of crimped cod. During the calm two small green hawk's-bill turtles were caught asleep upon the surface, they weighed about five or six pounds each.

We were now off the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, but a considerable way to the westward. These calms were becoming very tedious; but a breeze springing up, soon carried us to the island of Madeira, which place we made on the 11th of September, but were not allowed to have any communication with the shore, much to our mortification. The ship's crew had hitherto been healthy, but some of the prisoners had been sickly. Every indulgence consistent with propriety had been shewn them, all of whom, by messes, were alternately admitted upon deck in the day-time. The captain, the only person on board who had made the voyage before, knew well how to prevent any abuses; he caused the rations allowed by government to be stowed up in different parts of the prison, and the provisions to be weighed by their own messes in turn. The surgeon was instructed to distribute tea, sugar, and other little comforts, sent for such as were sick. There had been a considerable quantity of wine sent on board at Cork for the private use of about 12 or 14 of the prisoners who had seen better days, and who indeed were enjoying the comforts of affluence when their untamable discontent plunged them into the vortex of rebellion. The wine was served as they required it, by returning the empty bottles, which was a proper caution, as a bad use might have been made of them; the wine was a great comfort, and no doubt saved some lives amongst them. We now entered what is called the Trade Winds; a wind which blows throughout the year, with little variation, from the N. E. quarter.

14th. The commodore made the signal that he would part company that evening, but would lie too until four o'clock for our letters; in consequence of which all were busy preparing to write to their friends, and amongst the number I was not backward in writing to my much loved and venerable parents. Sent the letters on board and parted with the frigate. We kept company with the *Minerva* until next day, when as she sailed much faster than the *Friendship*, Captain Saltkeld thought it eligible to make the best of his way, and left us to pursue the voyage alone.

(To be continued.)

V A R I E T I E S.

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

(Translated from a Malay M.S.)

I. This world may be compared to a putrid carcass, and every one that immoderately seeks to possess its riches, to the dog feeding upon it.

II. This world is the heaven of infidels; a prison to the faithful; a garden to the contemplative; and a place of pleasure to unbelievers.

III. This world is like unto a fair but inconstant woman; you must not be enraptured with a sight of her beauty, it will make you unmindful of the Lord, for she will assuredly inflame your passions.

IV. This world is well compared to a field; but of this you may be certain, what you sow here, you will reap in eternity.

V. The pleasures of this world are like a man burning paper; whilst there is paper it affords light, but as soon as the paper is burnt it becomes dark. Seek, therefore, the pleasures of eternity, for they are unfading.—*Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, No. IV.

Among the Malays are both Mahomedans and Pagans. The class of writers who carry their contemplations to this sublime height are Moslem ascetics. The first two of these dogmas seem to be elevated above the practical line of social improvement or public utility. Exhortations to renounce the world, it is true, occur in the divine source of Christian ethics; but the motives to cultivate social virtue more abundantly scattered in other places, plainly shew that the operation of the precept is confined to those seasons of trial when the advantages offered by the world cannot be accepted consistently with rectitude. We find among the Malays some of the most revolting instances of perfidy, cruelty, piracy, and murder; and from principles too refined for daily use and common life the transition is easy to no principle at all.

NAUTICAL NOTICE.

Midway Reef.—The following is an extract of a letter from Capt. Carns, of the ship *Neptune*, to the secretary of the marine board, describing the reef discovered between New Holland and New Guinea.—*Madras Courier* Feb. 16.

"Thinking it a duty I owe for the benefit of navigators, I beg leave to acquaint you of the discovery I made between New Holland and New Guinea. On the 20th day of June last I took a good departure from Sandy Cape, New Holland, and steered a course to keep in midway between the Great Barrier and Wreck Reefs. On the following day at noon saw sand-banks and small rocks ahead, stretching as far to the eastward as we could see from the masthead, and about five miles to the westward. I immediately wore and run down to the western extremity, and passed it within two miles; longitude by good timekeepers 154. 20' East, latitude 21. 58' South; and as the western end of Wreck Reef is laid down in 155. 28' East, I concluded it must be a new discovery, and called it Midway Reef; as it renders the navigation between the Great Barrier and Wreck Reefs very critical. "R. CARNS."

GUM BASSORA.

This is a species of gum, or rather of cerasin, well known in France, and other parts of continental Europe, though unknown in Great Britain, at least by that name. It comes, as the name imports, from Persia, and is said to be produced in the sandy plains of Arabia from different species of *Mesembryanthemum*, plants which delight to vegetate in a thirsty soil. M. Damart informs us that the cactus tuna, and other species of cactus which vegetate in a similar soil in South America, produces a gum of exactly the same properties with the gum of Bassora.—(*Jour. de Pharmacie*, April, 1819, p. 184.)

TEA.

When Tea was first imported into England, in the year 1666, it sold for sixty-shillings the pound. Green Tea was not in use until 1715. Pope, in his *Rape of the Lock*, makes Belinda wish, sooner than to have lost her favorite curl, that she had been

"——— In some lone isle

"Where the gilt chariot never marks the way,

"Where none learn ombre, none e'er drink *bohea*."

ACCOUNT OF THE PARISNAH-GOWRICHIA WORSHIPPED IN THE DESERT OF PARKUR.*

By Lieut. JAMES MACKMURDO.

(*From the Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, p. 183.*)

ABOUT 2,500 years from the first promulgation of the Parisnath worship, Heema Chaarge Juttee, a follower of Parsow, much respected among the Shrawuks for his learning, and who had great authority in all matters concerning religion, resided in Puran Puttun†, a celebrated city in the district of Neherwalla, which was at that time governed by a Rajepoot raja named Goonmarpall, who lived about the year of Vikrimajut 1230, (or A.D. 1174). Heema Chaarge succeeded in converting the raja to the Shrawuk religion, and was of that sect who dress in clean clothes and keep their persons purified, and are called Oswall.

After 30 years had elapsed, during the whole of which time Goonmar had acted as the disciple of Heema Chaarge, they on one occasion entered into a conversation upon the manner in which they worshipped their gods; and as they had acquired great celebrity for knowledge and sanctimony, they resolved to establish the worship of 24 idols, in the form of the 24 owtars of the Shrawuks; and having collected all the images of the country in one spot to perform their prutushta‡, from which they expected to derive additional fame;—

As the first step towards their object, Heema Chaarge applied himself to the worship of four devees, who were supposed to be his council on all occasions. These were Pudmawuttee, Juggur Exhuree, Kalicka, and Amba Matha§; they all advised Heema Chaarge to desist, and made it appear that his death would be the consequence of his persisting in the attempt. Notwithstanding these remonstrances they persevered in their design, and made a collection of 3003 idols illustrative of the 24 owtars, after which they waited for a fortunate moment to commence the prutushta. Two men were chosen to watch for the moment, one of whom was named Pall Chunder, a disciple of Heema Chaarge, the other was

Ajeeppall, the nephew (by the mother's side) of Goonmarpall. These two however mistook the time, and the prutushta was performed at an unlucky moment, of which circumstance they were informed by the devees, who also declared their days to be numbered, those of Heema Chaarge to three months, and those of the raja to six.

At that instant a Shrawuk merchant, by name Gowridass, a native of Soigaum in the pergunnah of Rhaidenpoor, appeared, carrying an image of Parisnath, to which he requested they would at the same time perform the ceremony of prutushta. Upon consulting the tables of calculation, the lucky moment had just arrived, and that Parisnath was regularly installed; after which Gowridass proceeded homewards with his idol. He was accompanied by a Coolee and a Soda Rajepoot, the latter of whom having occasion to turn out of the road, the Shrawuk sat down to the worship of his god; and being intent on prayer with his eyes shut, the Coolee, who was at hand, slew him for the sake of his property; but the Rajepoot returning to the spot was enraged at the cruel act, slew the Coolee, and taking the property and image delivered them to the sons of Gowridass, who dwelt in Wallee Puttun, a city 40 coss distant from Paraputtun; after which he proceeded to his home, which was in Parinuggur* in the district of Parkur, with the raja of which he was connected.

Some years after this circumstance, the city of Wallaputtun was deserted and buried in the sand of the desert. Thirty years after its destruction, there dwelt in Parinuggur two Shrawuk brothers, who were what are called Nuggur Seths, and at the same time transacted the business of the government; one of these was named Kajul and the other Vijul. The deceased Gowridass, who is supposed to have become a yuksh, or powerful spirit, appeared to Kajul in a dream, and told him who he was; that his dwelling had been buried in the sand at Wallaputtun, that he had now not a single relation on earth, nor was there a soul possessing a

* This account of the Parisnath Gowdecha, or Gowricha, is taken from Hindu writings, in particular the Shrawuk Pootuck named Geonmarpall Sidhant.

† The ancient capital of Guzerat.

‡ The ceremony of establishing a new idol for worship, or of removing it to a new temple.

§ This devee is in very great repute in Marwar and its neighbourhood. The temples erected to her many centuries ago, are to be seen in the wildest parts of the high mountains with which Marwar abounds: the ruins are said to possess much beauty. Amba is a ferocious and bloody devee.

* Once a flourishing city in the desert, inhabited by rich Shrawuk merchants, whose temples are celebrated for their richness and elegance. Since the Scindians have become powerful it has been deserted, and is now reduced to the condition of a small and poor town.

drop of his blood then in existence ; but that a Parisnath had been overwhelmed in his house, which he desired might be searched for, and placed in a situation where it might be worshipped. He also charged Kajul, if he professed the Shrawuk religion, to convey the image to Parinuggur, and give it to the raja of that place ; of whose cast and family the Rajepoot had been who had conducted himself so faithfully when Gowridass was slain by the Coolee.

The spirit directed Kajul to the town, which was again populated, where he would find a house inhabited by a Mahomedan, directly over the spot where Gowridass's dwelling had formerly stood. Kajul was desired to give the Mahomedan 900 tunkas*, or 4,500 rupees, for permission to dig for an image buried on that spot ; which would be granted, as the Mussulman had been already warned that a person with a large zeeluk† on his forehead would come on this errand. The spirit further desired the Shrawuk to dig till he found a small pagoda forming part of the house, and in this pagoda he would find the image, with lights burning, as if the pooja was performing ; he was then to remove the image as directed, and make it public under the name of Gowri ‡ Parisnath.

Kajul did as he was desired, and conveyed the idol to the raja, who was given to understand that it would be of service to his family. The Shrawuk next dreamt that he ought to build a temple, and the spot which was pointed out in the dream was near two stone images, about one coss and a half from the city. He was first, however, desired in his dream to carry the Parisnath out, and it would of its own accord point out the spot§. The idol was accordingly put into a palkee and conveyed outside, until at a certain place the palkee broke, and Gowricha fell to the ground. Here it was determined to build the temple ; but neither stone nor water were procurable in the vicinity. The spirit of Gowridass desired Kajul to dig 21 hands to the west in the furrow of a plough, where he would find a marble vein ; 21 hands on another side, where some rice was scattered, he would find one of gold ; and the same distance to the north, where there was a little vegetation, he would find a spring. After these discoveries the pagoda was begun ;

but Kajul's brother, envious of his brother's fame, and the credit which he had gained in this transaction, invited him to a feast, and it is said that Vijn's wife poisoned the victuals of Kajul, who died immediately.

After this Shrawuk's death, his brother wished to perform the prutishta of Gowricha, but the son of the deceased would not admit of it ; and being informed of Vijul having caused his father's death, a mortal enmity took place between the branches of the family, which coming to the ears of the raja, he caused the ceremony to be performed by Kajul's son ; but the image never sat in the posture in which it was originally placed, its face being turned in the opposite direction.

When the raja and the Shrawuk observed that the god was averse to his situation, they prayed that he would make known his wishes ; and agreeably to Gowricha's desire, they made a couple of brass pots, in one of which he was placed and covered with the other, and in this state he was secretly buried in the sand, where he was never afterwards found but by those whom he wished to befriend or benefit ; when he was sometimes discovered in the sand, and at other times he was taken from trees.

It is now nearly 200 years since the same Gowricha Parisnath was discovered in the sand, and made more public than formerly ; he was long in the possession of the descendants of the Soda Rajepoots, who governed in Parkur ; who shared the produce arising from his worship with the descendants of the Shrawuk, which latter had the privilege of being the first to worship the god whenever he was taken from his hiding-place. The race of the Shrawuk Kajul, it is affirmed, still reside in Parkur or its neighbourhood ; and the pagoda which was built for the god still exists, as it is said, in its unfinished state. The Hindoos believe that Gowricha will remain in his present state 19,000 years and six days, after which he will disappear.

If we deprive this account of the fable in which it is obscured, we may, I think, discern a transaction by no means improbable. It may be easily reduced to one of those religious deceits which have been common in all countries at some period or other, and to which the inhabitants of some parts of Asia may be considered as singularly open. The peculiarity ascribed to Gowricha of moving in the sand may have arisen from a change in the appearance of the spot where he might have been secreted ; as it is generally believed that the sand-hills in this desert shift or alter their forms with the prevailing winds. It might also have been invented to render the image an object of greater sanctimony in the eyes of the Shrawuks ;

* An ancient coin of Guzerat.

† Distinguishing mark of the Hindoos, painted after bathing.

‡ Gowricha.—The termination *cha* is commonly used among the people of Scind, Kutch, Kattiwar, and Parkur. Thus Soomacha, the tribe of Sooma ; Jharicha ; and there is also a tribe in Scind called Gowricha.

§ This mode of proceeding is followed in many instances, and there are few sacred places in the country that have not this origin attributed to them.

or the best and most probable reason may be adduced from the value of the object, and the distracted state in which that country has always been from the feuds of the petty chieftains, to whom the possession of this piece of marble would be productive of more revenue than the whole district of Nuggur Parkur; it became, therefore, necessary to conceal it in the sand, which was done by the chief himself; and Gowricha was never taken from his hiding-place but on the visit of a large body of pilgrims, or for the purpose of adding to its security by a change of place.

The following is a table of the Soda family of Parkur who have possessed this image —

Raja Jusraj—Soda.

Ditto Diodhir—do.

Ditto Kunpall—do.

Ditto Dhunpall—do.

Ditto Parbhut—do.

Ditto Jeetsir—do. and

his son raja Morjee, who lived a few years ago. The little god was stolen from Moorjee by Suttajee, the grandfather of the present Poonjajee, chieftain of Wurawow, in whose possession it was in 1809. The Scindian authority having been of late years established in the desert tract, Gowricha's hiding-place has been changed to the neighbourhood of Soegaum, and the northern runn* of Kutch.

The sunghs, or bodies of people who visit Gowricha, are of late neither so frequent nor so productive as they formerly were. A sungh must have a leader possessed of riches sufficient to support the expense of protecting the pilgrims, and to pay the prime sum for a sight of Gowricha. This person gives timely information throughout the whole of India, and states the month he will arrive at Rhadenpoor, where he is accordingly joined by people of all ages and sexes, from the most remote part of the peninsula of Hindoostan.

The person who possesses the idol has been previously invited to Rhadenpoor, to negotiate for a sight of Gowricha, which is, however, not settled without much trouble and debate. The sum agreed upon is paid in cash, but the most difficult part of the arrangement still remains. The person who has the god will not bring it nearer to Rhadenpoor than a town called Morewara†, which belongs to the family who possess the district of Theraud. Morewara is situated about 18 or 20 miles to the N. W. of Rhadenpoor, and 8 or 10 miles from Soegaum on the Runn.

* Any wild waste is termed runn or erun: it also signifies unproductive swamp, and a field of battle.

† Formerly the sunghs used to proceed all the way to Parkur; but since it has been stolen by the Wurawow family, the god has been brought nearer Rhadenpoor.

There are a variety of petty chieftains, Loollee, Rajpoot, and that, whose interest it is to obstruct the passage of the sungh through the country, and who plunder it at night until they are pacified by a sum of money corresponding to their abilities to annoy. Of these depredators, there are no fewer than 15 within 20 or 25 miles of Rhadenpoor; those being well paid, and a handsome present having been made to the Nawab of Rhadenpoor, the sunghs move in perfect safety to the place of worship. Security having been given by all the chieftains that no attempt shall be made to steal the idol, he is produced for the worship of the Shrawuks in the open air, and surrounded by a body of Rajpoot cavalry, who, if dangers are apprehended, have their swords drawn. The ceremony of worship consists of simple adoration and ample offerings of cash, jewels, and clothes, which are seized by the Rajpoots on the spot. The ceremony is continued from five to ten days, according to the number of pilgrims, who in the course of the ten days may succeed in seeing the god twice. When the Rajpoots see that the sunghs have nothing more to bestow, they carry away Gowricha; and the horsemen dispersing in different directions to mislead the spectators, the idol is deposited in a safe spot under ground.

The sums of money expended by these pilgrims are immense;—the accumulation of many years of industry is here thrown away in a few days; and sick and lame, old and young, are anxious to undertake a dangerous and toilsome journey, and cheerfully dispose of every thing in their possession, even to their dresses and personal ornaments, for a sight of their esteemed Gowricha.

It is perhaps impossible to estimate with any degree of precision, the receipts of the owner of this god on such occasions; but I was assured that he can levy sums of money by bills payable on any approaching sungh. I heard it affirmed that a lack of rupees has been advanced on this security, although if we give credit to half that sum it will still appear enormous.

During my stay at Rhadenpoor in the beginning of 1810, a large sungh under Dyabhoy, a well-known merchant of Surat, was assembling. The leader, with about 17,000 people, arrived before my departure, and he expected that when he should be joined by all those who were on their journey, his sungh would amount to 70,000, or probably 100,000, men, women, and children. I learnt that he paid 40,000 rupees to the principal chieftains, and to the others of less account each a small sum, for their neutrality on the occasion of his passing through the country.

The image of Gowricha, according to the evidence of those who have seen it, is in a sitting posture of white marble. His right foot is placed on his left knee. His hands are clasped within each other. A precious stone of some kind is fixed be-

tween his eye-brows. His eyes are of the same material; his figure is about one cubit, or a little more, in height, and has nothing peculiar in its appearance.

May 2, 1813.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BRITISH BIOGRAPHY.

THE LATE ARCHIBALD SETON, ESQ.

The fourth supplement to the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of the 15th of Oct., after reporting the resolutions of a meeting, at which a monumental tablet was voted to the memory of Mr. Seton, (see *Asiatic Journal*, vol. vii, p. 664; and vol. viii, p. 81,) subjoins the following tribute to his character, from the pen of "A FRIEND."

"Mr. Seton had resided in Bengal more than 37 years, during the last 25 of which he had filled the highest offices in the Indian government; and it was not easy to say, whether he was more beloved, nay idolized, by the natives, or esteemed and respected by his own countrymen. Endowed with a vigorous and active mind, with high feelings of honour and principles of integrity, those qualities had conspicuously governed the tenor of his public and private life. For the former, his enlarged political knowledge and liberal views well fitted him; for the latter, his acquirements as a scholar and accomplishments as a gentleman. Nor will the charms of his conversation, or the characteristic suavity of his manners, be soon forgotten by his friends. Perhaps it might be more truly said of no man than of the late Mr. Seton, that "he went about continually doing good." With him generosity and benevolence towards his fellow men were not merely speculative principles; they were truly virtues of the heart—they were practical and paramount duties and imperative motives to action. Of the ample income which he for many years possessed, a great proportion was uniformly dedicated to the relief of misfortune, to the encouragement of industry, or to the assistance of friends less wealthy than himself; and as a kind and assiduous patron of his young countrymen, on their first onset in a new hemisphere, his place will not easily be supplied. Probably there are few men, (had he lived to reach his native country) who would more usefully and respectably have filled the station of a British country gentle-

man. To reach his native land, when his career of service should have been complete, was his latest and his fondest wish; and the hope that he should do so at last, was the delightful solace of long years of absence. But Providence in its wisdom decreed it otherwise. Mr. Seton was the representative of a distinguished family in Scotland, of which the Earls of Huntley and Dukes of Gordon are a younger branch. His ancestors have been for ages hereditary armour-bearers to her ancient kings—a circumstance which Shakespeare has commemorated in the tragedy of *Macbeth*. It is believed that he was the last male representative of the two noble houses of Winton and Touch in that country, and that a right to the title of Lord Seton, which descends to heirs female, is still in the family."

We gather from another oriental print a specimen of his benevolent deeds.

This excellent person breathed his last on board the *William Pitt*, just before the vessel entered the English channel. It is one of the striking incidents of the voyage, that he had been called to mourn the death of James Mac Cormick, Esq. surgeon of the ship, a young man in the prime of life, also on his passage to Europe. Those who knew Mac Cormick enumerate among his virtues amenity of manners and rectitude of heart.

One line for the page of biography will attest his worth, as well as the amiable benevolence of him who knew how to appreciate it, while hastening himself to the same bourne. Immediately on his death, A. Seton, Esq. passenger in the same ship, learning that he had left a sister unprovided for, settled on Miss Mac Cormick the sum of £500. Mr. Seton only survived him a few days, departing with the grateful consciousness of having cheered a sorrowing relative's heart by paying the most honourable tribute to the memory of an estimable man. Of either it may be justly said, according to the Roman poet:—

Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus,
Tam cari capitis?

ORIENTAL COMMENTARY ON A EUROPEAN CRITIQUE,

A critique in the *Edinburgh Review*, No. 57, art. 2, on Major Thorn's *Memoir of the Conquest of Java, with the Subsequent Operations of the British Forces in the Oriental Archipelago*, has had the fortune to attract the attention of the editors of two Indian papers successively, one of which is published at Bombay, the other at Madras. The article in the review having introduced the book to notice, and alluded to the two grand subjects on which the narrative dilates, candidly prepares the reader for a transition:

"We will fairly confess, however, that it is not with these topics that we now propose to busy ourselves, and that we have inserted the title of Major Thorn's book, chiefly to have an apology for discoursing a little about Java, under other relations, and with a view to other objects than those with which he is occupied."

The Reviewer then enters upon a sketch of the commerce of the Indian islands; which the two Bombay and Madras editors have copied into their respective prints, less for the purpose of criticising the Reviewer's dissertation than to convey information to their readers. At the same time, conceiving some of the passages cited to involve partial mistakes, they annex corrections of these incidental lapses in the form of notes. As their commentary may be useful in this country, where the text only is easily accessible, we subjoin extracts from the corresponding parts of both publications.

TEXT.—Without pretending to a very complete or minute enumeration, we may observe, in the way of general description, that the Indian islands trade with each other, with (a) China and Japan—with what Dr. Leyden terms the Hindu-Chinese nations of the Continent—with Persia and Arabia—and with Europe and America. Each of these branches of trade will demand a few observations.

COMMENTARY.—(a) Now all persons not acquainted with these islands or the character of the natives, must conclude that they send out their fleets to all these places: this is by no means the case; their proas are seen at Malacca, and Penang, Timor, Batavia, and at Magindano, and they sometimes visit Tringano: but here is the extent of the trade of the Indian Islands, as far as regards their own trade; but that they are visited by English, Dutch, Americans, Arabs, and Chinese for that purpose is well known, and that the Chinese, who have settled extensively among them, build junks of 500

tons for the China trade, and also trade largely in vessels half Malay half Chinese, among the islands, to Malacca, Penang, and even to the Gulph of Carpenteria, in search of Trepan, or sea slug. *Madras Editor*.

TEXT.—To a careless observer there will probably appear little difference in the state of society among the numerous nations or tribes which inhabit this vast Archipelago; and he may not perhaps think of looking for any extraordinary varieties of climate and production in countries all situated within about eight degrees of the equator. A very little attention, however, will soon discover, even in this comparatively narrow range, many degrees of social existence, and a curious diversity of climate and production.

The population of these islands may, in a commercial view, be enumerated as follow; viz. the agricultural tribes, who provide all the commodities not furnished by the spontaneous bounty of nature, and who, as there are scarcely any manufacturers, may be reckoned the most civilized of the natives; the maritime tribes, the most turbulent and enterprising; the savages, who till they can be tamed are oftener destructive than serviceable to commerce; and the foreign settlers, who may be looked on as the brokers and wholesale merchants in the great traffic which is driven from one end of the archipelago to the other.

Among the agricultural nations may be reckoned some of the greater tribes in the interior of Sumatra; the people of Bali and Lombok; and, above all, the bulk of the population in the fertile island of Java. The navigators, or maritime tribes (b), comprehend all the nations which speak the Malay language, and the greater portion of the spirited and enterprising population of Celebes.

COMMENTARY.—(b) The maritime tribes comprise indeed the whole of the Bugis population; not a man among them that does not understand the use of the plough and spade, of the oar and rudder, as well as of the lance and creese. *Madras Editor*.

TEXT.—The more improved tribes, or those fixed to the soil, supply the maritime or less improved tribes (c) with such productions as imply a superiority of skill and industry—such as corn, cotton-wool, cotton-cloths, salt and tobacco. All these articles, when exported, bring an advance, according to circumstances, of from one to three hundred per cent.

The productions which the less improved tribes supply in exchange, are either in their under-state, or little altered by labour; such as gold-dust, rough

diamonds, cloves and nutmegs, benjamin, and gambir or catechu, the inspissated juice of a plant which is eaten with the betel-nut, and constitutes, indeed, from its universal use, one of the most considerable articles of native commerce.

COMMENTARY.—(c) This is so very contrary to what we believe to be the fact, and so opposite to any thing we have ourselves witnessed, that we must say they have derived their information from not very authentic sources. The *maritime Bugis* is polite, affable, and well informed, inquisitive, curious, and high minded; and on his return to his native village is considered as much superior to the untravelled as possible. The chiefs of several of the Bugis villages, on the Celebes have been nacadahs of proas; and in general we may pronounce the maritime Bugis as superior to the other class of his countrymen. This is not said from vague information or prejudiced reasoning, but from personal acquaintance with several correct and well informed men of this tribe, amongst whom we must not forget Mahomed Radin, who has for many years resided under the Company's protection at Bencoolen.

The Bugis bring from their own country to the western ports gold-dust, sago, birds of paradise, long nutmegs, agala wood, trepang, &c. &c., and in return take opium, piece goods of all kinds, including English chintz, of which every Bugis that can afford it has some jackets.

It must however be recollected, that the title of *Bugis* is assumed by all the Eastern Islanders, and is in fact synonymous with gentleman, a pass-word that speaks pre-eminence. The precise meaning of the word *Bugis* is however lost; for it is not applied to a particular nation or tribe, but, as we said before, is usurped by all the Eastern islands, if we except Java, Borneo, and Sumatra. "I am a Bugis of such a place," is the usual answer to an interrogatory, whether he is really a Bugis or not.

The Bugises of the Celebes, however, sometimes send out colonies. Mr. Dalrymple speaks of one in Borneo; and there is a large colony of them at Madura, from whom Radin Mahomed, before mentioned, is descended. *Bombay Editor.*

TEXT.—The trade between the Indian islands and China is certainly the most

important of the foreign commercial relations of both countries, for its extent and utility. This indeed is the only foreign commerce which is admitted to be necessary to the proud empire of China, which pretends in other cases to despise it. The peculiar productions of the Indian Archipelago have become, by the habit of ages, scarcely less indispensable to its great population, than the teas of China are to the modern inhabitants of Europe. At least twenty thousand tons of Chinese shipping conduct this trade annually. These vessels, which, from a corruption of the Malayan word *jung* (a ship) we call *junks*, (d) are, according to the depth of the ports they enter, from the inconsiderable size of 100 tons burthen, to the enormous and unwieldy one of 1500 (e). These vessels perform no more than one voyage yearly, though the time, from port to port, seldom exceeds twenty days. They come and go with a flowing sheet, under the benignant influence of the monsoons, without which, it may be said of this, as well as every other proper Asiatic trade, that it could have had no existence.

COMMENTARY.—(d) *Jung* or *Joong* is the Malayan, or rather the Javanese word, for the identical Chinese ships—not for an European ship, which is called *Koppell* all over the Malay world. But it is by no means proved that *Junk* is the corruption of *Joong*. In the English sea dialect "Junk" is applied to any thing rude or misshapen as well as to old cable; the inference in favour of the Malay word is however strong, from the circumstance of the adoption of two or three other Malay words into our vocabulary, viz. Paddy, (*Padee*) Godown, (*Gadong*) Compound, (*Campong*.)

(e) We have the dimensions of several junks lying before us, but the largest one that we can find, on the most exaggerated calculation, measures only 960; even this is enormous. These vessels may be fairly stated to be the rudest monuments of naval architecture that exist; and this is the more remarkable, as their smaller vessels and boats of all descriptions are not excelled, if equalled, by even any European nation—the management of them is admired by all; but with regard to that of the large junks, the falling off is so evident as to strike the most superficial observer. In adverse winds and narrow channels they lie at anchor for days, when a European ship finds no difficulty. On entering the Bocca Tigris, if the wind is not favourable the sails are

unbent, and they are towed up to Canton by two or three hundred small boats.

The navigators of these China junks are often Portuguese from Macao or Siam, and in one instance an American of the name of Smith made several voyages from Macao to Batavia.

Most of the large junks are built of teak at Siam; and a good many of 300 to 500 tons on Borneo. It would appear that China produces no wood for ship-building but fir, of which all their small vessels are built; it is said to last very well for 10 or 12 years, with very little more precaution than frequently oiling the bottom and white-washing the upper works, and occasionally hanging a bag of lime over the bows, near the surface of the water. *Bombay Editor.*

TEXT.—Iron, cotton-cloths, and broad-cloths are the staples of the trade. In iron, the whole consumption (*f*) of the great population to which we have alluded (that of the Indian islands) is exclusively supplied from Europe.

COMMENTARY.—(*f*) The China junks bring vast quantities of cast iron-ware in pans and pots, (*tatch*) small anchors, &c. besides cutlery, in all shapes from a sword to a needle, and from a reaping hook to a fishing hook. *Madras Editor.*

TEXT.—The trade which Europe has carried on with Japan was conducted, on the part of the former, chiefly with the commodities of the Indian islands; a fact which may teach us a new lesson respecting the commercial value of the latter. The currency of those commodities, indeed, approximates them rather to the nature of the precious metals, than to the more vulgar objects of commercial exchange. The cloves, mace, and nutmegs, the pepper, camphor, and sugar of the archipelago, are still eagerly demanded by the Japanese. With these, we know from the most authentic and recent sources, that there is also an anxious demand for the manufactures of Europe; and a preference, as elsewhere, for those of England (*g*). But what avails all this?—for it is impracticable to introduce them; and it will always be so, until some European nation becomes possessed, as the Dutch once were, of the island of Formosa; for we consider it to be quite certain that it was to the greatness of the power they possessed in that island, at the doors of the Japanese monarchy, they owed their admission to the trade of the empire, and not to the meanness of their submissive, however abject. From the moment the Japanese ceased to be over-awed by the neighbourhood of the Dutch, they ceased to respect them. The trade

decayed from year to year; and at last dwindled into a pittance hardly worth the adventure of a private merchant.

COMMENTARY.—(*g*) The Japanese have so little opportunity of judging of our English manufactures, that we question this assertion much. In 1803 and 1806 attempts were made, both from Madras and Bengal, to establish an intercourse; but both ships were sent away without landing an article; and in 1813-1814, when the English ship *Charlotte*, of this port, went as the annual ship from Batavia, the English were not recognized, the trade was still carried on under the Dutch flag, and the restrictions on the importing vessel were enforced with more than ordinary rigour; to such an extent was this carried that a top-gallant yard could not be crossed, or sent down, nor a boat hoisted up or down, without the consent of the Japanese officer in charge. *Bombay Editor.*

TEXT.—Piracy, to be sure, is just as common and as openly pursued in the Malay seas as robbery in the deserts of Arabia. Nor can we wonder very much at its prevalence among a hundred nations of independent barbarians, along whose shores half the wealth of Asia is yearly passing. The real danger, however, arises, not from the desperate character of the Malay pirate, (*h*) but from the weakness and pusillanimity of their victims, the Lascars of Bengal, the dastardly Chinese, and the cowardly inhabitants of Malabar and Coromandel. A few British seamen might, on their own element, defy the whole hostile array of a Malay state; for incontrovertible proof of which opinion, it is only necessary to state a known truth, that in 20 years, during which the Americans have visited the same seas, not a single ship of that nation has been cut off by the Malays, though navigated, at an average of the whole, with not so many as a dozen of men each.

COMMENTARY.—(*h*) We should be most happy to coincide with this assertion, but we could bring hundreds of instances to prove their ferocity and thirst of blood. By the Lascars and Chinese they are never opposed; but we know that 30 or 40 Malays, worked up to a proper state of desperation, had very nearly carried the *Victory* sloop of war, with 120 Europeans on board. That some of the Malay tribes have a very high sense of honour we know; and it is equally certain, that when that honour is assailed in any way, the blood of the offender is shed without compunction.—*Bombay Editor.*

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Origin of the Pindaries; preceded by historical Notices on the Rise of the different Mahratta States. By an Officer in the Service of the Hon. East-India Company. London.

Journal of a Route across India, through Egypt, to England, in the latter end of the year 1817, and the beginning of 1818. By Lieut. Col. Fitzclarence. London.

THE first of these volumes professes to contain little more than a slight summary of the Mahratta history, and a brief account of the origin and character of the Pindaries. It is however the production of a mind so judicious and so well informed, that we can scarcely excuse the author for not having extended his plan. It was thrown upon the world as an ordinary pamphlet, at a time when the public was scarcely acquainted even with the denomination of those predatory hordes which were the immediate occasion of the late war, and which are now happily exterminated.

The public were already in possession of many detailed accounts of different portions of the Mahratta history; but as no "regular or connected" series had hitherto been presented to them, a sketch of this description appeared to our author peculiarly desirable, at a juncture when our political arrangements and military operations in India were likely to be extensively influenced by the conduct of the respective chieftains. We shall not dwell, however, upon this portion of the volume; for as the theatre of war was enlarged in the issue considerably beyond the contemplation of our author, or even of the government in India, we shall have ample opportunities in the sequel of noticing the characteristic features of the various Mahratta powers, in the part they respectively acted in

the progress of the late transactions.

The chapter written expressly on the subject of the Pindaries commences with the following paragraphs.

The name of Pindarie may be found in Indian history as early as the commencement of the last century; several bands of these freebooters followed the Mahratta armies in their early wars in Hindostan, and they are mentioned by Ferishta as having fought against Zooferecar Khan, and the other generals of Aurengzebe. One of their first and most distinguished leaders was a person named Ponapah, who ravaged the Carnatic, and took Vellore, early in the reign of Sahoojee. This chief is said to have been succeeded by Chingody and Hool Sear, who commanded fifteen thousand horse at the battle of Paniput, and under whom the Pindarie system would seem to have assumed a more regular form. They were divided into Durrahs, or tribes, commanded by Sirdars or chiefs; people of every country, and of every religion, were indiscriminately enrolled in this heterogeneous community, and a horse and sword were deemed sufficient qualifications for admission. A common interest kept them united; the chiefs acquired wealth and renown in the Mahratta wars, they seized upon lands which they were afterwards tacitly permitted to retain, and transmitted with their estates the services of their adherents to their descendants.

Heeroo and Burran are subsequently mentioned as leaders of the Pindaries; and in order to distinguish the followers of Tuckojee Holkar from those of Madajee Scindiah, they were henceforward denominated the Scindiah Shahee, and the Holkar Shahee. Dost Mohummud and Ryan Khan, the sons of Heeroo, are still powerful chiefs; but in an association which is daily augmented by the admittance of strangers, it is natural to suppose that influence will not be confined to hereditary claims, and that men of superior genius and enterprise will ultimately rise to the chief command. This is accordingly found to be the case, and Seetoo, who is now the most powerful of all the Pindarie leaders, was a few years ago a person of no consideration. It is only of late that these banditti have become really formidable, and they may now be looked upon as an independent

power, which if properly united, under an able commander, would prove the most dangerous enemy that could arise to disturb the peace and prosperity of India.

The climate and hardy habits of these plunderers render tents or baggage an unnecessary incumbrance; each person carries a few days' provisions for himself and for his horse, and they march for weeks together, at the rate of thirty and forty miles a day, over roads and countries impassable for a regular army. They exhibit a striking resemblance to the Cossacks, as well in their customs as in the activity of their movements. Their arms are the same, being a lance and a sword, which they use with admirable dexterity; their horses, like those of the Cossacks, are small, but extremely active: and they pillage, without distinction, friends as well as foes. They move in bodies seldom exceeding two or three thousand men, and hold a direct undeviating course until they reach their destination, when they at once divide into small parties, that they may with more facility plunder the country, and carry off a larger quantity of booty; destroying at the same time what they cannot remove. They are frequently guilty of the most inhuman barbarities, and their progress is generally marked by the smoking ruins of villages, the shrieks of women, and the groans of their mutilated husbands. At times they wallow in abundance, while at others they cannot procure the common necessities of life; and their horses, which are trained to undergo the same privations as their masters, often receive a stimulus of opium when impelled to uncommon exertion. Night and the middle of the day are dedicated to repose; and recent experience has shewn us that they may be surprised with effect at such hours. Fighting is not their object, they have seldom been known to resist the attack even of an inferior enemy; if pursued, they make marches of extraordinary length, and if they should happen to be overtaken, they disperse, and reassemble at an appointed rendezvous; or if followed into their country, they immediately retire to their respective homes. Their wealth and their families are scattered over that mountainous tract of country which borders the Nerbudda to the north. They find protection either in castles belonging to themselves, or from those powers with whom they are either openly or secretly connected. They can scarcely be said to present any point of attack, and the defeat or destruction of any particular chief, would only effect the ruin of an individual, without removing the evil of a system equally inveterate in its nature, and extensive in its influence.

The most powerful of the Pindarie
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chiefs are Kurreem Khan, Cheetoo (or Sreetoo, as he is often called), and Dost Mohammud. There are, however, several subordinate chiefs, who are the commanders of dhurrabs, or tribes, and acknowledge a tacit obedience to one or other of the three great leaders before mentioned.

The growing power of the Pindaries, and their periodical inroads into the territories of our allies, could not fail of engaging the serious attention of our Residents at the courts of those princes, whose countries, to use the language of an active and intelligent officer, were ravaged by these merciless plunderers as regularly as the returns of the monsoon. Captain Sydenham, the officer above alluded to, who, about ten years ago, held the situation of Resident at Hyderabad, watched their progress with a jealous eye, and rationally predicted the more extensive evils that have since resulted from their lawless and unchecked career. The enquiries that were set on foot by Capt. Sydenham have been subsequently prosecuted with great energy by various officers of the Hon. Company, and eagerly encouraged by the supreme government. Mr. Jenkins, our Resident at the court of the Rajah of Berar, collected a number of important particulars, which he transmitted to Calcutta in the year 1812. And this report, which has since been printed, appears to us to afford more copious and satisfactory information respecting the marauders in question than had hitherto been collected. A few particulars extracted from this and other public documents may not be thought uninteresting. Several, as our readers will perceive, have already been glanced at in the preceding extract; and there are others which are noticed slightly in different portions of the volume.

Although the origin of the Pindaries is involved in much obscurity, there seems to be little doubt that they are of Robillah or Patan extraction. During the flourishing period of the Muhammadan kingdoms of

the Deccan, the tribe was settled in the districts about Bejapore, and was headed by the ancestors of its late chiefs. When these dynasties were overturned by the conquests of Aurungzebe, about the latter end of the seventeenth century, they entered the service of the Mahrattas; under whom they appear to have acted in the character of Brinjarries, for which their plundering habits peculiarly suited them. Previously to the celebrated battle of Paniput, in which they suffered severely, they seem to have attained considerable power. Subsequently to that event, they attached themselves, "in different proportions, to the armies of Scindia, Holcar, and the Bhoolsah." The battle of Kurdlah in 1794, which was propitious to the arms of the Mahrattas, appears likewise to have greatly increased the strength and insolence of the Pindaries. Still, however, they continued in the service of the principal Mahratta chieftains; receiving all along but trifling pay, and looking for remuneration to opportunities for plunder. It was natural that such friends should be watched by their employers with suspicious vigilance; their families were consequently detained as hostages. The peace of Surgee Anjengaum, between the British government and Scindia, was the epoch of their independence. The state of weakness to which Scindia was reduced from the disastrous events of the preceding war, emboldened them to seize their families, in the face of his army, and march away with them to Malwah; where they amused themselves for some time with plundering his possessions. At length, however, a precarious friendship was restored. They obtained jagheers, on various occasions, from Scindia and Holcar, adjoining certain districts they had long possessed north of the Nerbuddah; and it has already been noticed that they seized upon other portions of territory with impunity. It was a matter of necessity with

the Nabob of Bhopaul to admit them into his territories; for not only were his dominions nearly surrounded by their jagheers, but their assistance against the encroachments of Scindia and the Bhoolsah was absolutely requisite for the maintenance of his independence. Doubtless, however, he found them most troublesome allies. Their country being chiefly mountainous, was strong as a place of refuge, but at the same time inhospitable and barren; the territories of friends as well as foes were consequently subject to their inroads. They had lately attached themselves to our old enemy Ameer Khan, himself no better than a Pindarrie, and accompanied him in his marauding expeditions. Any desperate adventurer or ambitious chieftain would have been equally acceptable. To close our brief summary, Lieut. George Sydenham observes, that "their numbers have increased in proportion to the decline of the Mahratta Powers north of the Nerbuddah;" and that "their Durrahs are a general receptacle for the idle and profligate of every persuasion, for needy adventurers, disbanded soldiers, and fugitives of all descriptions. The lowest castes, however, chiefly prevail amongst them."

We shall now present our readers with another extract.

The Pindaries may probably amount altogether to between thirty and forty thousand horse; but in a community so subject to constant fluctuations, it is impossible to form any accurate idea of their number, which must vary from day to day, according to the caprice of individuals and the condition of the adjoining countries. Throughout the greater part of the territories of the native powers in central India, the husbandman is seldom permitted to reap the fruits of his labours; his fields are laid waste, his cottage reduced to ashes, and he has no alternative but that of joining the standard of some lawless chief. Thus the numbers of the Pindaries may be said to increase in the same ratio as the means of subsistence diminish; hunger goads them on to the work of destruction, and they rejoice in anticipation of the spoils of wealthy countries. Were

they permitted to continue their merciless depredations without molestation, the peninsula of India would in time become a desert, and the few inhabitants that survived the general wreck, a band of savage and licentious robbers. The pastoral tribes of Arabia and Turkey, although sufficiently prone to pillage where an occasion may offer, are not impelled by such motives of imperious necessity as the predatory horse of Hindostan; their slender numbers cover extensive countries, and when their flocks have exhausted the pasture of one plain, they move wit. their families into another. The Pindaries are, on the contrary, confined to a tract of waste land which has become the general rendezvous of every vagabond and outlaw, and whence they issue in desperate bands, in search of the necessities of life. Some analogy may at first appear to exist between their usages and those of the early Mahrattas under Sevajee, but on reflection we shall discover an essential difference in many important points. The adherents of Sevajee were warmed by a strong patriotic feeling, they were all of the same religion and country, and were in fact the long oppressed inhabitants of an ancient kingdom recovering their rights by the expulsion of a depraved and declining government of strangers. The Pindaries are a mere collection of vagrants from various countries, and of different castes and religion, brought together from an inability of otherwise procuring the means of subsistence, divided amongst themselves, and ready at all times to desert their leaders, and enter the service of any prince or state who may support them.

The dominions of our allies have ever since the year 1811 been subject to their incursions. In 1814 they entered the province of Bahar, and threatened Bengal; and in the two following years invaded the British territories under Fort St. George. Passing with the rapidity of lightning through the country of the Nizam, they suddenly broke in upon the defenceless district of Guntoor, and in an instant spread themselves over the face of the country, every where committing the most shocking and wanton atrocities. In 1816 they returned with redoubled numbers, and extending themselves from the coast of the Conkan to that of Orissa, threw the whole southern part of the peninsula into a state of alarm. They again passed without difficulty, and without opposition, through the dominion of our allies the Peishwah and the Nizam, carried fire and sword almost from one end to the other of the district of Ganjam, and returned home, laden with the spoil and stained with the blood of our subjects. In this last expedition,

however, several parties of them were overtaken, and we have the satisfaction to know that they were unable to contend against the Company's troops. The success of the troops under Majors Lushington, Macdonal, and Smith, and of the small detachment of sepoys under the brave Lieutenant Borthwick, in the southern part of India, and the equally brilliant exploits of several officers of the Bengal army, must have a salutary influence in checking the boldness of the Pindaries, give confidence to our own troops, and convince the native powers that we still preserve unsullied our accustomed superiority in arms. I leave it to my readers, however, to conjecture the effects which successive incursions of this nature are calculated to produce on the fruitful and populous provinces of the Company; the alarm has spread far and wide, and the confidence of our most attached subjects has been shaken, in the same proportion as the hopes of the turbulent and disaffected have been awakened.

The Pindaries appear to have been instigated to make their first incursion into our territories by the malicious representations of the uncle of an expelled Zemindar of a district in Allahabad. He met them in one of their customary inroads into the territories of the Rajah of Berar, described the richness of the district of Mirzapore, and informed them of the defenceless state in which it was reposing. To the leader of a predatory horde, who always disregards remote contingencies, and is anxious only for immediate profit, such a prospect was sufficiently alluring. Forsaking therefore the uninviting field of their former ravages, they suddenly attacked our unsuspecting subjects, and returned with whetted appetites for fresh incursions.

The consequences of the repeated inroads of these barbarous wretches into our flourishing and peaceful provinces, are detailed by the resident servants of the Company in language that is most distressing. "Their spoliation in this neighbourhood," writes Mr. Dalzell from Guntoor, "are marked with the most savage barbarities; every village which they have pillaged contains victims of their fury, and a few

hamlets only have escaped their destructive rage." Again: "the distress occasioned by the despoliation of property, and the barbarous cruelty of the invaders, exhibits a picture of the most consummate misery I ever recollect to have witnessed." And again, in another letter: "Success increases the natural ferocity of their manners. Devastation, violation, and death, are the horrid concomitants of their route." Such indeed was the terror that was diffused over every district that might possibly become the scene of future devastation, that confidence in our protection was entirely lost, and the inhabitants were flying for refuge to the hills. The arrival of our troops, and the energetic measures of our civil servants, were not enough to reassure them; nothing but the actual departure of their remorseless enemies to their own country, could induce them to return from the woods and mountains to the ordinary occupations of life. Neither were these the only evils; every thing was disorganized, the frauds of the native collectors were found to increase in proportion to the distresses of the times, and every opportunity was eagerly seized by the ryots for refusing to pay their kists.

The Pindaries had hitherto effected their purposes of plunder and desolation in the territories of the Honorable Company with comparative impunity; for the few instances of their discomfiture might be almost regarded as nugatory, so far as they were calculated to promote the permanent security of our possessions. Emboldened therefore by their past successes; and, as we shall shortly have occasion to notice, relying upon the ultimate cooperation of other powers, they began to extend their lines, by appropriating certain districts south of the Nerbuddah as the fixed abode of their families, and a more convenient station for the prosecution of

their lawless objects. This was a step that demanded from our Indian government measures at the same time immediate and decisive. And while on the one hand it was clear that the most active defensive system would never be found effectual, on the other, it was calculated from reasonable data, that the annual expense attending it would not be exceeded by the employment of such a force as might at once root out the evil. The utter extermination of the Pindaries was manifestly, therefore, the only course from which, in all human appearances, we could derive any rational hope of effecting the security of our own possessions, and the general peace of India.

Our attention must now be given to the other volume which is before us.

The publication of Major Fitzclarence was one that promised considerable information respecting the progress of the war: as an historical work, however, it was necessarily premature. The author was appointed by the Governor-general, at an early period of the campaign, to be the bearer of important dispatches to this country. During his progress across the Peninsula, he successively received intelligence of the breaking out of hostilities with the Peishwah, with the Rajah of Nagpore, and with Holcar. Every thing that came under his immediate observation, in the course of a hasty route, is described apparently with great accuracy and judicious discrimination; but his accounts of distant operations are frequently imperfect: and though the circumstances under which he travelled must be admitted as a general apology, we could certainly have wished to have been favoured with more detailed accounts of the operations of those divisions of our armies that were immediately opposed to the Pindaries. The Journal of our author is continued until his arrival in England, and as his

route lay through Egypt, it abounds in interesting particulars respecting the present condition of that country, and the interior of the two largest pyramids, which he visited under the escort of Mr. Salt, and the ingenious Italian who has lately been engaged in opening and exploring the recesses of these ancient and mysterious structures. Our author has amply availed himself throughout of the freedom and familiarity of style to which the journalist is usually entitled. He seldom aims at an elevated diction, and frequently degenerates into looseness and insipidity. The whole is written with a careless pen, but is the production of a discerning mind, and has the character of ease and simplicity.

In directing our first attention to the historical materials he has furnished us, we shall likewise present our readers with a few particulars derived from other sources, as also with a statement of several occurrences which happened since the period of his leaving India.

The first chapter commences with a spirited account of the Pindaries. The reasons by which the Governor-general was determined to effect their destruction are next adverted to, as also the active measures that were consequently adopted, and his own arrival at Khanpore.

The object of the second is "to depict the state of India before the opening of the campaign."

The third contains a detailed account of the respective strength of the several divisions of our army; describes the march that was assigned to each, and the particular service it was individually required to execute. In order to secure to the utmost of our ability the most successful issue to our undertaking, two objects were to be particularly attended to: first to surround the Pindaries so effectually as to deprive them of every prospect of escape; and secondly, to present before the view of those powers, of whom we entertained suspicions, a

force so overpowering, and so suddenly collected, as should at once deter them from prosecuting against us any hostile views they might have premeditated, in concert with the plunderers we had doomed to destruction.

In order to effect the first of these objects, the grand army north of the Nerbuddah, commanded by the Governor-general in his office of commander-in-chief, moved downwards upon the river in three principal divisions and several detached corps. The army of the Deccan, under the command of Sir Thos. Hislop, moved in a northerly direction in several divisions likewise: and, in order to shut out the more completely a retreat to the north-west, the Bombay force under the orders of Sir Wm. Keir was instructed to make such a movement as was best calculated to intercept our enemies in the event of their making the attempt.

The following passage explains the system determined upon as to our future treatment of the Pindaries, as also the measures they were adopting for their defence.

The orders given to officers who were to move against the Pindaries, enemies who were to be considered in the light of public robbers, were as follows:—individuals were to be punished capitally if fully proved to belong to these wretches, whether they were found in our territories or those of our allies; and of course, if Holkar and Scindiah entered into the Governor-general's views, this system was to be acted upon in their countries. In the event of these states taking them into their service, which would necessarily be accompanied by a rupture with us, the same treatment was generally directed, though peculiar circumstances might cause some difference, and this was left to the discretion of the commanding officers. It was ordered that a trial should first take place, and if conviction followed, the punishment should be summary; but commanders were desired to be particularly careful not to destroy the cultivators of the soil in the countries under the rule of the Pindaries. No distinction was to be made between the lowest of them and their chiefs, and every exertion was to be used to seize their families.

The line occupied by the Pindaries at

the beginning of October was distant from the Nerbuddah, extending from Ghyarispoor in Bilsah to the vicinity of the Kalee-Scind, about eighty or one hundred miles; but they were still possessed of the country below the Ghauts. This country was strong from jungles and ravines; but they had no forts, and being aware of the storm about to burst on them, were attempting to procure by negotiation with the states in their vicinity a place of strength, in which their families might seek refuge. In this they were uniformly unsuccessful.

In regard to the second point to be attended to, *viz.* to overawe those native princes who might feel disposed to join the Pindarries against the British power, the Governor-general was aware that his military arrangements in the south could not be concealed; he presumed however upon their object being in some degree mistaken, and in this he was not deceived, for neither Scindia nor Holcar had the least suspicion of "the very decisive measures intended to be taken by those troops." In regard to our preparations in the north, the powers above-mentioned appear to have been taken completely by surprise; and the Governor-general highly applauds the conduct of the staff officers for the secrecy of their arrangements. Accordingly Scindia was first made acquainted with our intentions by observing a powerful army on his frontier; and it was consequently not difficult for our Resident at his court to obtain his signature to a treaty of alliance. Ameer Khan agreed to disband his troops, delivered into our hands his military stores, and consented for the future to hold his government under the protection of the British power. The court of Holcar likewise professed to be submissive.

The previous intriguing and even hostile conduct of these chieftains had completely released us from the engagements of former treaties. By them we had been restricted from all interference in any quarrels that might arise between the Mahratta governments and the several Rajpoot states. By the latter our aid

had been long solicited, but hitherto reluctantly denied. An opportunity however was now presented to us, and as eagerly embraced, of securing them against the future ravages of merciless plunderers and the tyranny of neighbouring princes.

Thus far all was promising. But new enemies suddenly appeared.

The following extract contains a concise statement of the symptoms of hostility immediately preceding our rupture with the Peishwah.

During the last fortnight in October, the intrigues of the Peishwah with other native courts, his eager collection of troops, his calls on his various feudatories to repair to Poonah, his profuse expenditure, and his undisguised attempts to seduce our sepoy from their duty, betrayed his impatience to throw off our yoke. From these various indications and preparations it was impossible not to infer that the irritability and aversion of his highness to the British government were such as were likely to burst into a flame; and our resident, from a desire to prevent this result, was obliged to temporize, and affect a confidence which the court of Poonah little deserved. His highness also prepared his forts for defence, and entrusted some of them to his chiefs, who were desired to defend them to the utmost in time of need. The natives looked upon these measures as the prelude to a war between us and the Peishwah, and many inhabitants of different ranks moved their families from Poonah in October.

His highness was so successful in fostering sentiments of antipathy against us, that all rumours to our disadvantage, however false, particularly such as spoke of the disaffection of our troops, and of combinations against us in Hindoostan, were received with the greatest pleasure in his capital. Efforts were made on our part to show the durbar the true state of affairs in Hindoostan; but it became evident that war would ensue, and several of the chiefs stated decidedly that such was the Peishwah's intention. We were even warned that no reliance could be placed on our Sepoys, whose minds were asserted to be totally alienated; and this corroborated the reports in circulation some months before, of endeavours to win them to betray their officers. In the middle of October, some of the Sepoys of Major Ford's battalion deserted, and the Peishwah's attempts to deter them from serving us created much alarm. This system of sowing disaffection among our troops appears, as before stated, to have been the leading feature of his plan.

A few days subsequent to the period mentioned, intelligence was received which fully established the fact; as a jemidar of our Sepoys, being tampered with, disclosed the affair to his officers, and was desired to encourage the invitation. After some interviews with inferior agents, he was, on the night of the 3d of November, introduced to the Peishwah and Goklah, in the palace in the city, and was pressed to desert, with as many men as he could bring over, at the moment of attack, was promised a large sum of money and still further advantages, and on the morning of the 5th was sent for, and informed that the attack was to commence that day. Previous to this, one of our Sepoys, passing through the Mahratta camp, was taken to the tent of Goklah, where several of the principal officers persuaded him to desert with his arms. It is to be remarked, that all these plots against us, affecting the very existence of our army, were carried on, not only in the time of the closest friendship and alliance, and of profound peace, but were accompanied by the warmest professions of friendship.

The unsuccessful attack that was made upon our subsidiary force, and the Peishwah's subsequent flight from Poonah, our readers must be well acquainted with. Suffice it to say, that his infamous endeavours to seduce the Company's sepoy succeeded only in a few individual instances; and that after a great deal of marching and counter-marching, he was ultimately compelled to throw himself upon our mercy. The treacherous part he had acted towards us, not only in regard to the particulars already stated, but likewise in actually exciting the enmity of other powers, and attempting the murder of our Resident, placed him in the situation of an individual who had nothing to demand from our justice. In a dispatch to the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 20th June 1818, the Governor-general thus expresses his determination in regard to the future disposal of this crafty but unfortunate prince. "Bajee Row is to reside as a private individual in some city within your ancient possessions, probably Benares, enjoying an allowance suited to a person of high birth, but without other pretensions."

The Rajah of Nagpore was an unexpected enemy; and his conduct was equally treacherous. The following is our author's account of the circumstances which first roused the suspicions of our Resident.

At this Mahratta court, up to the middle of November, all appeared tranquil; the usual amicable communication passed between the resident and the durbar, and it was fully expected that the contingent of three thousand cavalry and two thousand infantry was preparing, and in a state of forwardness to act with us against the predatory hordes, or to cover the country from inroads, according to the terms of our treaty. However favourable were outward appearances, a correspondence was reported to be carried on between the Rajah, the Peishwah, and the Pindaries; and rumours from Poonah stated that it was the intention of the Peishwah to break with us, and that he expected the Rajah would join him, as bound by his duty to the Mahratta confederacy. What gave plausibility to these accounts was the great accumulation of force at Poonah, and the raising of troops through the Rajah's territories, for he called upon all his feudatories, and had even recruited his army in districts out of his own provinces.

By the 14th of November the Rajah had collected round him about eight thousand cavalry and the same number of infantry, of which three thousand were Arabs, with a large train of artillery. Various hostile reports were at this time circulated in the city, and it was even stated that some of the Mahratta sirdars had been recommended to send away their families. This assemblage of troops had a most serious and suspicious appearance, as it was simultaneous with the augmentation of the Peishwah's army at Poonah, and perfectly inconsistent with the language of the Rajah, who had always, when pressed on the subject of his contingent, excused himself by alleging his want of means. All these reasons, in addition to many others, created a very considerable uncertainty as to the intentions of this court, and it was impossible to divine what the cold weather might produce. The news of the treaty with Scindiah, and of the Peishwah having gone to war with us, and of his failure on the 5th November, arrived at Nagpore on the same day, and appeared to make no alteration in his highness's durbar. His language was particularly friendly, but the same evening he gave dresses to several of his sirdars, ordering them to raise more troops at a higher rate of pay. In the course of the next three days a

became evident from various circumstances that nothing but a commanding force at his capital could keep him from becoming our open enemy, and it was deemed requisite to send for the detachment which had been held in readiness from the fifth division of the army of the Dekhun. Colonel Gahan, who commanded this detachment, consequently marched from Siudkairah on the 20th November, being at that time one hundred and seventy miles from Nagpoor. As a further indication of the hostile mind and duplicity of this prince, he accepted at this time a khelaut of honour from the Peishwah, the assuming of which was to be attended with great pomp, and our resident was invited to be present. This of course was declined, and a remonstrance was made, though the Rajah endeavoured to excuse the act by stating that the khelaut had been despatched from Poonah before a rupture had taken place. The ceremony was given out to be on occasion of his taking the command of the Mahratta armies, being the sena putty, or hereditary general-in-chief, which is in the family of the Bhoonslahs of Nagpoor. The latter part of this farce consisted in his going into his camp, and remaining there for three days, his troops welcoming him with uncommon magnificence and parade. The whole was evidently an excuse to get among the soldiery; and from this moment the natives looked upon war as certain, and our resident was convinced that it was a decided proof of his union with the Peishwah. Every report from the city announced the intention of attacking us, and on the 25th all communication between the residency and city was at once put an end to. Information was received that the contingent had been ordered into the city, and the accounts from the different camps stated that the troops of the rajah were getting under arms.

In addition to all this, intelligence was received by Mr. Jenkins, that a khillut had been sent by the Rajah to Chettoo, the most powerful of the Pindarrie chiefs; and that it was shortly afterwards negotiated, that the latter should invade Berar with a body of five thousand men, and "that these should plunder on the road to save appearances, and even burn one of the suburbs of Nagpore." The object of the Rajah in instigating a measure so unprincipally and diabolical, was to obtain the assistance of these Pindaries against the Company's troops that were stationed in his capital.

Notwithstanding such manifest indications of hostility, the Rajah seized every opportunity of assuring the Resident of his unalterable friendship: but it would surely have been nothing less than the grossest infatuation, if Mr. Jenkins had neglected under such circumstances to take every precaution his situation admitted. —The military operations that ensued have appeared in the public prints.

The conduct of the Rajah throughout the whole affair was temporising in the extreme; and it is the decided opinion of the Governor-general, that even the act of surrendering his person, previous to the attack that was made upon his lines on the morning of the 16th December, and the declarations he made of his inability to controul the hostility of his troops, were altogether insidious; for that his real object was to try the event of another battle, and to be able to disclaim connivance with apparent sincerity in the event of discomfiture. A striking instance of the genuine character of Mahratta policy.

As soon as the capital was fully in our possession, the Rajah was liberated; but it was properly reserved for the decision of the Governor-general whether he should be reinstated in the dominions he had so justly forfeited. No sooner was he thus enabled to return to his former policy, than he was again detected in secretly collecting troops, and inviting into his territories our flying enemy the Peishwah, with the remains of his harassed army. He was therefore deposed without further ceremony, and his nephew placed upon the musnud. With a spirit and perseverance, however, that were worthy of a better cause, he escaped from the escort which was conducting him into our northern provinces, and according to the latest accounts, is now wandering with a few straggling followers in one of the wildest districts of his late possessions.

(To be continued.)

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, June 23, 1819.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of considering the half year's dividend, which was made special for a variety of purposes.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (C. Marjoribanks, Esq.) said, he had to acquaint the proprietors, that the present was a quarterly general court met to consider of a dividend on the Company's capital stock, for the half year commencing on the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next. The court of directors had come to a resolution on the subject, which should now be read.

The resolution was as follows:

"At a court of directors held on Friday the 18th of June, 1819.

"Resolved unanimously, that, in pursuance of an act of the 53d of his present Majesty, cap. 155, it be recommended to the general court, to be assembled on the 23d instant, to declare a dividend of five and a quarter per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, for the half year commencing the 5th of January last, and ending on the 5th of July next."

The *Chairman*—"I now move that the dividend on the capital stock of this Company be five and a quarter per cent. for the said half year."

The *Deputy Chairman* (G. A. Robinson, Esq.) seconded the motion, which was carried, *und voce*.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that agreeably to the by-law, cap. 1, section 4, certain documents which on the 11th and 17th of June, inst. were laid before the house of lords, respecting the case of Messrs. Chace and Co. of Madras, are now submitted to the proprietors. I have also to state, that, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 10, sec. 11, a list of all ships which have been licensed by the court of directors to proceed to India in the preceding year, ending the 30th of April, is now made out for the inspection of the proprietors. I have farther to acquaint the court, that the grants for the support of two funds for the benefit of the widows and families of deceased officers on the home establishment, and of the widows and families of deceased elders and extra clerks, and also the grant of £500 per annum to Col. Salmound, have received the sanction of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India. I have likewise to inform the court, that it is made special for the purpose of confirming

the grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings."

The clerk then read the following resolution, which had been agreed to by the ballot.

"East-India House, June 10, 1819.

"Resolved by the ballot, that this court concur in the recommendation of the court of directors, as contained in their resolution of the 20th ult.; and that the sum of £60,000 be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in that resolution, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The *Chairman*—"I now move, that this court confirm the grant of £60,000 to be laid out for the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, in the mode pointed out by the said resolution."

The motion was seconded by the *Deputy Chairman*, and passed unanimously.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is also made special for the purpose of submitting to the proprietors, for their confirmation, the grant of £1560 to Sir Murray Maxwell."

The following resolution was then read:

"At a general court of proprietors, held on Wednesday, the 19th of May, 1819:

"Resolved, that, in consideration of the unwearied attentions paid by Capt. Sir Murray Maxwell, commander of his Majesty's late ship *Alceste*, to Lord Amherst, and the other members of the late embassy to China, and in testimony of the services he has rendered to the Company, he be presented with the sum of £1500, subject to the confirmation of another general court, and the approbation of the Rt. hon. the Board of Commissioners for the affairs of India."

The *Chairman* moved, that the court do confirm the said resolution.—Agreed to, unanimously.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court, that it is also made special for the purpose of confirming the resolution of the 19th of May, for the appointment of a Chaplain to the Company's factory at Canron, with a salary of £800 per annum, payable out of the commission."

The resolution was then read:

"At a general court of proprietors of East India stock, held on the 19th ult.

"Resolved, that this court approve of the resolution of the court of directors, of the 17th of March last, appointing a Chaplain to the Company's factory at

Canton, with a salary of £800 per annum, payable out of the commission, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

On the motion of the Chairman, the resolution was confirmed, *und voce*.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the court, that it is farther made special, for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee of by-laws, and of considering certain propositions therein contained."

Mr. *Howarth* said, he had to submit to the court a report from the committee of by-laws, in which a number of alterations was suggested. He would not take up the time of the court by a minute notice of the different alterations proposed, nor would he, in the first instance, enter into a justification of the principle on which those alterations were founded. He would content himself with submitting the report to the proprietors, trusting that it would meet with a favourable reception; and, having received the approbation of the court, that it would ultimately be found useful and beneficial to the Company. He adopted the course, because he thought it would take up too much time if he entered into a detail of that which spoke for itself. If, however, any gentleman desired information on the subject, he would hold himself in readiness to communicate it.

The report, of which the following is the substance, was then read:

"The committee, appointed to examine the state of the Company's by-laws, have proceeded in the discharge of their duty, and have agreed to the following report:

"Having considered whether the by-laws had been duly executed during the last year, your committee find that they have been properly attended to.

"With respect to the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19., relating to grants, and the increase of existing pensions, which were to be laid before the general court, your committee are of opinion, that it does not proceed on the principle on which it should be placed. At present it only directs that the resolution of the court of directors, recommending the grant, shall be laid before the proprietors. Your committee propose, *that the resolution and report of the court of directors, signed by such of the directors as have approved the same*, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day public notice shall have been given of the proposed grant. They also propose to alter the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 20., by ordaining, that the documents on which the resolution for granting to any person a gratuity of more than £600 is founded,

shall be laid before the proprietors for their inspection, from the day on which public notice shall be given of the proposed grant. In the by-law, cap. 7. sec. 1, your committee propose, that, after the words, 'if any member of this company shall, by menaces, promises, collusive transfer or transfers of stock,' the following shall be added, '*by any remuneration under the head of travelling expenses, or by any other indirect means whatever, endavour to obtain a vote for the election of himself, or any other, to be a director, he shall be for ever incapable of holding that office.*' And your committee propose that the by-law, thus amended, shall, as well as sections 4, 5, and 6, cap 7, be inserted at the end of every printed list delivered to the proprietors, at or before the annual election.

"Your committee have considered the by-laws regulating the mode of hiring ships, and propose that cap. 13. sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, be repealed, and that the following be ordained, in lieu thereof:

"Item, it is ordained, that all the provisions regulating the mode of building, hiring, and contracting for ships, for the Company's service, which are contained in the statute of the 58th of his present Majesty, intituled, 'An act for combining in one act the laws respecting the building and hiring of ships for the service of the East-India Company, shall be, and are hereby considered, by-laws of this Company.'

"Your committee also propose the following new by-law:

"Item, it is ordained that no director shall, directly or indirectly, tender, or cause to be tendered, any vessel for the hire of the Company, of which he is owner or part-owner. And if he become owner or part-owner, by bequest, of any vessel or vessels tendered to, or hired by, the Company, he shall give notice of the same to the court of directors; and in default thereof, he shall be liable to be removed from his seat in the direction."

The report having been gone through:

The *Chairman* proposed that the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19, as altered by the committee, be approved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

This by law, which provides that the resolution and report of the court of directors, for granting a new pension, or increasing an old one, to the amount of £200 or upwards, shall be signed by the directors approving the same, and be left open for the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice shall be given of the grant *—was unanimously agreed to.

* The alterations are marked in *Italics*.

The *Chairman* then moved that cap. 6, sec. 20, by which, in its altered state, it is ordained, that the documents on which every resolution of the court of directors, for granting to any person a gratuity exceeding £600, shall be laid before the proprietors, be approved of, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

Mr. Elphinstone said, he was very much at a loss to understand the use or meaning of this alteration. The law, as it stood at present, directed that every resolution of this nature should be laid before the proprietors, in the form of a report, stating the grounds on which such grant was recommended. This, in his opinion, answered every purpose.

Mr. Howorth said, the object the committee had in view was obvious. It was his duty, however, to state to the court the principle on which they had acted. Their great desire had been to protect the funds of the Com any, by enabling individuals to know, distinctly, when grants of money came before the proprietors, why the recommendation of the court of directors had been obtained, and for what reason they were justified in agreeing to such resolutions. They felt it right that proprietors, before they actually voted sums of money away, should know on what grounds they proceeded; that they should have before them, the means of forming their judgment, in the same manner as the directors had an opportunity of arriving at their decision. The committee had it also in contemplation to give the court of directors an opportunity of refusing applications made to them, which, if the documents on which such applications were founded were withheld from public view, they would not perhaps like to deny. When the directors saw, that the documents were to be laid before the proprietors, before a body of understanding men, who were well acquainted with the principle of true liberality and independence, they would weigh the subject cautiously, before they solicited the general court to sanction the recommendation of a grant of money, by their vote. On those two points the alteration would be eminently useful. It would prevent votes of a pecuniary nature from being pressed through two courts, in the absence of full and sufficient information. Such was the object of the committee in proposing that certain documents should be exhibited to the great body of proprietors. He conceived they would thus be enabled to form a proper judgment of the way in which they ought to vote, when a demand was made on the funds of the Company.

Mr. Elphinstone said, the alteration was so loosely worded he did not under-

stand it, and he did not believe that any other person did.

Mr. Howorth conceived that the essential object intended to be attained, in the first instance, by the alteration, was that of enabling the proprietors at large to know how resolutions, recommending grants of money, originated; whether by minute, memorial, or resolution of the court of directors. Measures of that kind must originate in some way or other, and it was proper that their source should be known. For that purpose, the minute or memorial ought to be laid before the public; and that document would state, why it was necessary to vote away particular sums. He did not mean to say, that all the documents laid before the court of directors should be submitted to the proprietors, but that such as were necessary, in order to enable them to form a correct idea of each case, should be forthcoming.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Elphinstone said, that object was effected already. The memorial, amongst other papers, was laid before the proprietors, and the original motion was likewise submitted to them. If the hon. proprietor wished that all the papers laid before the court of directors should be open to the general body, then he could understand what he had in view.

Mr. Howorth thought that he had already made himself intelligible. When the court of directors, on a recent occasion, proposed that a sum of money should be placed in the hands of the lord advocate of Scotland, and other trustees, for the benefit of the Marquis of Hastings, was any thing laid before the proprietors to shew why the directors recommended such a grant? It was a system which went to encourage and support a species of warfare, that was deplored by every good man! The grant was made to the Marquis of Hastings, because he had carried on and terminated a war. That was all they knew on the subject; but the documents required by the amended law, would put them in possession of the policy which originated hostilities.

Mr. Elphinstone would not have altered a word more, had it not been for what the hon. proprietor said on the subject of the late war. He would maintain, that there never was a war more imperatively necessary than that of which the hon. proprietor had spoken. (*Hear, hear!*) If the hon. proprietor were ready to stand up and argue that self-defence could not justify a war, then he had done with the question; but otherwise he would maintain, that both the wars in which the noble marquis had been engaged, were undertaken in consequence of circumstances over which he had no control.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Howorth was sorry the hon. director had touched on this part of the subject, because it would be the means of introducing observations that were not precisely necessary. To shew, however, that the policy of the war was not well understood, he would read a passage from the speech of the president of the board of control, in moving the thanks of the House of Commons to the Marquis of Hastings, which proved that his mind was not at all made up on the subject. He said, "This vote, I wish the house to understand, is intended merely as a tribute to the military conduct of the campaign, and not in any wise as a sanction of the policy of the war. I feel it necessary to state this reservation the more emphatically, lest, from my having deferred any proposition, until the papers which the Prince Regent was graciously pleased to direct to be laid before us, had been for some time in the hands of the members of this house, any apprehension should be entertained that I wished the policy of the measures adopted in India to be discussed on this occasion, with the view of conveying in the vote of thanks an implicit general approbation. I assure you, Sir, that I have no such object in view. The political character of Lord Hastings' late measures forms no part of the question upon which I shall ask the house to decide." This was the observation of the president of the board of control, who did not hesitate to say that the policy of the war could not then be decided on. Why that part of the subject should have been touched upon in the present instance he was at a loss to conceive, but he was ready at any time to meet and argue it in any way.

The *Chairman* observed, that the proceeding of the hon. proprietor himself had led to the discussion. He conceived it was not exactly regular, on the present subject, to advert to the president of the board of control, as his opinion had not been hinted at.

Mr. R. Jackson said, it was not intended, by the alteration, that a voluminous mass of documents should be laid before the proprietors, but merely such as were necessary to elucidate the grounds on which grants of money were proposed.

The by-law, as amended, was then carried.

The altered by-laws, cap. 7, sec. 1 and 8; the former providing against any attempt on the part of any member of the Company to procure a vote for himself or any other person to be a director, by means of collusive transfers of stock, promises, menaces, or by means of allowances for travelling expences; the latter, ordaining that the said by-law

(cap. 7, sec. 1) should be inserted at the end of every printed list delivered to the proprietors, at or before the annual election, as well as sections 4, 5, and 6, of cap. 7, were approved of, without observation.

The by-law, cap. 13, sec. 2, 3, 4, and 5, relative to the mode of hiring ships for the Company's service, were repealed, subject to the confirmation of another general court.

In their place, a new by-law, ordaining, that the provisions respecting the building, hiring, and contracting for ships for the Company's service, contained in the 58th of the king, should be considered by laws of the Company, was approved of.

The new by-law, ordaining that no director should make, or cause to be made, a tender of any vessel, of which he was owner or part-owner, was also approved of.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court that, in conformity with the by-law, cap. 3, sec. 1, a committee of by-laws for the ensuing year is to be appointed."

The names of the gentlemen chosen last year having been read,

The *Chairman* moved, "That Humphrey Howorth, Esq. be a member of the committee of by-laws for the year ensuing."

Carried unanimously.

The *Chairman* next moved, "That the hon. D. J. W. Kinnauld be a member of the committee of by-laws for the year ensuing."

The hon. D. Kinnauld said, that during the last year the committee had been very active in discharging their duty. Some few calls had been made on him, but from peculiarly pressing circumstances, he could not attend to them. He thought it was right to state this, because other gentlemen had given their constant attendance; and the Company ought to know to whom they were really indebted. There was one duty, however, which no circumstances should ever prevent him from discharging. The committee of by-laws were bound, whenever a proprietor, or any other person, stated that a by-law was not properly executed, or pointed out to them any difficulty which attended its execution, to examine into the truth of the statement. He now wished, with reference to this principle, to make one observation, which he hoped would not be deemed irrelevant. He was extremely sorry to observe that one of the most important of the by-laws was not properly followed up, namely, that which related to the adjustment of the books of the Company. Measures ought to be taken to secure a due attention to that law, in order that the proprietors might see whether

the Company were or were not realizing any profits. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Lowndes expressed his intention, after the nomination of the committee of by-laws was finished, to move for a committee of finance. His hon. friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) could not object to become the seconder of his motion, since he had committed himself by the few words which had fallen from him. He would hand his hon. friend the motion which he meant to propose, that he might be fully aware of his object. It was a matter of very great importance; and if the court had looked into the state of their finances, they would not perhaps have agreed to a grant of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings, great as his merits undoubtedly were. But before men made presents, they ought to consider whether they could afford them. If his hon. friend chose to propose the motion, he would be happy to second him.

Mr. Howorth expressed the extreme regret which himself and his colleagues felt at not having the benefit (for a great benefit it undoubtedly was) of his hon. friend's presence in the committee, particularly as he had stated that there was one of the by-laws which he was anxious to have altered. In the course of the ensuing year, he hoped to see him frequently in the committee, for no man could be more happy than he was to avail himself of his hon. friend's able assistance.—(*Hear, hear !*)

The motion was then agree to.

The following gentlemen were re-elected on the committee, without observation:—Geo. Cumming, Esq. Wm. Drewe, Esq. Patrick Heatly, Esq. Henry Smith, Esq. Sir Jno. Ben. Walsh, Bart. George Grote, Esq. David Lyon, Esq. Robert Williams, Esq. Benjamin Barnard, Esq. Sir Henry Strachey, Bart. John Darby, Esq. John Henton Tritton, Esq.

The *Chairman*.—"I have now to acquaint the court, that John Taylor, Esq. having disqualified, it is necessary to elect a new member; I therefore move, that J. Carstairs, Esq. be a member of the committee of by-laws for the ensuing year."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. Lowndes said, he would, as an amendment, propose an individual who was not popular with the court of directors; and for that very reason, because he was not popular, he was the more peculiarly fitted to act on the committee of by-laws, since he would look narrowly into the conduct of the executive body. He would propose Mr. Hume. He could not see why that gentleman should have a mark of exclusion fixed on him. Was it because he had a lynx's eye, and looked narrowly into every abuse, that he was therefore to be shut out from this com-

mittee? That was the very reason for placing him in such a situation. He did not believe that his hon. friend wished to be placed on the committee, but private feeling ought always to yield to a sense of public duty. From the silence which prevailed in the court, he was afraid that no gentleman would second his motion. He hoped, however, the proprietors were not dead to those feelings of gratitude which the conduct of Mr. Hume ought to excite. That gentleman had done more, in a few years, to ferret out abuses connected with the Company's affairs, than any other individuals whom he could mention, although he had in his eye another gentleman (Mr. Jackson) whose disinterested exertions deserved great praise. There could be no objection to Mr. Hume, except that his name was not so palatable to the court of directors as that of the other gentleman. (*Order, order !*) He hoped some hon. proprietor would second his motion; and with that feeling, he should move, "That Joseph Hume, Esq. be a member of the committee of by-laws for the year ensuing."

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, he admired very much the strait-forward way in which his hon. friend proceeded on all occasions. Still he felt that it was very embarrassing to second a motion, which by some might be supposed to involve an unnecessary comparison of two individuals, and to produce an uncalled for and invidious distinction. But that he would not shrink from declaring, what he believed to be the fact, that no individual in that court, that no member of that committee, was calculated to act on it with more efficiency than Mr. Hume. Of his powers of investigating into difficult and interesting subjects, it was scarcely necessary for him to say a word, since that court and the whole country were perfectly sensible of them. There were some, however, who he feared did not give him credit for cherishing the fair spirit of candour and justice; but his willingness to retract any expression he might have used, or any observation he might have made, when he discovered that he had overstated any point, was the best proof of a candid and honourable mind. If the question proceeded to the vote, he would heartily support Mr. Hume. He did not know Mr. Carstairs, and consequently could not tell how far he was qualified for such a situation; it was therefore his duty to hold up his hand in favour of that individual whose previous exertions entitled him to respect and gratitude.

Mr. S. Dixon said, the gentlemen who had preceded him had done no more than justice to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Hume. But it appeared to him that his public engagements, his engagements in parliament, to which he paid the ut-

most attention, would prevent him from acting as he ought to do, if he were placed on the committee: that was the fact. His hon. friend had given an extraordinary reason for proposing Mr. Hume, which he hoped would be explained, for the information of plain men like himself. It might be supposed that his words went beyond his meaning, when he said that Mr. Hume was not palatable to the court of directors, and therefore ought to be elected. Now he was quite sure that no motives existed which could render Mr. Hume unpalatable to that honourable body.

Mr. Lowndes said, the hon. gentleman might put as much sugar as he pleased into his observations, in order to make them as sweet as possible, but that would not alter a fact. As to the objection which he had made, on account of Mr. Hume's parliamentary duties, had he forgotten how many gentlemen had served on the committee who were also members of parliament? Did he forget that Mr. Baring, the great loan contractor, who, in and out of parliament, had a multiplicity of duties to perform, was a member of this committee? Although Mr. Hume was in parliament, he was well assured that he would not be an idle member of the committee.

Mr. Dixon.—“Did not Mr. Baring decline on account of his duties?”

Mr. Lowndes.—“Yes, of his private duties. Until they occupied his attention, he was one of the most active members of the committee.”

Mr. R. Jackson said, his hon. friend, who had proposed this motion, expressed some surprise, that a warm and general feeling to second it did not seem to pervade the court. But, if he construed his (Mr. Jackson's) silence, as a mark of indifference, he had totally mistaken his feelings. If he were asked, who will act most advantageously for the Company, if placed on this committee? he would say, Mr. Hume. If he wished the committee of by-laws to make greater exertions than they had done, or to command in the minds of the Company a greater degree of credit than their past conduct had commanded, he would certainly vote for Mr. Hume. If the proprietors recollected the great services which Mr. Hume had performed, when a member of the by-laws committee; if they considered his useful exertions, when he was obliged to submit to much labour, and to undergo great sacrifices of every description, of feeling as well as of time; if all these circumstances united together, constituted, and assuredly they did constitute, a claim on public gratitude, then the proprietors must, in justice, vote for Mr. Hume.

The Deputy Chairman wished to set

the hon. proprietor right. He believed Mr. Hume never was a member of the committee of by-laws.

Mr. Howorth said, he was a member of the special committee.

Mr. Jackson continued. His hon. friend had been a member of the special committee, one of the most industrious, inquiring, and beneficial committees that ever emanated from the general court. He had inadvertently confounded the ordinary committee with that which had been specially appointed, and of which Mr. Hume was a most active and zealous member. One recommendation which his hon. friend had advanced, for the election of Mr. Hume, he differed from *in toto*. He had observed, that he was peculiarly suited for the situation, because he was not palatable to the court of directors. Now, if he were at variance with the court of directors, he would infallibly vote against him, because it was of the utmost importance, that public functionaries should harmonize together; and where harmony did not prevail amongst them, little good was ever effected. He was convinced, if it were demanded publicly in that court, whether Mr. Hume was not a most intelligent, and a most upright man, but one voice and one opinion would be heard on the subject, within and without the bar. Besides, he could not suppose, that, high-minded as the executive body were, when they saw that Mr. Hume was an active, able, and indefatigable man, they would nourish a dislike against him, merely because he was acceptable to the proprietors at large. He was sure, if that court did itself the honour, he would say, to nominate Mr. Hume, it would be an act, than which none could be more pleasing to the court of directors. If this proceeding were at all disparaging to the talents and integrity of the individual previously named, he would not support it. But, as that gentleman had not laboured in the service of the Company, as his qualifications were of course unknown, it could not be disparaging to him, if an individual were selected who had materially served and assisted the Company. Mr. Hume had already been a functionary, and had laboured to serve the proprietors. His abilities were well known, and it was but fair that they should be rewarded with any mark of respect the proprietors could command. It might be supposed, from his mode of expression, at times, that Mr. Hume was a man of harsh and severe habits. But nothing could be further from the fact: he was kind, beneficent, and good. No man attended more sedulously to his moral duties. Whether he was called upon to forward the education of the poor, to relieve the sick, or to succour the indigent, his spirit and his

pocket were alike devoted to the good work. His exertions were not confined to one or two objects, they were productive of good, he might almost say in every direction. When his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) spoke of Mr. Hume's parliamentary engagements, he begged to remind him of what that great and good man, Sir S. Romilly, had said, which might almost be included amongst his last words. When speaking of Mr. Hume—"There is one subject," said he, "which I particularly recommend to Mr. Hume, whose labour and time appear to be taken up with a variety of important objects, but who still finds labour and time for something more, if it be beneficial." This was the truth. Mr. Hume, by his persevering, he could almost say, his inveterate habits of regularity and industry, found more time, either for the cultivation of intellectual endowments, for useful exertions in the cause of humanity, for an active interference in the transactions of that court, or for a due attention to his parliamentary duties, than could be imagined by those, who did not act on the same methodical principle. In his opinion, the proprietors would do themselves much honour by supporting the nomination of Mr. Hume.

The *Chairman*—"It is now my duty to put the question. A proposition has been made for nominating Mr. J. Carstairs on the committee of by-laws, to which an amendment has been moved, to substitute Mr. Joseph Hume. Both the gentlemen are well known, and I will leave the decision to the feelings of the proprietors."

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped that the election of Mr. Hume would be unanimously carried. He was very glad to find, that, by throwing a pint of dirty water into the pump of discussion, he had been the instrument of drawing forth two or three such pure draughts as the court had that day been refreshed with.

The *Chairman*—"The original question was, that J. Carstairs, Esq. be a member of the committee of by laws for the year ensuing, since which it has been moved, that the name of Joseph Hume, Esq. be substituted; the question I have to put is, that the name of J. Carstairs, Esq., proposed to be left out, stand part of the question."

Mr. *S. Dixon* wished to have the shew of hands taken on each name.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that could not be done. The regular course was, that which was now adopted.

Mr. *R. Jackson* thought the hon. chairman had put the question most correctly, and in perfect accordance with the mode adopted in the transaction of public business. Those who were favourable to Mr. Carstairs would hold up their hands on

the present (which was the affirmative) question; those who wished Mr. Hume to be elected, would hold up their hands when the negative question was put.

Mr. *Grant* begged, before the question was disposed of, to address a very few words to the court. This sort of question, when names were placed in competition was exceedingly delicate, and ought always, if possible, to be avoided. It was with this view, in order to prevent the unpleasant feelings created by such a competition, that the court of directors had generally been in the habit of proposing to the proprietors some individual whom they conceived to be worthy of acting as one of the committee of by-laws, when a vacancy occurred. They had always selected persons of ability, and of irreproachable integrity. In conformity with that custom, they had, on this occasion, proposed a most respectable gentleman, well known to the Company, as one highly qualified to become a member of the committee. An hon. proprietor had, however, thought proper to put another gentleman in nomination, and he told the court, by way of recommendation, that Mr. Hume had done more than any other man, in ferretting out and discovering abuses. This the hon. director wished to have explained. He should like to know, what abuses Mr. Hume had found out, with respect to the executive body. He was anxious to have this point cleared up, in order that he might see the solidity of the grounds on which the hon. proprietor brought Mr. Hume forward. For his own part, he cared not who was on the committee. He did not feel the smallest apprehension of any man, whatever his aptitude might be for looking into abuses. But this he would say, that, if a man became a member of that, or any other committee, with suspicious and inquisitorial habits, he was not likely to do much good. These were not the feelings he ought to possess. If he encouraged them, he would proceed on a false principle, and often attempt to find out abuses where none existed. No sort of objection could be raised against Mr. Carstairs, and it was difficult to conceive why an opposition had been set up. The matter was, however, entirely in the discretion of the proprietors.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he only presumed (for it was a long time since he had been at college) that the hon. director had not argued logically. It was incumbent on him, in the first place, to prove that there were no abuses. That was the correct way of proceeding. If the hon. director did undertake to shew that there were none, he would endeavour to prove that there were many (*Order, order!*) With regard to what the hon. director

most attention, would prevent him from acting as he ought to do, if he were placed on the committee: that was the fact. His hon. friend had given an extraordinary reason for proposing Mr. Hume, which he hoped would be explained, for the information of plain men like himself. It might be supposed that his words went beyond his meaning, when he said that Mr. Hume was not palatable to the court of directors, and therefore ought to be elected. Now he was quite sure that no motives existed which could render Mr. Hume unpalatable to that honourable body.

Mr. Lowndes said, the hon. gentleman might put as much sugar as he pleased into his observations, in order to make them as sweet as possible, but that would not alter a fact. As to the objection which he had made, on account of Mr. Hume's parliamentary duties, had he forgotten how many gentlemen had served on the committee who were also members of parliament? Did he forget that Mr. Baring, the great loan contractor, who, in and out of parliament, had a multiplicity of duties to perform, was a member of this committee? Although Mr. Hume was in parliament, he was well assured that he would not be an idle member of the committee.

Mr. Dixon.—“Did not Mr. Baring decline on account of his duties?”

Mr. Lowndes.—“Yes, of his private duties. Until they occupied his attention, he was one of the most active members of the committee.”

Mr. R. Jackson said, his hon. friend, who had proposed this motion, expressed some surprise, that a warm and general feeling to second it did not seem to pervade the court. But, if he construed his (Mr. Jackson's) silence, as a mark of indifference, he had totally mistaken his feelings. If he were asked, who will act most advantageously for the Company, if placed on this committee? he would say, Mr. Hume. If he wished the committee of by-laws to make greater exertions than they had done, or to command in the minds of the Company a greater degree of credit than their past conduct had commanded, he would certainly vote for Mr. Hume. If the proprietors recollected the great services which Mr. Hume had performed, when a member of the by-laws committee; if they considered his useful exertions, when he was obliged to submit to much labour, and to undergo great sacrifices of every description, of feeling as well as of time; if all these circumstances united together, constituted, and assuredly they did constitute, a claim on public gratitude, then the proprietors must, in justice, vote for Mr. Hume.

The Deputy Chairman wished to set

the hon. proprietor right. He believed Mr. Hume never was a member of the committee of by-laws.

Mr. Howorth said, he was a member of the special committee.

Mr. Jackson continued. His hon. friend had been a member of the special committee, one of the most industrious, inquiring, and beneficial committees that ever emanated from the general court. He had inadvertently confounded the ordinary committee with that which had been specially appointed, and of which Mr. Hume was a most active and zealous member. One recommendation which his hon. friend had advanced, for the election of Mr. Hume, he differed from *in toto*. He had observed, that he was peculiarly suited for the situation, because he was not palatable to the court of directors. Now, if he were at variance with the court of directors, he would infallibly vote against him, because it was of the utmost importance, that public functionaries should harmonize together; and where harmony did not prevail amongst them, little good was ever effected. He was convinced, if it were demanded publicly in that court, whether Mr. Hume was not a most intelligent, and a most upright man, but one voice and one opinion would be heard on the subject, within and without the bar. Besides, he could not suppose, that, high-minded as the executive body were, when they saw that Mr. Hume was an active, able, and indefatigable man, they would nourish a dislike against him, merely because he was acceptable to the proprietors at large. He was sure, if that court did itself the honour, he would say, to nominate Mr. Hume, it would be an act, than which none could be more pleasing to the court of directors. If this proceeding were at all disparaging to the talents and integrity of the individual previously named, he would not support it. But, as that gentleman had not laboured in the service of the Company, as his qualifications were of course unknown, it could not be disparaging to him, if an individual were selected who had materially served and assisted the Company. Mr. Hume had already been a functionary, and had laboured to serve the proprietors. His abilities were well known, and it was but fair that they should be rewarded with any mark of respect the proprietors could command. It might be supposed, from his mode of expression, at times, that Mr. Hume was a man of harsh and severe habits. But nothing could be further from the fact: he was kind, beneficent, and good. No man attended more sedulously to his moral duties. Whether he was called upon to forward the education of the poor, to relieve the sick, or to succour the indigent, his spirit and his

pocket were alike devoted to the good work. His exertions were not confined to one or two objects, they were productive of good, he might almost say in every direction. When his hon. friend (Mr. Dixon) spoke of Mr. Hume's parliamentary engagements, he begged to remind him of what that great and good man, Sir S. Romilly, had said, which might almost be included amongst his last words. When speaking of Mr. Hume—"There is one subject," said he, "which I particularly recommend to Mr. Hume, whose labour and time appear to be taken up with a variety of important objects, but who still finds labour and time for something more, if it be beneficial." This was the truth. Mr. Hume, by his persevering, he could almost say, his inveterate habits of regularity and industry, found more time, either for the cultivation of intellectual endowments, for useful exertions in the cause of humanity, for an active interference in the transactions of that court, or for a due attention to his parliamentary duties, than could be imagined by those, who did not act on the same methodical principle. In his opinion, the proprietors would do themselves much honour by supporting the nomination of Mr. Hume.

The *Chairman*—"It is now my duty to put the question. A proposition has been made for nominating Mr. J. Carstairs on the committee of by-laws, to which an amendment has been moved, to substitute Mr. Joseph Hume. Both the gentlemen are well known, and I will leave the decision to the feelings of the proprietors."

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped that the election of Mr. Hume would be unanimously carried. He was very glad to find, that, by throwing a pint of dirty water into the pump of discussion, he had been the instrument of drawing forth two or three such pure draughts as the court had that day been refreshed with.

The *Chairman*—"The original question was, that J. Carstairs, Esq. be a member of the committee of by laws for the year ensuing, since which it has been moved, that the name of Joseph Hume, Esq. be substituted; the question I have to put is, that the name of J. Carstairs, Esq., proposed to be left out, stand part of the question."

Mr. *S. Dixon* wished to have the shew of hands taken on each name.

The *Deputy Chairman* said, that could not be done. The regular course was, that which was now adopted.

Mr. *R. Jackson* thought the hon. chairman had put the question most correctly, and in perfect accordance with the mode adopted in the transaction of public business. Those who were favourable to Mr. Carstairs would hold up their hands on

the present (which was the affirmative) question; those who wished Mr. Hume to be elected, would hold up their hands when the negative question was put.

Mr. *Grant* begged, before the question was disposed of, to address a very few words to the court. This sort of question, when names were placed in competition was exceedingly delicate, and ought always, if possible, to be avoided. It was with this view, in order to prevent the unpleasant feelings created by such a competition, that the court of directors had generally been in the habit of proposing to the proprietors some individual whom they conceived to be worthy of acting as one of the committee of by-laws, when a vacancy occurred. They had always selected persons of ability, and of irreproachable integrity. In conformity with that custom, they had, on this occasion, proposed a most respectable gentleman, well known to the Company, as one highly qualified to become a member of the committee. An hon. proprietor had, however, thought proper to put another gentleman in nomination, and he told the court, by way of recommendation, that Mr. Hume had done more than any other man, in ferretting out and discovering abuses. This the hon. director wished to have explained. He should like to know, what abuses Mr. Hume had found out, with respect to the executive body. He was anxious to have this point cleared up, in order that he might see the solidity of the grounds on which the hon. proprietor brought Mr. Hume forward. For his own part, he cared not who was on the committee. He did not feel the smallest apprehension of any man, whatever his aptitude might be for looking into abuses. But this he would say, that, if a man became a member of that, or any other committee, with suspicious and inquisitorial habits, he was not likely to do much good. These were not the feelings he ought to possess. If he encouraged them, he would proceed on a false principle, and often attempt to find out abuses where none existed. No sort of objection could be raised against Mr. Carstairs, and it was difficult to conceive why an opposition had been set up. The matter was, however, entirely in the discretion of the proprietors.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, he only presumed (for it was a long time since he had been at college) that the hon. director had not argued logically. It was incumbent on him, in the first place, to prove that there were no abuses. That was the correct way of proceeding. If the hon. director did undertake to shew that there were none, he would endeavour to prove that there were many (*Order, order!*) With regard to what the hon. director

had said, as to a sort of predetermination to find out abuses where there were none, he thought his own good sense might have told him, that such a predetermination, when there was nothing to act upon, could not do any mischief.

Mr. D. Kinnaird wished to state the form of the question now before the court, in order to prevent misapprehension. The proprietors were now to decide, whether the name of J. Carstairs, Esq. should, or should not, be left out of the motion.

Mr. Grant would endeavour to explain this matter to the comprehension of all. The question was, "that the name of J. Carstairs, Esq. stand head of the question." All those therefore who were of opinion that he should be placed on the committee, would vote *yea*, and hold up their hands.

Mr. Howorth said, he wished to take no part in the discussion. He was desirous that individuals, nominated to act as members of the committee of by-laws, should be selected and appointed, freely and fairly, by the court of proprietors. It was of no consequence to him and his honourable colleagues, who the individuals were, so that they were sent in by the unbiassed voice of the general court. They were content with whomsoever the proprietors might be pleased to appoint. He rose, on this occasion, merely to state, that the question was put in such a form, that he did not understand it. If it were put in a plain and direct way, thus, whether Mr. Carstairs should be a member of this committee or not, the proprietors would know what they were about.

Mr. Lowndes begged to inform the proprietors, that Mr. Carstairs was both a ship-builder and a ship-owner.—(*Order! order!*)

The question was then put, and the name of Mr. Carstairs was retained by a very large majority.

Mr. S. Dixon wished to know whether the amended by-laws would be printed before their ultimate consideration at the next general court, so that the proprietors would be apprised of what was to be altered?

The *Chairman*—"They will be advertised, but not regularly printed."

Mr. Lowndes—"I hope it will be made the subject of a by-law, that whatever gentleman gets up to speak here, the same courtesy may be observed towards him, as if he were in the House of Commons."

MR. CHARLES LLOYD.

The *Chairman*—"I have to acquaint the court, that the court of directors on the 26th ult. came to a resolution to permit Mr. Charles Lloyd, late of the

Bengal civil establishment, to return with his rank to India."

The resolution was then read.

"At a court of directors, held on the 26th of May, 1819:

"Resolved, in consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the case of Mr. Charles Lloyd, late of the Bengal civil establishment, who has been detained in this country by particular family affairs, that he be permitted to return with his rank to India, according to the provisions of the statute."

The *Chairman* then moved, "that Mr. C. Lloyd be permitted to return with his rank to India, conformably with the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155. sec. 8."

Agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman* informed the court, that, by the 53d of Geo. III. this question must be decided by ballot, and he appointed Thursday, the 8th of July, for the ballot.

PENSION TO SIR GEORGE HILARO BARLOW, G. C. B.

The *Chairman*—"I have now to acquaint the court that it is also made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 8th April last, granting to Sir George Hilaro Barlow, Bart. G. C. B., a pension of £1500 per annum, on the grounds therein stated."

In conformity with the by-law, cap. 6. sec. 19, the resolution of the court of directors, in the form of a report, was then read. It set forth "that the court of directors had passed a resolution, in words or effect following:

"Thursday, April 8, 1819.

"Resolved, that, in consideration of the long and faithful services of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G.C.B.; the many eminent stations he has filled in a most exemplary manner, and the very moderate means he possesses for supporting his high rank in society; it be recommended to the court of proprietors to grant him a pension of £1500 per annum, to commence from the 28th of May, 1818, and to be paid out of the territorial revenue of India.

"That the grounds on which the said grant is recommended, are the long and faithful services of Sir G. H. Barlow; the many eminent stations he has filled; and the inadequacy of his fortune to support the elevated rank in which he has been placed. All which is submitted to the liberal consideration of the general court."

The *Chairman*—"In rising to submit to the court a motion for the approval of the resolution of the court of directors, I think it only necessary to direct your attention to the letter addressed by Sir G. H. Barlow to the executive body, and

to the resolution which has just been read. Thinking the case of Sir G. Barlow to be worthy of attention, I recommend it to the liberal consideration of the proprietors of East India stock. I shall now move "that the court approve of the resolution of the court of directors of the 8th of April last, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson requested the letter of Sir G. H. Barlow to be read.

The letter, in substance as follows, dated Streatham, 28th May 1818, and addressed to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East-India Company, was then read:—

"Gentlemen:—A period of four years has now elapsed since I returned from India, after a residence there of 34 years, without intermission. It would be unnecessary to detail to you the important situations I filled during that time; the resolution of the court of directors in my favour, on occasions of great moment, and under circumstances of the deepest interest to the company; and the expectations held out to me of most distinguished honours and rewards, of all which the company are apprised. The situation in which I now find myself is also known to the Company; except the exact amount of my fortune, which I likewise stated to the late chairman. I request you will introduce my case to the notice of the court. It will be perhaps sufficient to state what has been done, with respect to my predecessors, who filled the high office which I formerly held. I place the matter entirely in your hands, begging you to bring it under the consideration of the court, in such a manner as you may think proper.

"G. H. BARLOW."

Mr. Lowndes said, it would, in his opinion, be a most dangerous precedent, to move, in that court, for pensions to gentlemen, because they had been a great many years in India, and had not saved money. When he made this observation he was ready to admit that Sir G. Barlow's services merited the thanks of the Company, although his proceedings took a different turn from what was expected. Still, he would say, that, when an individual had held a lucrative situation for 30 or 40 years, it was a little too much for him to call on the Company to pension him, especially when there was no surplus territorial revenue, and when their commercial revenue was greatly burdened. It was a solecism to say, because a gentleman had neglected an opportunity of realising a large fortune, that therefore the Company ought to give him one. This was a two-edged sword.

In one instance, they were called on to assist a poor devil of a fellow, who had no fortune to live on, and never had an opportunity of making one; and, in another, they were requested to draw on the funds of the Company, because an individual had a very fine opportunity, and neglected it. Before he voted on this occasion, he would read the paper which he had in his pocket, and which he had before alluded to. He thought they had granted a sufficient number of pensions for this year; and, before he voted for any more, he would move for a committee of finance, in order to know how the Company were to pay them. Because, if they voted pensions, and afterwards could not pay them, they committed themselves, and would look extremely ridiculous. [The hon. proprietor here read a long resolution, which he stated his intention of moving. It set forth the increased expenditure of the Company, the amount of their debt, and enforced the necessity of retrenchment; but the noise in the court was so great that it was impossible to collect distinctly the different heads of which it consisted.] An hon. director (Mr. Grant); he proceeded to say, had found fault with him for talking about abuses. If he had made use of any improper expressions it must be taken according to the custom of mercantile men, with the entry of "*errors excepted*." But he would ask whether his statement of the Company's finances was true or not? He would ask, whether this remark had not been made, "that the Company's coffers were almost exhausted—that they were on the eve of bankruptcy?" Now, if individuals agreed in this last proposition, was it not improper for them, on this occasion, to stifle their true feeling, and vote away a sum of money which they knew could not be spared? He protested against their making this a pension year. The system which prevailed of constantly granting pensions, reminded him of the *Hydra snake*: when one head was cut off several others started up. This *pension-hydra* was in fact a snake in the grass, and, if not narrowly watched, would inevitably do much mischief. They were about sending out a clergyman to Canton, with a salary of £800 per annum. But he advised gentlemen now, as he had done before, to read the history of the Jesuits, and take warning of the evils that had been occasioned by sending a number of missionaries abroad. If you (the Company) once let them in, they will perhaps, in return, kick you out. With all their Christian-like feeling, he did not admire their sending clergymen abroad with such large salaries.—(*Order! order!*) It was clear, that, whether a person went out to India, or came home,

he must still have a pension. In whatever way he acted, he was, it appeared, to be rewarded. A pension was in any case to be granted to him. And why? Because those who had the power of denial, in the first instance, were afraid to refuse. After the way in which he had spoken of Sir G.H. Barlow's claim, it might be supposed that he was not one of that gentleman's friends. He, however, assured the court, that he did not make these observations in any spirit of personal ill-will or private hostility towards Sir George Barlow. He acted entirely on public grounds, and he had delivered his sentiments in that plain, downright, honest manner, which he would always adopt in that court, whether it pleased individuals or not. They had lately been putting their hands into the pockets of the Company by wholesale, and he now gave notice, that, unless a land-mark was set up, a boundary was placed to the granting of pensions, he would vote against conferring any pensions whatsoever, let the merits of the individual be what they might. He hoped the next would be a leap-year with the Company, that a little time might be allowed for improvement in their finances, before the grants were called for. It was proper that poor *India* should be suffered to recruit a little, after so much indisposition. Indeed there were some persons who thought she was so sickly, that she could not recover. Other ladies were delivered but once a year; but *Indiana* produced so often in the course of a twelve-month, that she must be a most extraordinary creature if she recovered. Having put in his widow's mite against this profuse pension-system, he would now sit down, in the hope that the same principle would be supported by abler talents than he could boast. After a short pause,

Mr. D. Kinnaird rose. He said, he had waited till the very last moment, in the hope that some other gentleman would have addressed the court. He could assure them that it was no oversight on his part, which had involved him in an opposition to the measure now brought forward. That opposition was the result of calm and mature deliberation. He was aware, that, standing as he did, amongst so numerous a body of proprietors of East-India stock, he was probably not addressing an audience in which there was not a vast majority actuated by feelings of public duty, as well as by an honest and warm admiration of Sir George Barlow's conduct, to support his claims. He gave them his solemn assurance, that, in shortly appealing to the court, it would sincerely pain him if any thing he said should hurt their feelings; and his regret would be

still deeper, if it conveyed any injury to the feelings of Sir George Barlow. If the grounds on which the grant was recommended were such as had precedent to support them, it ought to be shewn; or if the Company were disposed to declare to all their servants, that, similar grounds being made out, they were ready to come forward and reward them. In either case, he could understand the proceeding, which was at present rather obscure. It was with great, with sincere pain, that he had learned the situation of Sir Geo. Barlow's circumstances; because, he was confident they must be in the last state of depression, before he could have brought himself to write the letter which had recently been read. He was certain that no pure and independent man could justify him for writing it, unless, indeed, he relied on the Company to do that which was unintelligible to him, but might not be so to the court of directors, namely, to redeem those pledges of great rewards and high honours, which, he said, had been repeatedly given to him. The honours, he apprehended, were to come from the crown: none, he believed, could be conferred by the Company. If there were such distinct promises and pledges on record, let them be pointed out, and he would not oppose the grant: because, if hopes had been excited by specific pledges, it was but fair and honourable that the pledges should be redeemed and the hopes realized. This would form a distinct case, and would prevent the grant from being drawn into precedent. But, if there were no pledges of this description, then, he contended, that a precedent so anomalous ought not to be established for the future. The danger which it might produce was sufficiently obvious to justify, or rather to command the Company to shut their hands on this occasion. He knew nothing of Sir Geo. Barlow, except what related to his public conduct; and if he went into an investigation of it, he must, he feared, hear a great deal indeed, before he could pass it over, even in silence; because, when they were called on to give an opinion on public conduct, many years after the transactions had taken place, with which that conduct was connected, their decision must have a great influence in India, and, he thought, that, as it was wise and beneficial to reward those governors-general who had discharged the duties of their high office efficiently, in order that their example might be imitated; in the same manner ought they to hold up the conduct of those who had acted imprudently, as a warning to others, that they might avoid a similar course. He would not, however, animadvert on the public conduct of Sir G. Barlow: at

the same time he was of opinion, that, before the question was put to the vote, it was incumbent on those who supported the grant, to state the grounds on which Sir G. Barlow deserved their praise, as a public man, and to shew in what manner they could uphold his public conduct, as wise and salutary. If they could not do this, they ought to give up the public ground altogether, and make it a grant to a person in unfortunate circumstances, who, at some former period, had received a pledge of assistance from the East-India Company. If this were done, the applicant might say, "I call on you now to redeem your promise; for the expectation you held out caused me to enter into expense, which, but for your pledge, I would not have thought of." As the proposition now stood, it was founded on three distinct grounds. First, his long services in India; second, his having had certain expectations held out to him, and a frequent approval of his conduct by the court of directors; and third, his being in unfortunate circumstances. If length of service alone was to be a ground, there were many with claims as strong as those preferred by him. But, he would ask, was there any one man that ever served the Company, of whom it could be stated, that, during his residence in India, he was placed in possession of higher advantages than those which Sir G. Barlow enjoyed? Might they not say, speaking of Sir G. Barlow's career in India, that, though he had spent much of his time there, he had enjoyed the most lucrative offices, and that he had at length found a situation, which was at least on a level with his talents? He never was under a cloud; he never was obliged to force his way by dint of extraordinary abilities. The very last act, which terminated his career in India, was one, which if it were severely described, might be considered as ill-natured proceedings towards him; but, if considered in the most favourable manner, it could not bear out the supposition, that he retired under any apparent circumstances, which demanded a reward when he came home. These were the circumstances which marked his history, and he appealed to those who heard him, many of whom were doubtless friendly to the grant, whether he had not touched on them as lightly as possible. He had touched on them generally, rather than put a more harsh and severe interpretation on certain parts of his conduct. He had refrained from remarking, with any degree of minuteness, on his proceeding, because he wished to know whether this grant was recommended with reference to his public character? If it were, he would ask, whether there was not one passage in his life that ought

to place an insurmountable bar against it? Was it not notorious, that, while he was in the council over which the Marquis Wellesley presided, he never did record his opposition to those measures, which he was afterwards so ready to condemn? He looked in vain, therefore, for those circumstances in his public conduct, which were to entitle him to demand reward. He thought it was the duty of every Englishman to pass his severest censure on those who, armed with power, would interfere with the regular administration of justice. He would boldly say, in reference to Sir George Barlow's public acts, that it was by his hand the Company had nearly lost India. That hand, the injury received from which was the more cruel, because it was the hand of their own much favoured officer, who had almost been their parricide. He should certainly oppose the grant, unless it were voted on this plain ground, that Sir G. Barlow was in unfortunate circumstances, and that pledges had been given to him by the Company which he now called on the Court to redeem.

Mr. *Cumming* said, he was not much accustomed to public speaking, but he could not forbear from delivering his sentiments on such an occasion. He had known Sir G. Barlow from the first moment of his going to India, and though he had not seen, yet he had heard; and read much of his conduct, and he would now declare his conscientious belief, that the Company never had a more zealous, a more able, or a more honest servant. He assumed the functions of governor-general at a period of great difficulty, and he had used his utmost endeavours to overcome them. No man could do more. He could not give a silent vote on this occasion, and he wished, most sincerely, that the motion might be carried triumphantly.

Mr. *Morris* said, there were some parts of the speech of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) which called for animadversion. He, in the name of Sir G. Barlow, as well as in his own, disclaimed any grant or pension, except it was voted on the round of actual merit.—(*Hear, hear!*) He would maintain, that the public conduct of the individual whose character was then before the court disclosed sufficient grounds for remuneration. He would now proceed to the point in dispute—he would enter on the public character of Sir George Barlow, which was worthy of a distinguished place in the history of public men and in the history of this country. It was now nearly forty years since Sir George Barlow entered the service of the Company. The first act of his ardent and comprehensive mind was to acquire a competent knowledge of

the native language, in order that he might be enabled to transact the business of the Company correctly. At that time it was a difficult task to acquire knowledge of this description, for splendid schools and colleges did not then, as at present, afford facilities to those who wished to study the oriental tongues. Thus prepared, it was not extraordinary that his talents and perseverance attracted attention. He did, step by step, fill the highest situations in that great empire; obtaining, in every office, the thanks of his superiors and the blessings of his inferiors. Whether in the judicial, the commercial, or the revenue department, his abilities and integrity were universally respected. He was the friend and favourite of Lord Teignmouth, of the Marquis Cornwallis, of the Marquis Wellesley; indeed, he might add, of every man, who had the honour and the pleasure of his acquaintance. Thus, step by step, in regular gradation (for he had no interest to forward his advancement, he had no support but his merit) he rose to the highest station a British subject could enjoy, that of governor-general of India.—(*Hear! hear!*) How he conducted himself in that situation, how he pursued the best interest of that mighty empire until he was suddenly removed from the government, was known to every man acquainted with the history of India. That act of supercession was done in opposition to the wishes of the Company, it was done in defiance of their power, it was done without a reason being assigned. But even the administration which had caused him to be superseded, by that extraordinary method, the King's sign manual, recognised his merits and did homage to his virtues. The *rt. hon.* Thos. Grenville, who was the president of the board of control, addressed to him the letter which communicated his removal from the high situation of governor-general. That letter had been printed, and what did Mr. Grenville say, beyond communicating to Sir George Barlow in India, in order that his successor might avail himself of his wisdom and experience; and he said every thing which was possible to lessen the anguish and mitigate the discontent which such treatment must naturally excite. The conduct pursued on that occasion was most severely, most grievously felt by Sir George Barlow. Could it be otherwise, when he was recalled thus abruptly? When by the favour of the court of directors he was placed in the government of Fort St. George, an opportunity was taken to hurl him from that situation, although every act of his government was crowned with thanks. He had received the thanks of that court for his conduct, and he would have received the thanks of the country, but for

the inscrutable dispensations of Providence. That which seemed to reflect censure on him was done in the absence of an hon. director, to whom the Company owed debts of gratitude. It was passed by a very small majority, by a majority of one only. But why was a man who had conducted himself thus honourably to be debarred from remuneration? Because he held a lucrative situation, and did not amass a large fortune. To this observation he could give a most satisfactory answer. If Sir George Barlow had been more attentive to his private concerns, if he had been less desirous of standing before the Company, a man of purity and integrity, there would not now have been any necessity for an appeal to their liberality.—(*Hear! hear!*) If he had an enemy who could state one questionable act committed by him, who could justly accuse him with profuse or lavish expenditure, let him stand forward. Liberal he was, and liberal he is, because his mind soared far beyond the sordid calculations of self-interest: surely such a trait as that was a recommendation, not a subject of censure. There were men who passed this life, from the cradle to the grave, and never tasted the pleasure which liberality bestowed; Sir George Barlow was not one these. From the commencement of his career he looked for glory and neglected fortune. Why was he to be selected as unfit to receive the bounty of the Company, except on the ground of his depressed circumstances? Why was he to be shut out, because he had not realized a large fortune? Did they ask the Marquis Hastings what his fortune was, or why he had not amassed a great property, when they granted him a considerable sum of money? Did they put such questions to Lord Hobart, when the Company were called on to remunerate him? No, it was on the merits of the individual, and on these only, that the Company conceded those rants.—(*Hear! hear!*) He had, in the course of these observations, advanced nothing but what he knew. If the Marquis Cornwallis were in existence, and in that court, he would tell the proprietors the services Sir George Barlow had rendered to the Company, and the measure of gratitude they owed to him. He was convinced that the hon. Chairman considered this to be a claim of merit, and would treat it as grounded on merit alone. To expect unanimity, after what had been said, would be vain; but he hoped the motion would be carried by a majority so decided as to rescue the Company from the opprobrium which had so long been attached to it, for neglecting to reward the meritorious services of Sir Geo. Barlow. The court would not, for the first time, by refusing to attend to claims so just, incur the danger of discouraging,

if not of losing, the beneficial exertions of men of talents and integrity.—(*Hear ! hear !*)

Mr. Gahagan said, the well deserved applause which followed the address of the hon. proprietor who spoke last, an address which did so much credit to his head and heart, in advocating the cause of that meritorious, but neglected servant, Sir George Barlow, led him to hope, that the hon. gentleman who had given notice that he would hold up his hand against the motion, would find himself solitary in his opposition. He had listened attentively to the grounds which the hon. gentleman had assigned for opposing the grant, and he did not yet understand how he meant ultimately to proceed. He did not know whether he had fully delivered his sentiments, or meant to assume the right of replying to the observations made in favour of Sir George Barlow's claim. If he understood the hon. gentleman correctly, he said, that he waited to see whether any person would go into the public grounds on which this motion was founded. He thought, if the hon. gentleman meant to discuss the public merits of Sir George Barlow, he should have done so before he sat down, and was not in a situation again to address the proprietors on the subject. He had not even moved an amendment—and if he had done so, that would not, in his opinion, invest him with a right to state and examine those public measures which caused him to oppose the claim. He had hoped, on coming into court, that he should not have heard one dissentient voice; because as it was painful to maintain a dignified silence through a lapse of years, and not during that period to demand justice, he had cherished the hope that the individual who had thus conducted himself would, when his case was known, be gratified with the consolatory reflection, that it was, without hesitation, recognised as worthy of the most favourable attention. Justice, it was said, was tardy, but sure to punish. He trusted that the business of this day would prove, that, though slow, she was equally sure to reward, when reward was fairly deserved. The hon. proprietor challenged any person to shew a precedent, where a grant was voted on grounds similar to those on which the pension to Sir George Barlow was now called for. If he had attended to the first statement contained in the resolution, he could not have been at a loss for precedents. Sir George Barlow's long and faithful services were there declared to be a substantial ground for remuneration. On what ground was a reward conferred on the Marquis Wellesley? On what ground was a sum of money voted to the Marquis of Hastings? Their faithful services induced

the Company to remunerate them, but neither of them had been near so long attached to the Company as Sir George Barlow. It might be said, that the exertions of the individuals whom he had just mentioned were in themselves more arduous, and also more serviceable, and more useful to the empire of India and to the general happiness and interest of its population, than those of Sir George Barlow. Now he would contend, that the services of Sir George Barlow were more useful and profitable than those performed by the Marquis of Hastings. The hon. gentleman who had spoken last, appealed to great public characters, living and dead, in defence of the conduct of Sir George Barlow. "If Lord Cornwallis could rise from his grave," said he, "what testimony would he give?" He (Mr. Gahagan) had lately read a pamphlet, connected with the conduct of Sir George Barlow, and from it he had made an extract of Lord Cornwallis's opinion. He would read the extract, for any observation of his would only weaken its effect. Sir Geo. Barlow, he believed, went out to India, in 1778 or 1779. In less than 10 years after, so useful, important, and meritorious were his services, that they excited universal admiration. What did the Marquis Cornwallis say of him? In December 1787, having had nine years experience, the noble Marquis spoke of him as "a young man whose powers of understanding and acuteness of judgment were surprising." He watched his progress, marked his usefulness and supervised his labours. I will give you the character of Sir George (then Mr.) Barlow, as it was drawn by him. The emphatic manner in which he begins, shews the pleasure he found in dwelling on the subject. "Mr. Barlow," said he, "possesses an active benevolence, an ardent desire to relieve the oppressed, and an anxious wish to promote the happiness of mankind, rarely to be met with." If one could recollect all the voluminous epithets of condemnation that had been laid on the last acts of his government, which were described as harsh, oppressive, cruel, malignant, vindictive, in short, as combining every thing that could blacken and dishonour a character, and compared them with what Lord Cornwallis had said of him, what could they think but that slander had been employed against him? Could any of those base feelings find a place in the character drawn by Lord Cornwallis? Could any of those vile epithets fall under the description he had given of Sir George Barlow's qualities? Lord Cornwallis was a mild, but firm character,—

"His life was gentle, and the elements

"So mix'd in him, that nature might stand up,

"And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

But, though gentle, he possessed a discerning mind, and would not have drawn such a character of Sir G. Barlow, if he deserved it not. Was he led by the error of the moment to speak thus of Sir G. Barlow? Was it a mere assumption of character, which future times proved to be fallacious? No, it was not till shortly before Almighty Providence had opened the grave to receive him, in nearly his last letter, he sealed the sentiments he had previously sent forth. He there said, "I fear I have done wrong in consenting to go out to India; but it will be my consolation that, in the event of my death, I shall leave this government to you, my friend, Barlow." His character, then, it appeared, had not failed at this time, up to 1805, when they lost that great man, the Marquis Cornwallis, by whom the talents and virtues of Sir G. Barlow were duly appreciated. Did he then turn renegade, and shew, by his subsequent conduct, that he had imposed on Lord Cornwallis? No, his character still continued to maintain the same proud and honourable pre-eminence. But, did the Marquis Cornwallis alone think favourably of Sir George Barlow? It would be found that the Marquis Wellesley also bore testimony to his services; and he believed it would be admitted that there was not a more acute mind, or a more politic head, in Europe. In 1803, writing to Mr. Addington, the noble Marquis spoke of the entire confidence which he placed in Sir George Barlow. The words in which he mentioned him, shewed that he was more than an ordinary man, more than a mere commander, whose fame was raised on the blood and bones of those who had fallen in his victories. He said, "a greater benefit has seldom been conferred on a people than that which has been conferred by Sir G. Barlow on us." He was here speaking of the Code of 1787, which had been acted on ever since its formation, to the great advantage of our Indian empire, and which might be looked upon as "the grave of undue authority and arbitrary power."—"His zeal," continued the noble Marquis, "for the glory and welfare of the Company in India have bound me to him by the strongest ties." What was a man, whose amiable qualities and virtues, whose unspotted integrity, whose zeal for the glory of his country, were thus panegyrised,—a man on whose greatness of mind the Marquis Wellesley had set his seal; was such an individual to be assisted merely on account of his misfortunes? Were they to stretch forth the hand of bounty to him as they would to a suppliant, who exclaimed, "Pity the sorrows of a poor old man?"

In 1803, the Marquis Wellesley wrote in this manner to Mr. Addington; but in

1805, when he had a better opportunity of observing the extent of his services, he called him, not only a patriot, a man who had conferred great benefits on his country, a man to whom he was attached by the strongest ties of veneration, but he pointed him out as one whose merits and services, not merely to his country, but to mankind, could not be sufficiently extolled; and he declared that the substantial benefits of Sir George Barlow's code might be traced in every province to which it had been extended. Good God! could any person who knew the improvement which that code had wrought in our Indian empire refuse a remuneration to him who had projected it. Should it be said that they were blind to such advantages, and that they could only look at the last act of Sir G. Barlow's administration? He would maintain that his conduct abroad was wise and dignified, although, when he returned home, clamour drowned the voice of justice. He saw an hon. director (Mr. Elphinstone) smile. Perhaps a period of nine years had not removed the unfavourable feelings which he had manifested towards Sir G. Barlow; but he conceived the last acts of Sir George Barlow's government (and even these he trusted he would successfully defend) were not those to which alone gentlemen should direct their gaze. If they were not pleased with those acts, there were other features of his administration to which they might look with unmixed satisfaction. He had thus brought Sir George Barlow down to the year 1805, nearly to the period of his leaving India, with the testimonies of two of the best men who ever served the East-India Company decidedly in his favour. But was it only on their evidence that the character of Sir George Barlow, for honour and ability, was to be received. No, the very administration by whom he was recalled, testified their approbation of his conduct. When the administration known by the title of "*All the talents*," (whether the title was a correct one or not, he did not mean to decide, but such was their nick-name at the time) were in power, Sir G. Barlow was removed by an order under his Majesty's sign-manual. What did the president of the board of control, Mr. Thomas Grenville, say on that occasion? Impressed with the tried virtues and the known abilities of Sir George Barlow, he, in his letter, begged him to remain in India, that his successor, Lord Minto, might benefit by his advice and assistance. "I cannot," said he, "tell you why you are recalled. There are political workings here in operation against you. They do not, however, arise from a feeling that you are incapable of governing; on the contrary, we implore you, and the court of di-

“rectors echo our request, that you will give your assistance to the new governor-general. If he go out to India, and you are not at his right hand, he will not act as we wish him.” This letter of Mr. Thos. Grenville was extremely flattering; but gratifying as it must have been to Sir George Barlow to find his abilities thus highly appreciated, his feelings must have been deeply wounded at a recall, for which no cause had been assigned. When this administration, for some purpose or other, which he could not divine, chose to send home Sir George Barlow, what did they do? At this time Sir George Barlow had been created a baronet, but the very administration who occasioned his recall did not think that was sufficient; they said to his Majesty, “Here is a man whose virtues we know, whose abilities we admire,—we beseech your Majesty to give him some mark of your favour, make him a Knight of the Bath.” The representation was not made in vain: Sir George Barlow was created a knight of that honourable order! This proved incontestibly that he was not viewed as a man deficient in talent or unworthy of reward. He had thus brought Sir George Barlow’s history down to the year 1806. He went to Madras in 1807, and here he (Mr. Gahagan) might make a stand, if it were necessary, and contend that it was not on his short administration here that the claim was founded, but on his antecedent services, and because he had been placed in an elevated situation, the dignity of which his fortune did not allow him to support properly. But he would not do this. He would call the attention of the court to his conduct at Madras, which was not only justifiable, but wise. He set out with a wish, a most sincere wish, not to wound the feelings of any person, though it was clear there were points in the conduct of some of those who were placed under his government which he greatly disliked. He would not take an extended view of his proceedings, but merely state what he had done. He found the Madras army in a mutinous state, and he put it down. This surely was a work that demanded praise instead of obloquy. He would maintain that the Madras army was in a mutinous state when Sir George Barlow assumed the reins of government. On whose authority? on that of Mr. Patrick; but “*de mortuis nil nisi bonum.*” He respected the maxim, and he would not deviate from it. He would quote another authority, that of General Macdowell. Neither of these individuals was living, but there were documents in existence which shewed that a mutinous spirit existed in the Madras army, and that great disorder prevailed at the time. Sir George Barlow

was the instrument by which those measures were carried into effect, which restored subordination and repressed disorder. In doing so, was it extraordinary that some strong feelings should be excited against him amongst those who had been restored to due discipline? Still less extraordinary was it, that individuals, whose emoluments he had properly curtailed, should harbour resentment. But did the retrenchments on which he insisted originate with him? Certainly not; he was the mere minister appointed to carry certain regulations into effect, and of course he was obliged to submit to his instructions. At all events, whatever were his measures, whether they were good or bad, whether they emanated from himself or others, he did not quit his post; he remained till the measures entrusted to his superintending care were fully effected. If Sir George Barlow had been betrayed into any erroneous action, he would not have been ashamed to acknowledge it; but in what he conceived to be a just cause, he would proceed fearlessly,—

“*Si fractus illabatur orbis.*”

He (Sir G. Barlow) was not a man of impenetrable feeling, who would obstinately adhere to error. His heart was full of the milk of human kindness, his manners were most unassuming, his whole demeanour most conciliating. This was a character not likely, without strong necessity, to enforce measures which would create resentment. A man possessing such qualities would not wilfully run his head against a wall, and he was still less likely to build one up for that purpose. He (Mr. Gahagan) was on the spot, at Madras, as well as many gentlemen around him, at the time when Sir George Barlow was there; and he must say, that he never witnessed such surprise on any occasion as was expressed when it was unexpectedly announced that the governor was superseded. How was that surprise increased, when it was found that no reason was assigned for the measure? To this hour the circumstance had never been explained: but let it be taken as a fact, for argument sake, that something wrong had been done; were they therefore to suppose that every act performed by Sir G. Barlow was bad? were they to argue that he had forfeited all his good character? The loud tongue of clamour had, indeed, been raised against him; it was insinuated that he had done something so bad that it could not meet the daylight; but what that something was his greatest enemies had never condescended to explain. How then did Sir George Barlow come home? He returned to this country without a murmur against the court of directors, against those who, in the exercise of an undoubted right, might remove him, if they pleased, as they had done, without

assigning any reason. He submitted, without representation or remonstrance, to the supersession. Arrived in his native land, he wrapped himself up in the mantle of conscious integrity, heedless of the outcry of clamour, and retired to the bosom of his family. Did he, by acting thus, by maintaining a dignified silence, forfeit all his former claims on the Company? Did not his conduct shew that, at the time to which he alluded, something prevented the strong voice of justice from being heard in that court? The cloud, however, which had so long obscured his brightness, was rapidly clearing away, and his character would appear again in all its native lustre. "But," said an hon. proprietor (Mr. Lowndes), "don't tell me that a man has any claim on the Company, if, having filled the most lucrative offices, he has not availed himself of those means by which he might have been enriched." He admitted, that if Sir Geo. Barlow, or any other gentleman, instead of enriching himself, had, in consequence of a lavish expenditure while in the situation of governor of Fort St. George, become embarrassed, that would not be a reason for saying to the Company, "you must indemnify me!" But if they saw that an individual had not so conducted himself, that he had only maintained the fair dignity of his situation, that he had not heaped up money, and yet had not lived extravagantly; such a case, he conceived, ought not to be lightly considered. Need he mention a case in point, a specific instance of this description? If it were necessary, he could advert to the case of the late Mr. Pitt. He knew that many disputed the soundness of his politics; but he would invoke the name of his great political opponents in support of the doctrine, which he (Mr. Gahagan) was there maintaining. What did Mr. Fox say? Was any murmur raised by him against the payment of Mr. Pitt's debts, because he had been for many years warden of the Cinque Ports and prime minister, and had enjoyed the emoluments attached to those situations, without accumulating riches? Certainly not. "Shall we," said Mr. Fox, "inquire what he did with his money? No; let his memory stand well with his creditors. Let us put our hands into the public treasury and liquidate his debts." He would quote Mr. Fox, more particularly because this pension was not to come out of the public treasury; he would call on the proprietors to do a just and liberal act; and he was sure they were too noble-minded to refuse it. He did not consider the present to be an appeal to their compassion; on the contrary, he conceived that Sir G. Barlow had a fair and indisputable claim on their bounty. On one point he differed from the proposition

moved by the hon. chairman. He had no vote, and could not move an amendment, or else he would propose an alteration in the resolution. He could wish, if the feeling of the proprietors was in unison with his own, that the pension should be granted on the ground of long and faithful public services only. If any gentleman would move such an amendment, he would be happy to second it. And he could wish farther, that the pension should commence from the day on which Sir G. Barlow was superseded. This would be only doing justice to the hon. bart. For, he would ask, what had occurred during the chasm, from the period of his supersession to the year 1818,—what had occurred in that time to lessen the value of his services, which could be urged as a reason for not granting him the pension from the period of his recall? He hoped, if the feeling of the court were with him, that some gentleman would propose the pension should be thus retrospective. Before he sat down, he wished to say one or two words in vindication of himself. In the advertisement, relative to this part, which had been inserted in the public papers, it was not mentioned out of what fund it was to come. He wished to inquire, whether it was to be charged on the territorial revenue? He was more and more convinced, that they could not take it from that revenue. But if, by a great majority, it was decided that they could do so—if the power to appropriate that revenue, in this way, really belonged to them—they could not, he was quite sure, exercise it more beneficially than in rewarding Sir G. Barlow. He had no vote—he could not either retard or accelerate the grant; and, under these circumstances, he felt that he was not, on this occasion, acting inconsistently with his former opinions. He had thus endeavoured to pay the homage justly due to Sir G. Barlow. If that homage were not worthy of him, he at least felt that, in paying it, he satisfied his own feelings.

Mr. J. Chalmers said, he saw Sir G. Barlow, when serving in the navy under his brother, now Sir Robert Barlow. He was then preparing to depart from India. From a long residence in that country he (Mr. Chalmers) was led, like other individuals, to make observations on the characters of those who went out there, and it was always a source of great satisfaction to him, to see young men, by dint of merit and perseverance, rising to situations of rank and consequence in India. He always said, if a young man possessed good sense, prudence, and integrity, it was impossible to say where his honourable career might terminate. Gifted with these estimable qualities, they found Sir G. Barlow filling, in succession, every office of importance in India, with

the highest credit to himself, and with the utmost benefit to his employers. This was the plain and simple reason why he supported the motion. He had no more idea of speaking, than he had of flying, until the question was absolutely introduced, and he was then led by the impulse of warm feeling to rise and state his sentiments. Marking then the progress of Sir G. Barlow, he saw him qualifying himself to become an useful servant to the Company: he saw him, a man certainly of respectability, but boasting no great family connection, arriving merely by the exercise of his talents at the elevated situation of governor-general, for to that high and honourable station he had arrived; and he sincerely believed, that if Sir George Barlow had been a man of noble family he would have remained in it.—(*Hear! hear!*) He was afterwards sent to Madras, where he governed for a short time. With respect to his conduct there much difference of opinion prevailed; but it must strike every mind, that Sir G. Barlow evinced coolness, firmness, and courage, under circumstances which would have appalled almost any man. He was removed from that situation in a most extraordinary manner. Lord Hobart was then at the head of the board of control, and, in agreeing to his removal, acted, he believed, in compliance with the wishes of others against his better judgment. There were many gentlemen present, who were acquainted with Lord Hobart's acuteness in discriminating characters; and it was his firm opinion, that if something had not been said or done to influence that noble lord's mind, he would not have agreed to the removal of Sir G. Barlow. He had returned to his native country, with honour indeed, but without fortune. Could any doubt be entertained that his circumstances compelled him to call on his old employers, to enable him by their bounty to support his family in a manner commensurate with the rank which he held in society, and to which his own merit had raised him?—(*Hear! hear!*) He could not agree in the propriety of the way in which one hon. gent. (Mr. Lowndes) had put the question. It was clear that he had advantages in India, it was clear that he had an opportunity of amassing money. Suppose he had neglected the opportunity: was not the conduct of that man worthy

of praise and reward, who, instead of looking after his own private interests, had devoted himself to those of the Company?—(*Hear! hear!*) View Sir G. Barlow now. They would find him surrounded with a large family, to provide for, which he had never swerved from the path of integrity. He was, without touching on the comparative merits of Mr. Pitt or Mr. Fox, worthy for the services he had performed, of the most liberal consideration of the East India Company!

Mr. D. Kinnaird said, he had to make a sincere apology to those gentlemen who had spoken on this subject, for again claiming their attention, since what he was about to offer had reference rather to himself than to the motion. He had only to observe, that he must persist in the opinion he had already stated, because he had the strongest recollection—a recollection that never could be effaced from his memory—of the deep impression which Sir G. Barlow's conduct had excited at the period when he was recalled. So far as what had fallen from him had given Sir G. Barlow's admirers an opportunity of speaking of his integrity, courage, and talent, he agreed that he had delivered his sentiments. He, from his heart, congratulated Sir G. Barlow on the panegyrics which had been pronounced on him, because he believed, after the proceedings of this day, there was no man who would not be proud to call himself his friend.

Mr. Lowndes said, he had understood that Sir G. Barlow retired from office in disgust; and if a gentleman acted in this way through spleen, he must ultimately abide by the consequences: therefore it was that he thought such a grant improper. He however now discovered that his opinion was erroneous; and he begged leave to recall what he had previously said. He was now ready to do honour to the merits of Sir G. Barlow, and to reward his integrity; for, though he should be always anxious to save the Company's money from needless expenditure, he would never lose sight of impartial, candid, and liberal feelings, when a proper case was submitted to his consideration.

The suggestion was then put and carried in the affirmative, Mr. D. Kinnaird alone holding up his hand against it.

Adjourned, *sine die*.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MORRISON'S CHINESE DICTIONARY.

THE learned and indefatigable author has published a notice, dated *Canton, China, 28th Feb.* 1819, addressed to the subscribers to his great undertaking, in which, in a few words, he describes its present state and rate of progress, and gives a practical answer to the calculation which M. Julius Von Klaproth had advanced, in a critique upon the *First Part* of the work, assigning the discouraging period of thirty years for its completion; for which *Julian* cycle ten years may be substituted. The notice proceeds to state:

“ In April, 1818, the author determined to commence the Second Part of his Chinese Dictionary, under an impression that he could complete it in one year, and so deliver to the subscribers a quarto volume of about 1000 pages, containing an alphabetic arrangement of, at least, 12,000 of the most usual Chinese characters, with numerous examples and appropriate indices. He has completed the manuscript within the time to which he limited himself; but the press has not yet worked off more than about 8000 characters, included in 600 pages. It will be near the end of the year 1819 before this volume can be completed. The first year's work for the hon. Company's English and Chinese press was under 200 pages; during the last 12 months it has worked off 600 and odd pages, which evinces a much greater facility in carrying on the undertaking than what existed at the beginning of it. In this view of the case, the thirty years which Julius Von Klaproth * has assigned for the completion of the Dictionary, will be reduced to one-third of that period; and if our facilities increase in the same ratio as they have done since its commencement, the time of its completion will be considerably under ten years. However, it must be observed, that the reasons which induced the author to use the language of caution in his first advertisement to the public, still exist, and make it imprudent to pledge himself for the exact period when the whole work shall be delivered to subscribers. That it is his wish, and the wish of all concerned, to complete it as soon as possible, there can be no doubt; and it is his fixed purpose, in submission

to Divine Providence, to bring it to a close as speedily as the original plan will admit.”

This is accompanied by a specimen of the Second Part.

BUCKINGHAM'S TRAVELS IN PALESTINE.

It is not often that a Prospectus attracts and rewards attention by so much original narrative and pleasing description as we find in the following condensed sketch of the travels of the author, and of his motives for publishing them. With the engaging frankness of a sailor, he disclaims learning—to surprise us with erudition. Not that we ascribe that design to our traveller, who had not the advantage of being nurtured into a scholar in the lap of any *Alma Mater*. Nature gave him an enterprising genius, and a capacity for collecting knowledge.

The authors who have written in illustration of this small portion of the globe, from Benjamin of Tudela and Sir John Mandeville, down to Dr. Clarke and Mr. Chateaubriand, may be thought to have so completely exhausted the subject, as to have left nothing new to be observed or recorded by future travellers.

The itineraries of Catholic devotees have furnished the most ample details regarding the sanctuaries and holy places; and the names of Phocas, Quaresmius, and Andrichomius, are associated with these early labours. The extended journeys of Protestant scholars have enlarged our acquaintance with objects of more general enquiry, and the names of Maundrell, Shaw, and Pococke, stand pre-eminent among these. The profound researches, both of English and French writers, have laid open all the stores of learning in illustration of the ancient geography of Judea; and the works of Reland and D'Anville are monuments of erudition and sagacity, that would do honour to any country: while the labours of very recent travellers would seem to close the circle of our enquiries, by the pictures which they have given of the general state of manners, and the present aspect of the country.

Yet among all those who have made the Holy Land the scene of their researches, there has not been one who did not conceive that he was able to correct and add to the labours of his predecessors; and indeed who did not really notice

* See the Asiatic Journal for June 1818, p. 572.

something of interest which had been disregarded before. It is thus that Dr. Clarke expresses his doubts and disbelief at every step, and attempts to refute, with indignation, authorities which travellers of every age had hitherto been accustomed to venerate. And it is thus, too, that Chateaubriand confesses, with all the frankness of disappointment, that after he had read some hundreds of volumes on the country he came to visit, they had given him no accurate conceptions of what he subsequently beheld for himself.

I come before the world, like those who have preceded me, with a profession of dissatisfaction at the incompleteness of all that has been written before, and in the belief and presumption that I may be able to add something new and interesting to the general fund of human knowledge, and more particularly to our local acquaintance with the country of Judea.

As the cradle of our religion, and the scene of all that is venerable in Holy Writ; as the birth place of classic fable, interwoven with Phœnician history; as a theatre of the most heroic exploits, during the Jewish, the Roman, and the Saracenian wars; as a field moistened with the best blood of our ancestors, in the wild and romantic age of the Crusades; and even now, at the present hour, as a fair and lovely portion of the earth, still favoured with the dews of heaven and blessed with the most benignant sky, it is impossible to pass through it with indifference, and equally so not to set some value on the impressions which these objects and these recollections excite.

It will be expected that I should say something of my qualifications to execute the task of giving these impressions to the world in a manner that may attract its notice.

As far as my earliest recollections guide me, the desire of visiting distant regions was, even in infancy, the prominent one of my heart. At the early age of nine years, the gratification of this passion was promised to me, by embarking as a sailor on an element that had more charms for me than terrors. At the age of ten I was made a prisoner of war, and it being the period of the French revolution, in which the Spaniards were the allies of the French, in 1796 I was conveyed with my ship-mates to the port of Coronna.

After a confinement of some time there, we set out on our march towards Lisbon; and at this tender age, though I was exposed to the inclemency of the autumnal rains, often sleeping in the open air, scaling rugged and snow-clad mountains, barefoot, and subject to all the privations of a prisoner in a foreign land, the charm of novelty, and the fascinating beauties of nature, which presented themselves al-

ternately in their wildest, their loveliest, and their most romantic forms, made me forget that I was a captive, and often occasioned my young heart to bound with joy, under trials which, without such enthusiasm to support them, would have broken the stoutest spirit.

This infant passion was strengthened, rather than subdued, by my journey through the finest parts of Spain and Portugal; and since that period, a series of voyages to America, the Bahama Islands, and the West Indies, while they furnished fresh food for enquiry, strengthened more and more the ardent passion for discovery and research.

The Mediterranean next became the scene of my wanderings. Those who have had an early love of classic literature, and a veneration for all that illustrates it, can alone tell what are the feelings excited by a first view of objects which were before known to us only from books, and of countries renowned in the pages of the admirable historians of antiquity.

We have omitted here a tribute, or rather a lavish thoughtless gift, to the reputation of Lord Byron as a poet. There are beauties, no doubt, in his writings; but there are some blemishes to offend a correct taste, and a torrent of foreign sentiment and anti-national feeling sufficient to disgust a patriot.

From the moment of my passing within the portals of Calpe and Ahyla, and seeing those pillars of Hercules recede behind my vessel, Egypt, Greece, Phœnicia, Palestine, Italy, and Mauritania, all opened at once upon my view. The desire of visiting them I had always felt: this desire was now nurtured into hope; and from that moment I constantly believed I should tread most of the scenes which I have since trodden, and behold with delight the objects which I had so long contemplated with admiration.

It was now that I applied myself with more than common ardour to the reading of every book within my reach that was likely to extend my knowledge of the interesting countries by which I was on all sides surrounded; and unfavorable as the incessant duties and the hardy life of a sailor are to such studies, every moment that I could spare from the vigilant watch which squalls, and storms, and pirates, and more open enemies, constantly demanded, and from all the complicated claims which commerce and navigation enforced on my attention, was given to study.

Sicily, Malta, the continent of Greece, the islands of the Archipelago, the coasts of Asia Minor, and the Gulf of Smyrna, gave me only a foretaste, but certainly a most delicious one, of what was yet reserved for me to enjoy.

Alexandria at length received me into her port; and the Pharos, the Catacombs, Cleopatra's Obelisk, and Pompey's Pillar, were all objects of youthful veneration, which I now beheld with correspondent pleasure.

I ascended the Nile, with the *Odyssey* and *Telemachus* in either hand; and Homer and Fenelon never interested me more than upon the banks of this sacred stream.

The proud capital of the Khalifs, "Misr, the mother of the world"—"Kahira, the victorious," placed me amid the scenes of oriental story. The venerable pyramids carried me back to the obscurity of ages which are immemorial. The ruins of Heliopolis inspired the recollections of Pythagoras and the Grecian sages who had studied in its colleges; and the hall of Joseph brought the history of Abraham and his posterity, of Moses and Pharaoh, and of all the subsequent events that befel the race of Israel, before my view.

My attention was now directed towards India, in consequence of a strong desire which the government and the mercantile community of Egypt had to renew their ancient intercourse with that country by way of the Red Sea. I was chosen as an agent in the work, and embarked in it. In the meantime it was represented to me as desirable that a more competent knowledge of the navigation of this sea should be obtained; and as the task required only duties which were familiar to me, I set out to accomplish it.

With this view I ascended the Nile to Kenh, in order to cross over from thence to Kosseir, having with me excellent instruments for nautical purposes. I did not pass Hermopolis and Antinoë, Panopolis and Abydos, Diospolis and Tentyra, without an enthusiastic, and I may say a minute examination of their fine remains. I was near to Coptos; but Thebes, Hermonthis, Elythia, Apollinopolis, Ombos, and Syene, with the cataracts of Philoë and Elephantina, were still beyond me. The passage to Kosseir was obstructed at this time, and hopes were entertained of its being re-opened after some few days. I hesitated not a moment, but again spread forth the sail on the Nile for still more southern skies.

At Thebes I remained a week. At Eneh, or Latopolis, I met with the late lamented and most accomplished traveller Mr. Burkhardt. We remained together for three or four days, scarcely absent from each other's sight for a moment, and scarcely ever silent, so much had we to enquire of and to communicate to each other. We separated, Mr. Burkhardt for the desert, and I to continue my course, still upward on the stream.

I reached the cataracts. The intelligence received here of the wonderful monuments beyond this determined me

to pursue their traces as far southward as they could be found. We procured another boat, and embarked. The temples of Dabot, of Taefa, and Galabshee, the quarries and inscriptions of Gartaazy, the stupendous cavern with its alley of sphinxes and colossal statues at Garfeecy, and the highly finished sculptures of the beautiful temple of Dukkey, rewarded the undertaking, and led me to consider the monuments of Nubia as belonging to a higher class of art than even those of Egypt.

I had received the first attack of an ophthalmia on quitting Mr. Burkhardt, who himself laboured under this disease at Esneh. I had now however become gradually blind, and as the least glare of light was painful, even while my eyes were closed, it was in vain to think of penetrating further.

I returned from Nubia with regret, but rich, as I then thought, in the spoils of the enterprise.

An accurate chart of the Nile, as far as I had ascended it, with a delineation of the islands and inferior cataracts that we had passed; an observation which fixed with some precision the Tropic of Cancer passing through the largest of these rapids; the latitude of Dukkey, the extreme point of my voyage; with measured plans and pretty ample details of all the monuments of antiquity that we had found, were the result of my labours on this unanticipated excursion beyond the Nubian frontier.

I descended to Kenh, and though the obstacles which at first obstructed my passage of the desert were rather augmented than diminished, I determined on making the attempt, and accordingly set out with all the precautions which it was in my power to use.

The result was as had been predicted: I was stripped naked amid the mountains, plundered of money, papers, arms, and instruments, and abandoned to my fate. I had to trace this rocky path naked and barefoot, scorched by day and frozen by night, for it was in the depth of the Egyptian winter. I continued for two days without food or water, and the first article of nourishment which I obtained was raw wheat from a sack, which swelling in the stomach had nearly proved fatal to me.

When I lay down at Kosseir I was unable to rise again, or to support the weight of my body, from the wounded state of my swollen and lacerated feet. A mutiny of the soldiery and a general commotion among the people here rendered it impossible to obtain a passage by sea from hence to any part of the opposite coast; besides which, as my instruments were gone, my labours would have availed but little in the task originally intended:

that of examining, nautically and hydrographically, the upper part of the Red Sea. I retraced my steps to Keneh without interruption, by taking another route; descended the Nile rapidly, without suffering any impediments to retard the progress of our vessel, and again reposed from my toils in the hospitable mansion of Col. Missett, one of the most amiable and worthy of men.

During my second stay at Cairo, I applied myself with great zeal to the study of the Arabic language, of which I had already acquired a slight knowledge colloquially, and after making some progress in it, assumed the dress of an Egyptian Fellah, crossed the desert of Suez to examine its port, returned by a more northern route to explore the traces of the ancient canal which had connected the Nile with the Arabian Gulph, visited Bubastis, Tanis, and other celebrated ruins, with the Lake of Menzalah, in the lower Egypt, crossed from Damietta along the edge of the Delta to Rosetta, and returned at length to Alexandria, the original point of my departure.

At this period the Egyptian government were desirous of getting some large and fast-sailing vessels into the Red Sea; but the Pasha being refused permission to send ships round the Cape, and disappointed in promised supplies from India, I offered to undertake the work of restoring the ancient canal, which I had just returned from examining, or of transporting two beautiful American brigs belonging to the Pasha, which then lay in the harbour of Alexandria, across the Desert to Suez. The practicability of these operations was satisfactorily explained to our consul general, Col. Missett, through whom the correspondence officially passed, and he gave it his warm support; but these were undertakings which the Turks could neither sufficiently appreciate, nor accurately comprehend.

My study of the Arabic language was resumed and continued during my second stay here, till a more favourable occasion offering for the prosecution of my intended voyage to India. I left Alexandria, and came now by the way of the canal, and the ruins of Hermopolis Parva, on the west of the Nile, to Cairo.

From this capital I again set out, wearing the dress of a Mamlouk, and associating with the soldiery, and accompanied a caravan of five thousand camels and about fifty thousand pilgrims for Mecca.

We embarked at Suez, having with us the harem of the Egyptian Pasha, who were going to the Holy City to perform their pilgrimage, and at the same time to greet their lord on his triumphant return to the temple of his prophet after the toils and dangers of the Wahabee war.

We sailed. The vessel in which I was

embarked upset in a squall, and was nigh to foundering. Several lives were lost, and I myself narrowly escaped with the loss of all that I possessed, except my papers.

We arrived at Jedda. I was so ill, from a combination of sufferings, as to be obliged to be carried on shore in a litter. The project which I had entertained of going to Mecca from hence was defeated, by the necessity of making myself known or dying of want.

The Suffenut-ul-Russool, a ship under English colours, arrived from India. I was taken on board her at the request of her humane commander, Capt. Boog, and through his kind and friendly attentions I recovered rapidly. Mr. Burkhardt, who was then at Mecca on pilgrimage, and to whom I sent a messenger, came down to see me, and remained with us several days. Besides the consolation of his valuable society, I received from him the warmest and most unequivocal proofs of his friendship. He left us, and I heard of him again by a letter which he wrote to me from Medina.

We prosecuted our voyage to India, and arrived at Bombay; the only benefit I had yet reaped from it being the collection of materials for a more accurate chart of the Red Sea than any now in use.

After a stay of some months in India, I returned again to Egypt, by the same channel, in company with Mr. Babington, a fellow-voyager, to whom I owe more than any public testimony or private acknowledgment can ever repay. Previous to our leaving India, we had furnished ourselves with all the books to be procured that would in any way illustrate the track we were about to pursue. The liberality of my friends, who were lovers of science and promoters of useful knowledge in every department, enabled me to furnish myself again with instruments for surveying; and the Periplus of the Erythrean Sea offered us a fine field for commentary and correction.

We quitted India in one of the East-India Company's ships of war. As it was the tempestuous monsoon, it obliged us to make the southern passage, by which means we saw a great deal of the eastern coast of Africa, from Azania and Adel to the Bay of Zeyla; and I had before traced the shores of Yemen from Bab-el-Mandeb to Dofar. Positions were established, views of remarkable lands taken, hydrographical errors corrected, and much light thrown upon the disquisitions of the learned Vincent.

We landed at Mokha, and from thence our passage up the Red Sea was altogether made in native vessels. This gave us opportunities of surveying which could not otherwise have been enjoyed, with the advantage of touching at every port

and creek in our way from Bab-el-Man-deb to Suez.

The voyage from India had been long and tedious, occupying nearly six months; but we accumulated in it such a valuable mass of hydrographical information as was of itself an ample reward for our labours, though these were indefatigable; and in addition to this acquisition, the mineralogy and geological features of the Arabian shores had been illustrated by specimens which were thought worthy of the thanks of the Geological Society of London, to whom they were presented.

I met my former friend, Mr. Burkhart, a third time at Cairo, on the point of setting out, as we then thought, for the interior of Africa. My stay in Egypt was very short, however, on this occasion.

Mr. Buckingham's rapid sketch next communicates the important fact of a *commercial treaty with Egypt* having been concluded.

The mercantile community of India being desirous of having some more explicit assurances of protection than they had yet received from the reigning government of Egypt, a treaty of commerce was framed and entered into by Mohammed Ali Pasha, for himself; the British Consul, for the subjects of that nation in Egypt; and myself, on behalf of my Indian friends.

This it was thought advisable to transmit to them as speedily as possible; and as it would be of infinite advantage to accompany it by personal explanations, it was proposed to me to be the bearer of it: first, because no one was more intimately acquainted with all the facts requiring explanation than myself; and secondly, because it was intended that I should return to Egypt in charge of the first ships which might be sent to re-open the trade.

The passage by the Red Sea was now shut, by the prevalence of the southerly winds, and there was no hope of a speedy voyage by that channel. The route by Syria and Mesopotamia was chosen, and this I undertook to follow.

It was from this period that the travels announced in the present volumes commenced; and the object of this introductory narrative has been to shew that I set out on them with some very ordinary qualifications, it is true, but yet with some very essential advantages. I possessed an ardour in the pursuit of enquiry and research, which all my previous sufferings had not in the least abated: I enjoyed a sound constitution and great physical strength, with a capacity of conforming to foreign manners, from having been the greater part of my life out of England;

and an intimate acquaintance with the national habits and religion of the people with whom I was about to associate, as well as a sufficient knowledge of their language for all the ordinary purposes of life, or such as did not include a critical acquaintance with their science or their literature.

In the course of the journey thus undertaken and performed, I saw the greater part of Palestine and the country beyond the Jordan; traversed the eastern parts of Moab, Bashan, Gilead, and the Auranites; crossed Phœnicia and the higher parts of Syria in various directions, from Baalbek by the snowy and cedar-crowned summits of Lebanon to the sea-coast, and from Antioch to the eververdant banks of the Orontes to Aleppo. I journeyed through Mesopotamia, by Ur of the Chaldees, to Nineveh and Babylon; and visited the great living cities of Diarbekr, Mosul, and Baghddad, in the way. I went from Ctesiphon and Seleucia, by Dastagherd on the plains, and the pass of Zagros through the mountains, into Persia; and visited Ecbatana, Persepolis, and Shapoor, among the ancient, with Kermanshah, Hamadan, Isfahan, and Shiraz, among the modern cities of Iran. This journey of twelve long months was protracted by dangers and obstacles which no one had foreseen, and rendered tedious by repeated illness arising from sufferings and privations by the way. My recovery from these I owed in one instance to the hospitable attentions which I received in the convent of Mar Elias from the hands of the amiable Lady Hester Stanhope, a name that deserves to be immortalized, if talents and virtues of the highest order give claim to immortality; and in another, to the friendly offices of Mr. and Mrs. Rich, in the bosom of whose family at Baghddad I found all the consolations which benevolence and sympathy could bestow, and all the pleasure that learning, accomplishments, and refined taste could yield.

When this long journey terminated at last by returning me again to the society of my friends in India, it was the warm and incessant request of all who knew any thing of my labours that I would bring them before the public eye.

I had the superior happiness on my first arrival at Bombay, as well as at this time, to live in a circle distinguished by the erudition as well as the urbanity of its members. Mr. Erskine and Mr. Wedderburn, Dr. Steuart and Mr. Ashburner, with the ladies of the last two, are names which no tribute of mine can raise higher than they already stand in the estimation of all who know them.

It was in this circle that the idea of publication was first conceived. It was urged on me as a duty; it was advised as a means of acquiring reputation; it was

suggested as a source of profit; it was hinted at as the only way to avoid reproach. The last consideration weighed with me, I think, more powerfully than all the others. I could not suffer it to be said that I had enjoyed opportunities of adding to the common fund of human knowledge and had neglected them; and though I trembled for the imperfections almost inseparable from that which is done in haste, yet the high opinion which I entertained of the judgment of those who met all my objections with new and more forcible arguments, fixed me at length in the determination.

The incessant occupations of a subsequent voyage to the Persian gulph, in which I was engaged in correcting the hydrography of the coasts of this sea; in illustrating the voyage of Nearchus from the Indus to the Euphrates, by Arrian; and in collecting materials for a history of the Wanabee Arab Pirates, left me no leisure however for the task proposed; and after a further extension of the voyage to the coasts of Malabar, Ceylon, Coromandel, and Golconda, I reached the capital of India with my materials as crude and undigested as they were at the moment my journey ended.

Here the encouraging hope of receiving the distinguished patronage of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, the very flattering encomiums bestowed on the nature of my undertakings by the right rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the animating commendations of my scientific and worthy friend Col. Mackenzie, the surveyor general of India, and the warm and hearty encouragement given to me by the learned and excellent Dr. Lumsden, professor of Arabic in the college of Fort William, stimulated me to fresh exertions: and by unwearied application, during the detached intervals of leisure which could be allowed me from amid other duties, I have endeavoured to condense these materials into the smallest possible compass without detracting from their interest, and to arrange them for publication.

It would be anticipating what will be better done perhaps by severer judges, to say any thing regarding the style, the arrangement, or the matter of the work. Some few preliminary remarks I must however be permitted to make.

The opportunities which I enjoyed of visiting even those parts of Palestine most familiarly known, were accompanied with more favorable circumstances than usually falls to the lot of European travellers in these regions. Through the greater part of the country I passed as a native of it, wearing the dress, and speaking the language of the Arabs; and by these means commanding a free intercourse with the people in their most unguarded

moments, and opening sources of information which would otherwise have been inaccessible. From circumstances of a peculiar nature I had occasion to cross this country in a greater number and variety of directions than has ever been done by any individual traveller before, as far as I am aware of; and although this interrupted the speed of my progress, it was attended with the advantage of enabling me to correct many geographical errors, and to verify the positions visited in these various routes.

But the most interesting portion of these travels, and that which may be termed entirely new, is the country of Bashan and Gilead, east of the Jordan. That stream has hitherto been the boundary of all our knowledge regarding the ancient Judea, since no traveller whose works are published has yet described the countries beyond it. Dr. Seetzen, a German, and Mr. Burkhart, a Swiss, the only persons who had visited them, are since dead; and their discoveries here are scarcely known even by name. Yet independently of the high interest which this portion of the Holy Land, and the adjoining districts to the eastward of it, cannot fail to excite in the minds of all those for whom the illustration of scriptural typography and sacred history have any charms, its importance as the seat of ten Roman cities, giving the name of Decapolis to the region in which they were seated, must raise the curiosity of the scholar to know something of its present state. The positions established here—of some among the three-score cities of Og, the King of Bashan, in the mountains of Gilead—will gratify the biblical inquirer; the ruins of some of the chief cities of the Decapolis will furnish food for the antiquarian; and the Greek inscriptions, copied from amidst these ruins, will be interesting to the classic student and the man of letters.

My knowledge of Arabic enabled me also to collect much information as to the names of places that were not actually seen, but were yet within reach of our route: and it will be found that most of the leading features of the topography of this portion of the Jewish possessions, whether mountains, streams, or cities, were in this way identified with those described in the histories of Moses, Joshua, and their successors.

The embellishments of this work are all given with a view to utility rather than to ornament: though it is hoped that they will deserve the praise of the "*utile cum dulci*" in its most extensive sense, and be well received by those for whose use they were prepared.

Many of the vignettes are from original drawings, made after sketches taken on the spot: and as this is the least ex-

pensive and humblest way of adding graphic illustrations of the text, appropriate subjects have been selected from other sources, but invariably with a view to the elucidation of scenes, or the accurate representations of places, spoken of in the body of the work.

The ancient map of Palestine is taken, with very trifling alterations, from D'Anville, as the most generally known and approved authority on this subject, and the one most frequently referred to.

The map of the route pursued in these travels has been laid down with great care entirely from my own observations, and in order to include many places altogether omitted in the ancient map, it is constructed on a larger scale, and the face of the country through which we passed accurately delineated thereon.

The plan of the ancient Jerusalem from the best authorities, is that which usually accompanies the works of Josephus, and will illustrate better than any written description the changes which have taken place in the site of this city.

The plan of the present aspect of the country, and the chief positions around the modern Jerusalem, has been constructed entirely from my own observations on the spot. It cannot fail to be interesting in itself, and illustrative, as a companion to the preceding one, of the changes which this celebrated capital of Judea has undergone.

The plan of the ruins of Geraza, in the country of the Decapolis, beyond the Jordan, is laid down also from actual observation, corrected by two subsequent visits to the spot, as well as the plans of particular edifices amid the interesting remains of this city. And the Greek inscriptions found on the friezes, columns, and altars there, have been copied with the utmost care, and given as nearly as possible in their original form.

The views of the most celebrated cities and towns in the Holy Land, with delineations of some of the most striking monuments of antiquity about Jerusalem, are carefully selected from a great number, all equally remarkable for their happy choice of subject and accurate representation; but among which, these that are selected have claim to a higher interest, from the celebrity as well as beauty of the scenes they portray.

The work is thus offered to the public, as perfect as the humble talents, the interrupted time, and the limited means of the author, would admit of its being made. He has endeavoured, however, amidst all these obstacles, to render it worthy of the patronage of men of learning as well as general readers. He confidently presumes that to all those who feel an interest in the elucidation of scrip-

tural history and geography, that portion of these volumes which treats of the countries east of the Jordan will be found to possess more merit than the mere charm of novelty; while the picture of a new country and a new people, which these hitherto unexplored regions unfold, cannot be destitute of interest even to those who read only for amusement. It is in the humble hope that all classes of readers will find something to repay their search, that the TRAVELS IN PALESTINE are thus offered to the community at large, and in the earnest desire of their approbation that they are sent forth to receive their award.

Heads of Chapters, with the Division of Subjects.—Vol. 1., Chap. 1. Voyage by sea, from Alexandria in Egypt to Tyre in Phœnicia. 2. Description of Tyre, and discussion of the question as to its insular or continental situation. 3. Journey from Tyre, by the Promontorium Album and Scala Tyriorum, to Acre. 4. Description of the town and port of Acre, with a history of the last moments of its tyrant, Jezzar Pasha. 5. Journey from Acre, through the hills of Galilee, to Nazareth, the place of our Saviour's residence. 6. Ascent to the summit of Mount Tabor, and description of the commanding prospect from thence. 7. Visit to Mount Carmel, and Journey from thence, by Athlete and Dora, to the ruins of the celebrated Cesarea, by the sea side, and Antipatris in the plain. 8. Stay at Jaffa, and enquiries into the disputed massacre of the Turks by Buonaparte at that place. 9. Journey to Ramlah, by the Fountain of Persens and Andromeda. 10. Route across the Plain of Sharon, and through the mountains of Judea, to Jerusalem. 11. Visit to all the principal monuments of antiquity, both Jewish and Roman, near Jerusalem. 12. Interview with an Abyssinian family of distinction on pilgrimage; excursion to Bethlehem, and visit to the cave of our Saviour's nativity. 13. Visit to the sealed fountains of Solomon, to which he compares his beloved in the Canticles. 14. Examination of the interior of Jerusalem, with an account of the present state of religion, society, manners, &c. in that city. 15. Visit to the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, including the scene of the Crucifixion and the real tomb of Christ. 16. Retrospective view of Jerusalem, with a comparison between its ancient and modern state; enquiries into the site of Mount Sion and Calvary, and a dissertation on the changes which this city has undergone.

Vol. 2., Chap. 17. Journey from Jerusalem to Jericho, with a description of the ruins of that city. 18. Passage of the river Jordan near Gilgal, and obser-

vations on the country in the vicinity of that stream. 19. Journey through the Mountains of Gilead, and hospitable reception among the Arab tribes there. 20. Departure from the Arab camp, and first approach to the ruined city of Geraza. 21. Description of the ruins of Geraza, with details of all the splendid monuments of this Roman city of the Decapolis. 22. Journey from Soof to Oom Kais, with observations on the surprising beauty and fertility, and the grand and magnificent scenery of the land of Bashan. 23. Examination of the ruined city of Gamala, one of the Roman Decapolis, with its curious Tombs and numerous Sarcophagi. 24. Passage of the river Hieromax, and return across the Jordan, by Mount Tabor, to Nazareth. 25. Journey by the plains of Zabulon and Galilee to Tiberias. 26. Excursion along the shores of the Lake of Genesareth, by Migdol, to the ruins of Capernaum. 27. Description of the town of Tiberias, and its celebrated baths, with enquiries into the site of Tarichæa. 28. Journey, by the plain of Esdraelon and Jeneen, to the castle of Sanhoor; with a visit to the ruins of Sebastia, the ancient Samaria. 29. Visit to Schechem or Neapolis, and the well at which Jesus is said to have talked with the Woman of Samaria; with a description of Mount Ebal and Mount Gerizzim, the points of dispute between the Jews and Samaritans. 30. Return from Neapolis, by a varied route to Sanhoor, and from thence to Nazareth.

The work will be comprised in two quarto volumes, of about 400 pages each.

The embellishments will consist of 30 vignette engravings, introduced at the heads of chapters, chiefly from original drawings, illustrative of subjects treated of in the text. Besides these will be given 30 large engravings, either to form an atlas, or to be bound up with the volumes. These will consist of original maps of the country described, and plans of ruined cities and their edifices, drawn expressly for the work, as well as some beautiful and accurate views in Palestine, and delineations of the monuments of that country, from the pencil of a celebrated artist, and a portrait of the author, in the costume of Turkish Arabia, from an original miniature.

The time of publication cannot be determined with precision. It can only be said that the manuscript and drawings are ready for the press, and that as soon as a competent number of subscribers shall be secured to defray the expense of the undertaking, the whole will be transmitted to England in duplicate, and published with all practicable expedition.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 45.

MISCELLANIES.

Volcano in Java.—M. Reinwardt, director of the affairs relative to agricultural, arts and sciences, was last month in the government of Preang during a violent eruption of the volcano of Goonoeng, and has communicated many important particulars respecting it. The first effects were perceived on the 21st of October, between ten and eleven P.M., when the mountain, amidst violent shocks, which were felt at Trogong, began to throw up from the summit red-hot stones in immense quantities, and a great mass of lava. Happily the wind blowing from the south-west carried all these inflamed bodies towards the uninhabited mountains, and the inhabited districts were spared. The eruption lasted till Saturday at noon. Besides the principal crater at the summit of the mountain, its sides, at different heights, also emitted fire and smoke for several days after the eruption.

On the 28th of October M. Reinwardt attempted to ascend the mountain, which was very troublesome and dangerous, on account of its height and steepness, and the heaps of loose and sharp stones, as well as the heat of the ground and the rolling down of stones from the summit; it became more difficult as they ascended higher. M. Reinwardt had left Trogong at daybreak, and nearly reached the summit at two o'clock in the afternoon: the barometer stood then at 25 35 English inches, and the thermometer at 75 degrees Fahrenheit. He now hoped with another effort to reach the spot where the eruption took place, but was obliged to desist and to leave this dangerous place by the coming loose of a large mass of the upper heap of stones. The Goonoeng-Goenloer is part of a chain of mountains, almost all situated in a direction north-east to south-west. The mountain of Agon, to the N.E., is nearly of the same height as the volcano, which is near 3,100 English feet above Trogong, and 5,200 English feet above the level of the sea.—(*Batavia, Nov. 7.*)

Thibet Goats.—The royal fold at Perpignan possesses, since the 8th of July, a flock of 150 Thibet goats, selected from that lately imported into France by Messrs. Amedee, Joubert, and Ternaux. The climate of Perpignan appears to agree with them. These animals are very lively, and eat with an appetite. Six of them only inspire any apprehension for their safety; all the rest are completely recovered from the effect of their long voyage.

Egyptian Antiquities.—Accounts from Venice state, that two Isiac statues of granite, admirably executed, have arrived at Port St. George from Egypt. They are sent by M. Belzoni as ornaments for the city of Padua, his native place,

LAKE OURMIA, OR URUMEA, IN PERSIA.

This small inland sea or lake (called likewise the lake of Shahee by some authors), is situated in the province of Azerbaijan, in Persia, south-west of Tabreez, and at no great distance from the volcanic region of Mount Ararat. This lake is thus described by Kinneir, in his Geographical Memoirs of the Persian Empire: "The lake Urumea, generally believed to be the Spanto of Strabo and Marcianus of Ptolemy, is 20 fursungs, or, according to my computation, 300 miles in circumference. The water is more salt than that of the sea, no fish can live in it, and it emits a disagreeable sulphureous smell. The surface is not, however, as has been stated, incrustated with salt; at least it was not so in the month of July, when I saw it; on the contrary, the water was as pellucid as that of the clearest rivulet."

A small quantity of the water of this lake was sent by the unfortunate traveller Brown, a short time before his death, to the late Mr. Tennant, which has recently been submitted to analysis by Dr. Marcet. The following are the results:

Its specific gravity was 1185.07; 500 grains yielded the following quantities of precipitates by the different reagents mentioned.

	Grains.
Nitrate of silver ..	237.5 of mur. of silver.
Nitrate of barytes ..	66.0 of sulph. of baryt.
Oxalate of ammonia ..	00.0 of oxal. of lime.
Phosphate of soda } & carbonate of } ammonia }	10.5 { of triple phosphat of mag. & ammonia.
Muriate of platina indicated a trace of potash.	
Hence this quantity contained,	
Chlorine	Grains 58.56
Sulphuric acid	22.37
Lime	0.00
Magnesia 4.2, or magnesium	2.52
Sodium (by estimation) saturating the chlorine	34.00
Soda (by estimation) saturating the sulph. acid	17.39
	135.34

Or supposing these ingredients to exist in the state of binary compounds:

Chloride of sodium	85.00
Chloride of magnesium	10.08
Sulphate of soda	40.26

135.34

Hence this water contains upwards of one-fourth of its weight of saline contents, a quantity greater than that of any other similar water known, except the water of the Dead Sea, analyzed by Dr. Marcet some years ago, which contains even a greater proportion.

It may be proper to observe, that there is a little discrepancy in the results obtained, 500 gr. of the water being estimated, from other experiments, to yield,

when evaporated to dryness, only 111.5 gr. of salts. This difference is probably partly to be referred to the different degrees of desiccation employed, and partly to the smallness of the quantities operated upon, Dr. M. having originally possessed only between 200 and 300 gr. of the water.—(Abstracted from a paper entitled "On the Specific Gravity and Temperature of Sea Waters in different parts of the Ocean, and in particular Seas, with some Account of their Saline Contents," by Alex. Maicet, M.D. F.R.S. &c.)

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

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The *Paraphrase*, No. XXVIII.—The volume just published contains the following articles:—1. Substance of the speech of the rt. hon. the Earl of Liverpool, on the report of the Bank Committee.—2. On the relation of Corn and Currency.—3. Representation to H. C. M. Ferdinand VII. King of Spain, in defence of the Cortes. By Alvaro Flores Estrada. Translated from the MS. of the author, by Charles Toplis, Esq.—4. The right and practice of Impressment, as concerning Great Britain and America, considered.—5. A commentary on the Treaties entered into between his Britannic Majesty and his Most Faithful Majesty, signed at London the 28th of July, 1817; between his Britannic Majesty and his Catholic Majesty, signed at Madrid the 23d of September, 1817; and between his Britannic Majesty and H. M. the King of the Netherlands, signed at the Hague, 4th of May, 1818, for the purpose of preventing their subjects from engaging in any illicit traffic in slaves. By Robert Thorpe, Esq. LL.D.—6. First Re-

port from the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, on the expediency of the Bank resuming Cash Payments.—7. Second Ditto.—8. First Ditto communicated by the Lords, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 12th May, 1819.—9. Second Ditto.—10. Representation agreed upon, May 20, 1819, by the Directors of the Bank of England, and laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st May, 1819.—11. On the Trade to China and the Indian Archipelago, with observations on the Insecurity of the British Interests in that quarter. By Charles Assey, Esq. late Secretary to the Government of Java.

The following works have been published by Rev. Dr. Morrison, and may be had of the Publishers, Messrs. Black, Parbury, and Allen, Leadenhall-street, London.—1. A Grammar of the Chinese Language; price, £1.—2. A Collection

of Dialogues and Detached Sentences, in Chinese and English, with a free and verbal rendering; price 10s.—3. A View of China for philological purposes, containing a sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Population, Government, Religion, and Customs, with remarkable Occurrences. The names of Emperors, Places, Officers of the Government, and so on, are given in the Chinese character.—These works have all been printed at the expense of the East India Company.

IN THE PRESS.

Reasons in favour of a New Translation of the Holy Scriptures. By Sir James Bland Burges, Barr.

The Family Mansion; a Tale. By Mrs. Taylor, of Ongar.

The Encyclopædia of Antiquities. By the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke.

The Army Medical Officer's Manual upon Active Service. By Dr. Millingen.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE postpone several interesting pieces of intelligence from other parts of Asia, in order to give a connected view of three Mission colleges, lately proposed, or founded, in India, extending that term to India ultra Ganges, to embrace the third station. The first in the magnitude of the plan, though last in order of time, is that to be founded near Calcutta. We insert these accounts as materials of information, without professing to adopt all the glowing zeal and exulting predictions, which the language of the parties engaged expresses. Indeed the emulous members of different communions, embarking in inconsistent plans, cannot do this for one another. But as far as we can compare the signs of the kingdom of Heaven indicated in the Gospel with the signs of the present day, the quantity of seed and the ratio of increase are reversed. Now, a harvest is sown year after year, and a grain reaped, and sometimes that grain, as in the case of Sabat, is blighted. We are fearful lest, by the incessant and incalculable drain of wealth expended in improving fifty favoured communities abroad, society should be dissolved at home. In reading a passage of the Bishop of Calcutta's letter relating to one of the new mission colleges, in which he expresses a hope that his estimate of the annual expenditure does not exceed what may be ex-

pected from "the public benevolence at home," the recollection occurred to us of the suffering poor in England and in Wales, in Scotland and in Ireland, the numbers of whom are daily increased by the channels opened, in a thousand directions, for diverting the superfluities of the opulent out of the country; and knowing that £15,000, part of funds subscribed here, had been already voted to erect the scaffolding of this college, we involuntarily exclaimed—"Good God! is this benevolence?" The Apostle says, "He that provides not for his own family is worse than an infidel." Now what is the nation but a large family?

MISSION COLLEGE, NEAR CALCUTTA.

The plan and objects of this institution are detailed in a letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The design we should call able, were the object secular: but miracles cannot be wrought by human mechanism. We subjoin a full abstract of the letter.

Calcutta, 16th Nov. 1818.

REVEREND SIR:—I have received your letter, conveying to me a copy of the proceedings of the society, in the month of March last, on the subject of India Missions; from which it appears, that the Society have placed at my disposal the

sum of £5000, and invite my more particular suggestions as to the most prudent and practicable methods of promoting Christianity in this country. The society may be assured that I have been much gratified by this communication, and that I shall, with the divine blessing, heartily co-operate with them in an enterprise so honourable to our established church, and commenced under auspices which give it the character of a national effort to disseminate in these regions our Holy Faith in its purest form.

In offering to the society my opinion as to what may be prudent, with reference to the *safety* of the measure, I can feel no embarrassment. The *danger*, generally speaking, of attempting to propagate Christianity in this country is not the difficulty with which we have to contend: ordinary discretion is all that is required: and every proceeding I should consider to be safe, which did not offer a direct and open affront to the prevailing superstitions. In any attempt to enlighten, to instruct, or to convince, experience has abundantly shewn that there is not the smallest ground for alarm.

The question, what may be *practicable*, is much more comprehensive. Experience does not hold out much encouragement to efforts which rely for their success entirely on the effect to be produced by preaching: they seem rarely to have excited any interest beyond that of a transient curiosity; the minds of the people are not generally in a state to be impressed by the force of argument, and still less to be awakened to reflection by appeals to their feelings and their fears; and yet preaching must form a prominent part, I apprehend, in any scheme for the conversion of these people. What is further required seems to be a preparation of the native mind to comprehend the importance and truth of the doctrines proposed to them, and this must be the effect of education. The Scriptures must also be translated, and other writings conducive to the end in view.

To embrace and combine these objects, I would have the honour to recommend to the society the establishment of a mission college, in the immediate vicinity of this capital, to be subservient to the several purposes:—

1. Of instructing native and other Christian youth in the doctrines and discipline of the church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and school-masters.

2. For teaching the elements of useful knowledge and the English language, to Mussulmans or Hindoos, having no object in such attainments beyond secular advantage.

3. For translating the scriptures, the liturgy, and moral and religious tracts.

4. For the reception of English missionaries, to be sent out by the society, on their first arrival in India.

The letter in explanation recapitulates these heads.

1. One object proposed in this establishment is the training of native and Christian youth to be preachers, school-masters, and catechists. Such, I have no doubt, might be found in sufficient number, when it was understood that they would be fostered in a respectable establishment, with the assurance of an adequate provision upon leaving it; and I am clearly of opinion, that though native teachers, by themselves, will never effect much, our religion will make little progress in this country without their aid. The native Christian is a necessary link between the European and the Pagan: these two have little in common: they want some point of contact: the European and the native mind seem to be cast in different moulds. If the Hindoo finds it very difficult to argue as we argue, and to view things as we view them, it is scarcely more easy for us to imagine ourselves in his condition, and to enter into the mis-conceptions and prejudices which obstruct his reception of the truth. The task is much the same as that of a man, who, in the full maturity of understanding and knowledge, should endeavour to divest himself of these, and to think as a child.

I have mentioned the education of native and other Christian youth, in which I include a class of persons, who, though born in this country, are to be distinguished from the natives usually so denominated, being the offspring of European parents; and I had more especially in view the sons of missionaries, who might be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to *bring up their sons to the same profession*. When I was in the south of India, specific proposals of this kind were made to me by missionaries of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.*

2. Another of the objects proposed is, to afford to native children instruction in useful knowledge, and especially in the English language, without any immediate view to their becoming Christians. It seems now to be generally believed that little effect can be produced by preaching, while superstition and extreme ignorance are the prevailing characteristics of the people. We have not here, indeed, to encounter barbarism. The impediments to conversion are probably much greater than really rude and uncivilized life ever presents. The progress of our religion is here

* Instead of becoming more simple and Apocalyptic than ordinary pastors, the agents in the conversion scheme would thus convert their office into an inheritance! A case of missionaries is an idea that must be borrowed from the Brahmins.—*Edit.*

opposed by discipline and system ; and by these alone, with the divine blessing, can it ever make its way : the tenets of superstition are inculcated in early life ; the popular writings are generally tales familiarizing the mind with achievements of Hindoo divinities ; and the Brahmin possesses an almost unbounded influence over the people committed to his care. While this state of things prevails, the truths of the Gospel are heard unheeded ; they are not perceived to be truths, nor is there much disposition to examine them ; they appeal to no recognised principle, and they excite no interest. The Hindoo, if he reflect at all, finds atonement in his sacrifices, and a mediator in his priest.

It is conceived, therefore, that one great instrument of the success of Christianity will be the diffusion of European knowledge. It seems almost impossible that they, who in their childhood have been accustomed to use their minds, can ever afterwards be capable of adopting the absurdities and reverencing the abominations now proposed to them as truth, and the acceptable worship of God ; it is hoped that, by enlarging the sphere of their ideas generally, we shall teach them to inquire, at least, upon subjects on which we do not professedly instruct them ; and that they, who have been emancipated from superstition, may in time be brought to a knowledge of Christ.

I have laid particular stress upon the teaching of English : if this were generally understood through the country, it would, I doubt not, entirely alter the condition of the people ; it would give them access to our literature and habits of thinking ; and the familiar use of it would tend very much to dissipate the prejudices and the indifference which now stand in the way of conversion. Our language is so unlike every thing oriental, not merely in its structure, but in the ideas to which it is made subservient, in imagery, in metaphor, and in sentiment, that a competent acquaintance with it seems unavoidably to lead the mind of a native into a new train of thought and a wider field of reflection. We, in learning the languages of the East, acquire only a knowledge of words ; but the Oriental, in learning our language, extends his knowledge of things.

The introduction of our language, however, into this country to any great extent, is, in the present state of things, to be wished for rather than to be expected. To the acquisition of it there has not been much inducement. For almost every purpose of intercourse with the natives, we have learnt their languages, instead of inviting them to learn ours ; the effect of which has been, that they have hitherto known little more of our religion, our science, and our institutions, than may

have transpired in an intercourse which had other objects in view. Still, however, parents are found who are anxious that their children should acquire our language, especially in the neighbourhood of the presidencies, and this disposition is increasing : a knowledge of English is found to facilitate the intercourse of the natives with the commercial part of the community, especially since the opening of the trade ; and it is useful in some of the public offices. Of this disposition we should avail ourselves as far as we can. Neither is there a backwardness to attend schools for instruction in general knowledge ; the only restriction is, that we do not introduce the Scriptures, or books directly inculcating our religion ; and even that is by no means rigidly enforced.*

3. In the third place, I would make the mission college subservient to the purpose of translations. Much has, indeed, been done or attempted in this way, but by no means so much and so well as to make this department of missionary labour superfluous or unimportant. We still want versions, which, instead of being the work of one or two individuals, should be the joint production of several, taking their allotted portions of Scripture, submitting their tasks to approved examiners, and sending the whole into the world under the sanction of authority. Rapidity of execution, and the carrying on of many versions at the same time, should not be among the objects aimed at : it is not to be expected that standard works can be thus produced. To the same department would be committed translations of our Liturgy, that thus copies of the prayer-book might accompany the Scriptures : hence also might emanate translations of useful tracts, or original ones better adapted perhaps than any which yet exist, to the use of the natives ; and it would be proper to include under this head something which might convey to converts an idea of the nature of Christian society, and the constitution of the church. The college would be a point of union for the exertions of all who wish the native christianity of India to be that of the established church.

4. In the last place, I consider the college as affording great advantages to missionaries coming from England, upon their first arrival ; they would here live in the society of persons whose minds were directed to the same pursuits ; they would have in the moonshees attached to the institution every facility for acquiring the languages ; they would have the use of books, and they would acquire a knowledge of the manners and opinions of the natives, before they proceeded to their

* Do not the managers of such schools observe their own solemn engagements ? Christianity was not originally propagated by stratagem.—*Edit.*

destined scene of duty. Every missionary must, in fact, have been a year or more in the country before he can be at all efficient; and no where could he pass this interval so profitably as in such an establishment.

It is obvious that this plan will require considerable funds. The £5000 already voted will probably be sufficient to defray the expense of all requisite buildings, including the purchase of land. The annual expense of the establishment is a subject of separate consideration. In the beginning we should require at least two persons, and afterwards three, to be permanently attached to the seminary, as professors or teachers; and these should be clergymen of the church of England. The salary of the senior could not be well less than 400 sicca rupees per month, or £600 per annum; and that of his colleague or colleagues 300 sicca rupees per month, or £450 per annum; and I should hope, that men well qualified for the work, and really actuated by zeal in such a cause (without which all other qualifications would be useless) might be induced to accept the appointments. In addition to the salary, a residence capable of accommodating a family would be assigned to each. Two moonshees or native teachers would cost together about £100 per annum. Ten students, as above described, might be fed and clothed for about £500 per annum, and a small establishment of servants would require about £100 per annum. These different heads of expenditure make up an annual sum of £2100, supposing three professors; or £1650 with two. Besides this, a printing establishment would in a few years require to be supported; and native schools would also be attended with some expense; about £36 per annum for every school of one hundred children, besides about £20 for building a room or shed: but for this I have little doubt that the liberality of the Indian public would in great measure provide, as has lately been done with respect to the schools of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee. I do not know of any contingent expenses, except repairs, which in the case of new and substantial buildings could not amount to any thing considerable for the first twenty years.

But we are to recollect, that our institution has for its leading object the education of persons who are afterwards to be maintained as missionaries, catechists, and schoolmasters, and to act under and in concert with missionaries to be sent out from England. I suppose every missionary station to be the residence of an English missionary (a clergyman), and one or two missionaries educated in the college, and who might perhaps be ordained; or a missionary and a catechist,

and a schoolmaster, all from the college. This would be the state of things, when the system was in full action, and any considerable progress had been made. The English missionary would be indispensable to direct the course of proceedings, and to give respectability and energy to the mission; while the native missionaries would be necessary, not only for the tasks assigned them, but to give the English missionary easier access to the natives, and to assist him in encountering opinions and habits with which an European must be less conversant. Upon any reasonable supposition, a college of ten students would very soon supply all that could be required for three missionary stations constituted as already described. With respect to the English missionary, who should be a clergyman, he would require a salary of £250 per annum, and his assistants from the college from £150 to £200 each, according to the class of persons to which they belonged, or among them £350 per annum; and small dwellings, or bungalows, should be provided, of which the cost is little. Independently of this charge, and of a small chapel at each station, to be built in due time, which might cost perhaps £500, we should have three missionary stations well provided, at the expense of £600 each, or £1800 for the three.

This detail of annual expenditure, I should hope, does not exceed what may be expected from the public benevolence at home, when appealed to by the highest authorities, and assisted perhaps in India.

No funds can ensure a reasonable prospect of success in such an undertaking, unless the persons selected to execute it have the requisite qualifications. The clergymen sent out to conduct the labours of the college must possess considerable endowments: they should be, if not distinguished for general scholarship, at least respectable divines, acquainted with the Scriptures in the originals; of frugal and laborious habits, and possessing a talent for languages; and without a certain ardour of character, a deep feeling of the importance of the duties committed to them, and a disposition to value success in such an enterprise more than that in any other human pursuit, they would not answer the end proposed. The senior should not be more than thirty years of age, and his colleagues might be somewhat younger. With respect both to the professors and the missionaries, temper and manner are here of the utmost importance. The natives require in their teachers great patience and mildness; they do not feel strongly themselves, and they are easily disgusted by any thing like asperity or irritation. I hardly need add that they should be men of sedate habits and of serious piety: the natives look for these

qualities in all who seem to them to set up for teachers, though they do not find it, or perhaps expect it, in their hereditary priesthood. Vacancies in the professorships should, I conceive, be filled up from among the missionaries; not with reference merely to seniority, but to merit and qualifications.

I have supposed the college to be in the immediate vicinity of Calcutta: several considerations make this expedient. The time appears to have arrived when it is desirable that some missionary endeavours at least should have a visible connection with the church establishment. The natives have a preference, all other things being equal, for that which is countenanced by authority; and this seems to point out the propriety of placing this establishment within the bishop's reach (I speak for myself and my successors), that they may in some measure superintend its proceedings, and make it apparent that the propagation of our religion is not a matter of so little interest with us as to be left entirely to persons whom none of the constituted authorities avow. Supposing the college to be in or near Calcutta, the bishop might act as visitor; but he could not otherwise, in any degree which could be of use.

Another circumstance seems to indicate the propriety of the proposed situation. I refer to the literary labours connected with the college. Translations will require a concentration of all the learning which can be brought to bear upon the subject; and here, if any where in India, is this aid to be looked for. Translators will here have access to books, which the college library might not for some time supply. I will add what is but an indirect advantage, yet ought not to be overlooked. Such an institution in or near Calcutta will attract the observation of our countrymen, serving continually to remind them of the great object to which it is directed, and to interest them in promoting it.

I have thus, Sir, complied with the request of the society, in offering them my sentiments upon the subject of their inquiry. It may appear perhaps that the plan which I have recommended is somewhat extensive: no scheme which is narrow in its first conception, or not capable of an almost unlimited expansion, is suited to the temper of the times, or to the circumstances of this country. Our power is now established throughout this vast peninsula, in a degree which but a few years since the most sanguine did not contemplate: civilization and religion may be expected, in the ordinary course of Providence, to follow the successes of a Christian state; and in every view, religious or political, ought we to desire that the faith adopted, and the opinions

imbibed, may attach the people to our national institutions, and more firmly cement the connection of India with the British crown.*

I request you, Sir, to assure the society of my cordial desire to forward their benevolent designs to the utmost of my power, and that I pray the Almighty to direct them in all their deliberations.

I am, Reverend Sir, &c.

T. F. CALCUTTA.

The proposal contained in this letter has received the unanimous approbation of the board. It was ordered that measures should be taken for giving effect to the plans of his lordship.

On the 8th of June, the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge unanimously voted £5000 in aid of the design detailed in the preceding letter; and on the 12th of July, a similar grant was made by the Church Missionary Society.

NEW SYRIAN COLLEGE IN TRAVANCORE.

To reform and protect the Syrian church of native Christians on the coast of Travancore, is an undertaking quite different in character from the attempts made to convert the masses of Hindoo people who are followers of Brahma. Here the benefit is not visionary; the reform of a few aberrations in doctrine or discipline only is proposed, upon principles mutually acknowledged; the intellectual change, if effected, does not extend to unsettle all that the people have hitherto believed; nor does the experiment, if it fail, expose society to the pernicious operation of eradicating one religious creed without implanting another. The munificent aid afforded on two occasions by the Rannee of Travancore to the mission establishment which addresses its gratuitous offices to the Syrian Christians, must be ascribed to an enlarged mind, if the act were spontaneous; but if this display of liberality were owing to any influence exerted by the Resident, such princely beneficence is almost to be regretted, lest the donor, while smiling with Hindoo courtesy, feel the inquietude of dissembled ease.

At Allepie a school had been erected since Archdeacon George had succeeded to the dignity of Metran (Metropolitan) of the Syrians, in October 1817, and the whole mission premises put in repair, when a destructive fire broke out, and burnt down the school and dwelling-house. Her highness the Rannee of Travancore,

* We regard this as the most illusory expectation in the whole letter.—*Eds.*

when she heard of the fire, ordered all the timber necessary for repairs. The new Syrian college has its site near Cotym, about 18 miles from Allepie. At the distance of a mile only stands one of the most celebrated Brahminical colleges; and on the adjacent coast of Malabar, perhaps the most populous part of India, are extant three separate orders of Jews, and many Armenian and other Christians. The place is surrounded by churches and pagodas.

The college is a large and handsome structure. It is situated in a pleasant open spot, on the bank of a fine river. It is designed for 40 students, preparing for the priesthood: 30 had assembled. Some of the most promising learn English. Through the liberality of her highness the Rannee of Travancore, the college has been endowed by benefactions, presented at the instance of the Resident, amounting to 21,000 rupees. The foundation-stone of the college chapel was laid Dec. 1, 1817. A library and a printing-press will be furnished by the society.

ANGLO-CHINESE COLLEGE AT MALACCA.

The restoration of Malacca to the Dutch, led the new governor, J. S. Timmerman Thyssen, and some of the late English authorities, to take "sweet counsel together;" and thus an auspicious moment was created for founding a college at Malacca. As missionaries should have the spirit of martyrs, this intrepid reliance on a sort of religious council of defence is in character. The funds are not great; but literary and political interests have been engrafted on the original Hindoo-Chinese mission. An establishment which had been fostered by British liberality, we should have preferred seeing removed to some neighbouring seat of British power for protection. The reader will see by what is called a plan, that persons resident in Holland and England, British and Dutch India, Europe, America, and Asia, may become constituents of the committee of management. The unity of direction must hence be eventually destroyed, and the power of the trustees over the foundation and endowments perplexed. Suppose the Dutch government should hereafter, when the missionaries have attained their last qualification, controul or interdict their intercourse with the natives of the eastern islands (*see below*, "AMBOYNA," an ominous word), who can withdraw the property of the institution? The founder of the new college appeals to every

country for eleemosynary aid; and by name to the American nation, meaning the United States of North America. How the appeal is likely to be answered there, may be estimated from the following sample of powerful incitement, which occurs in a report of the Foreign Mission School in the United States.

"No man can be justified in withholding his due proportion: no one is impoverished, or will be impoverished, by complying with the requisition in its utmost extent: every one who obeys it with a true and cheerful heart, will receive manifold more in this present world; and in the world to come, life everlasting."

This is pretty well from a sect who deny that there is any merit in good works! How will they escape from the charge of inconsistency? By denying again, that to comply with their requisition is good or meritorious.

Malacca.—The foundation-stone of the Anglo-Chinese college was laid on the 11th of November, by Major W. Farquhar, lately English resident and commandant of Malacca, in the presence of the Hon. J. S. Timmerman Thyssen, governor of the colony since its restoration to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands, The Hon. J. Erskine, member of council at Penang; and several English medical gentlemen belonging to the Hon. East-India Company's establishments in Bengal, Penang and Bombay; the commandant of the Dutch troops; the members of the college of justice, and the chief Dutch inhabitants of Malacca, attended the ceremony. The college stands on the premises of the Ultra-Ganges mission, in an open and airy situation close to the western gate of the town, and commands a fine view of the roads and of the sea.

It is supposed, that besides a large library-room and hall, the building will contain comfortable accommodations for a tutor and six students, or for eight students, if the tutor have other apartments. It is hoped that it will be completed in April 1819.

The chief objects of this institution are, the cultivation of Chinese and English literature; and the diffusion of Christianity in the countries and islands which lie to the eastward of Pulo Penang.

The institution owes its origin to the Rev. R. Morrison, D.D., who has devoted the sum of one thousand pounds sterling to the erection of the house, and has farther promised one hundred pounds annually for the first five years, commencing from the opening of the college, for the encouragement of those who may enter

on a course of study, and of those who may be employed in the tuition. For what is farther necessary to complete the establishment, and to carry on its objects, the founder and his friends look to the liberality of the British, Dutch, and *American* nations; to the patrons of Ultra-Ganges literature, and to the friends of Christianity, to whatever country they belong.

The college is to be placed under the care of a president, a board of trustees, and a managing committee, who, with the concurrence of the founder, shall have the entire management of its affairs. Two-thirds of the trustees to be, during the time they act, resident in British and Dutch India, and the others in Europe or *America*. The treasurer and secretary of the missionary society in London to be perpetual members of the board of trustees. The managing committee, consisting of not fewer than four members and a chairman, shall be persons residing in the colony of Malacca, or in some of the adjoining settlements.

At the request of the founder, the Rev. W. Milne is for the time to act as tutor to the college, and chairman of the managing committee. The president, trustees, managers, tutors, and such of the students as profess Christianity, may be severally members of the churches of England, Scotland, and Holland, or of any dissenting church holding the essential doctrines of the reformation.

The following is the Plan of the College.

Name.—The Anglo-Chinese College.

Object.—The cultivation of Chinese and English literature, and the diffusion of Christianity.

Advantages proposed to be afforded to students.—The assistance of foreign tutors, skilled in the Chinese language, and able to teach the most useful and practical parts of European literature; and also the aid of learned natives. Christian theology, and other branches connected with it, will form a part of the course of instruction, and will be taught chiefly in the Chinese language.—The use of a large library of Chinese, Malay, and European books.—Accommodations in the college will be afforded to a limited number of students, at rates afterwards to be mentioned. Others may find themselves lodgings in the town.—A fund will be raised for the assistance of poor native and foreign students.—As there are attached to the college a Chinese, Malay, and English press, literary students may, if they choose, avail themselves of these advantages.—Strict regard will be paid to their morals.

Students to be admitted.—Persons from any nation in Europe, or from the continent of America; persons of

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any christian communion, bringing with them proper testimonials of their moral habits, and of the objects they have in view; persons from European universities, having travelling fellowships; persons belonging to commercial companies; and persons attached to the establishments of the official representatives of foreign nations, who wish to become acquainted with the Chinese language, will be admitted.—Also native youths, belonging to China and its tributary kingdoms, or to any of the islands and countries around, who either support themselves, or are supported by christian societies, or by private gentlemen, who wish to serve them, by giving them the means of obtaining a knowledge of the elements of English literature, will also be admitted.—But, as the diffusion of christianity forms the chief object of the institution, and as the mode of tuition will bear much on that, those who have it in view to propagate the gospel in these parts will more especially be admitted, whether they be natives or foreigners.

Internal Regulations.—It will be expected of all, whether natives or foreigners, (though none will be compelled) to attend Christian worship, and to be present at all public lectures delivered on subjects connected with the general views of the institution.

Resources of the College.—These will be fees, paid by foreign or native students who maintain themselves, or by their patrons and friends; donations, annual subscriptions, and bequests in money or lands.

Donations to the College.—S. Ball, Esq. for the college library £100; J. Molony, Esq. (donation) £50; Ditto (annual subscription for four years) £12. 10s.; a friend to the cultivation of the Chinese language £100; T. C. Smith, Esq. £10; Col. Welsh £5; J. Reeves, Esq. £20; J. F. N. Daniell, Esq. £10; C. Majoribanks, Esq. £25; Chas. Magniac, Esq. £50; T. Dent, Esq. £30; Hon. J. J. Erskine, £21; Maj. W. Farquhar, Sp. dols. 200; A friend to the institution, Sp. dols. 100; B. C. Henderson, Esq. Sp. dol. 50.

AMBOYNA.

Extract from a Report of the Baptist Mission Society.

On the restoration of Amboyna to the Dutch. Mr. Jabez Carey was allowed to retain the offices which he had held under that of the English, as superintendent of schools, and member of the college of justice. His situation has since, however, become somewhat precarious; and it is not improbable but that he may have judged it expedient to return to Benzal.

He had acquired a good knowledge of

Malay, and had gained the esteem of the natives; nor had he any doubt but that, with the blessing of God, much good would be done, if he should obtain the permission of the Dutch government to do the duties of a missionary.

Having saved 1000 dollars from the stipends of his appointments, he remitted the amount to his father, at Serampore, as a return to the Mission Fund for the charges incurred on his account. Having expressed some apprehensions respecting its safe arrival, he writes—

"You will, perhaps, wonder at my fear and anxiety about money; but this is to pay off a debt which I owe, and unless that is paid, I shall never feel satisfied in my own conscience. I well know money collected on account of missions is from the pockets of the poor, and any of it expended or thrown away needlessly is wrong and unjust; and, therefore, so long as I have health and strength, I hope I shall never fail to work with my own hands to support myself."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE official account of the operations of Sir William Grant Keir introduces us to an affair of collateral policy, the second combination in the well conducted expedition to the Malwan district. A treaty has been concluded with the Sawant Warree state. The achievement of another corps transports our eager attention across the Taptee. After the pettah of Asseerghur, in Scindia's territory, had been taken by storm, and the lower fort occupied, Jeswunt Rao Lar surrendered the upper fort, with himself and garrison, on the 8th of April. Appa Sahib had previously been allowed to escape. According to circumstantial evidence, the Pindarry chief, Chetoo, has been killed by a tiger.

INDIA—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, March 2, 1819.—At a native general court martial, assembled at Cawnpore, on Thursday, the 26th day of Nov. 1818, and subsequent days, Sobul Sing, alias Shitab Sing, Sepoy in the Furrackabad Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges:—1st. "For desertion on or about the night of the 25th Nov. 1818, when on duty as sentry over the treasure at the assay office at Futtehghur."—2d. "For having taken away 26 ingots of silver, valued at 1079 rupees, the property of the state, placed under his charge, on or about the night of the 25th Nov. 1818." Upon which charges the court came to the following decision:—"The court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence which has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence,

are of opinion that he is guilty of the crimes laid to his charge, which being in breach of the articles of war, they do sentence him the said Sobul Sing, alias Shitab Sing, to be shot to death."

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by his Excellency, the most noble the Commander-in-Chief.—Justly as the punishment of death has been pronounced on the heavy crime of Shitab Sing, the commander-in-chief will not in this case order it to be carried into execution. The court, with great propriety, have left to the commander-in-chief the province of weighing, whether any extenuatory circumstances appear in the course of the evidence; and such do present themselves as induce his excellency to mitigate the sentence. There was gross injustice in subjecting the cupidity of the sepoy to the temptation which a number of ingots of silver, not secured in any manner, but lying open to his hand during the night, necessarily offered. The commander-in-chief is pleased to commute the punishment of death into five years' labour on the roads.

JAMES NICOL, Adj.-gen. of the army.

Political—Unofficial.

Nagpore Donation.—The Nagpore government (with consent of our own) has resolved to bestow a donation, equal to six months' batta, on the troops who took Chandah, in consideration of the great service thereby rendered to the state by Col. Adam's detachment. This is a most gratifying mark of favour, owing chiefly to the handsome manner in which it has been bestowed; and it was certainly most deservedly earned by those who are to receive it. Maj. Logie, 1st bat. 19th, who was left in command of Chandah immediately after the storm, is to get the usual per centage on about four lacks of rupees, which he found next day after

the capture, and gave up to Col. Adam, on account of the Nagpore government. This remuneration is well merited; for not a rupee of the money found was kept out of the rajah's treasury.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official—Published in India.

Bombay Castle, 28th Feb. 1819.—The right hon. the Governor in council has much satisfaction in publishing to the army the following dispatch from Major-gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, K.M.T., reporting the capture by assault of the strong fortress of Rairee, belonging to the state of Sawunt Warree, against which the British government has been imperiously called upon, after all negotiation had failed, to equip a force and obtain reparations for injuries committed on the inhabitants of the British territories, in violation of the treaty existing between the two states.

The Governor in Council cannot contemplate, without feelings of the greatest admiration, the activity, judgment, and zeal, displayed by the major general and the troops under his command, in the prompt execution of the service in which they were engaged.

The British force, consisting of the troops specified in the margin*, passed the frontier of the Sawunt Warree territories on the 1st of Feb. and proceeded to invest the fort of Newtee, the garrison of which surrendered to the major-general on the 4th. This success was immediately followed up, and the capture of Rairee effected in the gallant manner detailed in the major-general's dispatch.

The speedy reduction of this fort must be mainly attributed to the able and judicious arrangements made by the major-general, the rapidity with which the outworks were attacked, and the valour and energy so conspicuously displayed by officers and men in the performance of their duty.

The Governor in Council entirely concurs in the sentiments of approbation and applause bestowed on Lieut.-col. Clifford, C. B., who commanded the attack, and on the whole of the officers and men composing the detachment under his immediate command, and sincerely hopes, that the public service will not long be deprived of the services of the two gallant officers of his Majesty's 89th regt. who were wounded on the occasion.

The Governor in Council also notices with much satisfaction, the commendation bestowed by the major-general on the ac-

tive and cordial co-operation of Lieut. Tanner, and the officers and men of the hon. company's cruiser Thetis, whose conduct on the occasion fully entitle them to the approbation of government.

The military operations in Sawunt Warree have terminated in the conclusion of a treaty with the government of that state on the 17th instant.

To the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay. Dated Camp, Rairee, 14th Feb.

SIR—I had the honour, yesterday evening, to forward a brief report of the success of the attack on the enemy's lines before Rairee, and have now the pleasure to acquaint you, that the fort was this morning taken possession of by a detachment from my camp. The difficulties experienced in the disembarkation of the ordnance and stores retarded our operations in a considerable degree, but on the night of the 12th inst. we succeeded in erecting our batteries, and opened on the fort at day-break the next morning with four battering guns and as many eight-inch mortars, which were served with such vigour and precision as to dismantle the whole of the guns in the outer works in the course of an hour, when our fire was directed against the general defence of the place. About three o'clock a breach was effected in a certain of the advanced outworks, and a party of 350 grenadiers formed for the assault, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Clifford, H. M. 89th reg. The troops moved to the attack about four o'clock and passed the breach without difficulty, driving the enemy in considerable numbers towards the second lines, which were immediately carried, and a lodgment effected within half musquet-shot of the upper fort, to which the enemy were pursued, and many bayoneted at the lower gate, which was, for a short time, in our possession. The spirit and rapidity of the attack added to the advantageous position which was gained by the advance of our troops, struck the enemy with such terror that nearly the whole of the garrison evacuated the fort during the night. This morning, Sambajee Sawunt proposed to surrender, and was permitted to march out with about 50 adherents, the small remnant of a garrison which is said to have consisted of near 1200 men at the commencement of the siege. I beg leave to inclose a more detailed report of the attack transmitted by Lieut.-col. Clifford, whose conduct on the occasion is deserving of the highest applause. I have likewise the pleasure to forward a copy of the field-orders conveying my sentiments on the behaviour of the troops, together with a list of killed and wound-

* Wing of H. M. 89th regt., three troops of Madras N.C., part of the 2d bat. 2d regt. N. I., 2d, 6th ditto, 2d 9th ditto, with a proportion of artillery and pioneers.

ed. I shall march toward Warree, in order to accelerate the treaty with that government, which will, I trust, be speedily brought to a favourable conclusion.—

(signed) W. G. KEIR, *Maj.-gen.*

To *Maj.-Gen. Sir W. G. Keir, &c.*—**SIR**—I have the honour to report to you the result of the attack on the enemy's works this day, by detachments of the 1st and 2d brigades. After we had passed the breach on the left, I was proceeding to occupy the whole of the outworks on the south side, according to your verbal instructions; but seeing a disposition reign throughout the gallant band to assault the fort, and deeming the attempt feasible, after repulsing a large body of the enemy with great loss on their part, we forced an entrance through one of the eastern towers, and succeeded, under a very heavy fire, to force our way into that of an adjoining inner work, when our progress was unfortunately arrested from the perfect impossibility of either forcing an entrance or scaling the works. After leaving a sufficient body of men to occupy the towers in our possession, I proceeded to possess the whole of the outworks originally intended, which we effectually did under a heavy fire from their cannon and musquetry. Although we failed in getting complete possession of the fort, yet our present occupation of these towers and their lines must, I trust, lead to its speedy surrender. On this occasion I have to regret the loss of the brave officers and men killed and wounded, although infinitely less than could have been expected on such a service. Amongst the latter are Lieuts. Naylor and Dowdall, of H. M. 89th regt. two fine gallant young men, that promised fair to be an ornament to their profession. Although both are severely wounded, yet I trust and hope the army will not be deprived of their further services. Where every man did his duty, it is not an easy matter to bring into notice the conduct of individuals, yet I cannot avoid particularizing the prominent and gallant conduct of Capt. Stannus, A. A. Gen. who volunteered his service on this occasion, and for whose advice and assistance I feel particularly indebted. The determined and gallant conduct of your aid-de-camp, Lieut. Marriott, as well as that of his brother in the royal navy, also volunteers, was conspicuous to the whole detachment. Lieut. Marriott and Capt. Stannus were the first officers that entered the tower through a port-hole, before the scaling ladders had arrived. Capt. Wilson, A. C. Gen. and Lieut. Dashwood of the engineers, were also conspicuous for their exemplary zeal and gallantry. I formed the command into two divisions; Capt. Sanderson, H. M. 89th regt. commanded one, and Capt. Garraway, 2d bat. 9th N. I. the other. I have every reason to be highly satisfied with their conduct

and example. To my brigade-major and quarter-master of brigade, Lieuts. A. B. Taylor and Pearse, H. M. 89th regt. I feel much indebted for their support and zeal. I have had the honour to serve in the four quarters of the world, and on no occasion was the conduct of troops, both Europeans and natives, more conspicuous for gallantry and devotion to the service than on the present. I beg to enclose you a list of the killed and wounded.—(signed) —MILLER CLIFFORD, Lieut.-Col. H. M. 89th Regt. Commanding 1st Brig.

Return of Killed and Wounded.

Artillery and gun lacars, 1 rank and file and 1 gun lascar, killed; 1 syrang and 1 rank and file, wounded. Detachment of H.M.'s 89th reg., 2 rank and file, killed; 2 lieuts., 1 havildar, and 3 rank and file, wounded. 2d Bat. 2d N.I., 1 havildar, killed; 9 rank and file, wounded. 2d Bat. 6th N.I., 2 rank and file, wounded. 2d Bat. 9th N.I., 2 rank and file, killed; 1 havildar, 1 syrang, 4 rank and file wounded. Pioneers (Madras) 1 rank and file, killed; 1 rank and file, wounded. Total 8 killed, and 25 wounded.

Wounded officers.—Lieut. Aylmer Dowdall (severely) H.M. 89th reg., Lieut. and Act. Adj. Naylor, (ditto) ditto.

FIELD ORDER BY MAJOR-GEN. SIR WM. GRANT KEIR, K. M. T.

Camp Rairee, Sunday, 14th Feb. 1819.—The Maj.-gen. congratulates the troops on the successful termination of the operations against the fort of Rairee, and begs that the officers and men employed will believe him highly sensible of their exemplary good conduct and exertions during the siege. The Major-gen. is impressed with a high sense of the great advantage he has derived from the advice and assistance afforded him by Capt. Dickenson, of the engineers, to whose skill and indefatigable exertions he considers himself in a great degree indebted for the speedy reduction of the place. Lieut. Groundwater and the detachment of artillery have performed their duties entirely to the satisfaction of the Major-gen. The accuracy of the firing in the batteries reflects the highest credit on the officers who directed, and the exertions and steadiness of the whole detachment merit the highest praise. Capt. Talbot and the Madras pioneers have particularly distinguished themselves, by the alacrity and perseverance with which they have discharged their laborious duties throughout the whole of the service; and the Major-gen. requests Capt. Talbot to accept of this public acknowledgment of the advantages he has derived from his exertions. The Major-gen. is sorry he had not an opportunity of employing the

Madras cavalry, as he feels confident that their conduct would have been highly meritorious. He has, however, appreciated the zeal of Cornet Bridges on all occasions, and particularly noticed the dashing style in which he led his detachment across the river to the support of the advanced guard on the 9th inst. The whole of the staff have merited the Major-gen.'s warmest approbation, and he begs them to accept his sincere thanks for their good conduct. The whole of the troops have uniformly conducted themselves with credit; but it has fallen more particularly to the lot of the detachment which stormed the pettah and outworks of the fort, to display that gallantry which the Major-gen. feels persuaded is common to all, and he begs to offer his highest tribute of applause and thanks to Lieut.-col. Clifford, C. B., for the spirit, judgment, and decision manifested by him on that occasion. The Major-gen. deems it an act of justice to the gallant troops engaged yesterday, to publish the following extract from the report received from Lieut.-col. Clifford.—[*Vide the preceding report.*]

—The Major-gen. cannot conclude this well earned testimonial of zeal, gallantry, and good conduct, without expressing his acknowledgment for the judicious, spirited, and cordial co-operation of Lieut. Tanner, commanding the H. C. cruiser *Thetis*; and he requests that officer to convey to his officers and crew his best thanks for their meritorious exertions since the commencement of the siege.

Bombay Castle, 3d March.—Maj.gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K.M.T., having returned to the presidency from Malwan, will proceed to assume the command of the field force assembled in Cutch, agreeably to the original arrangement contemplated on the formation of that force.—Capt. Stanus, assist. adj.gen., and Capt. T. Stewart, assist. q.r.mas.gen. with the field force lately employed in Malwan, will proceed with Sir W. G. Keir on the present service.

Official—published in England.

Three supplements to the *London Gazette*, detailing intelligence from India, have been published in the course of August. The first two either consist of dispatches which have been anticipated by other accounts, already inserted in the *Asiatic Journal*, or relate chiefly to operations of minor importance. Our next number will, however, contain an abstract of those documents, specifying at least the ~~the~~ of each action, with the commander's name, as an index to the services of the officers employed.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE
OF AUGUST 24, 1819.

(Published Aug. 27.)

India Board, Aug. 27.—Dispatches have been received at the East-India House from the Governor in Council at Bombay, respectively dated the 6th, 20th, and 31st of March, and 24th April, 1819, of which dispatches, and of their inclosures, the following are extracts and copies:—

[No. 1. Operations in Sawunt-Warree.]

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated March 6, 1819.

We have the honour to acquaint your Honourable Committee, that the military operations under Maj.gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir, in Sawunt-warree, have been marked with such a degree of promptitude, energy, and vigour on the part of the Maj.gen., and the officers and men employed under his command, as to merit the highest commendation.

The capture, by assault, of the outworks of Rairee, on the 13th of last month, was attended by the surrender of that fortress on the following morning, the greater part of the garrison having evacuated it during the night.

The short, but brilliant, operations of the force employed under Sir Wm. Grant Keir, occupied only a period of seventeen days from the time our troops passed the frontier, until the conclusion of the treaty. General Order by the Government of Bombay, dated 28th Feb. 1819.

[*The same as already inserted, p. 291, except that in the former, the Report of Lieut.col. Clifford is fuller, and stands between the two documents referring to it.*]

[No. 2. Attack on the Adherents of Appa Sahib.]

Extract from a Report from Lieut.col. Smith, to the Assist. adj.gen., dated Camp, Kairee, February 15, 1819.

I reached Seonah on the 13th inst.

[12th, etc.—See the unofficial account under "APPA SAHIB," p. 296 which agrees with that part of the *Gazette* here omitted, with some explanatory circumstances.]

What is creditable to this meritorious corps, not a man quitted his ranks, although the incitement to plunder was by no means inconsiderable.

I cannot sufficiently express the high sense I entertain of Maj. Skinner's spirited and judicious conduct, and the bravery displayed by his corps on this occasion; I should do an injustice to my own feelings were I to omit to recommend their services to the notice of the Brig.gen.

It is with no small pride that I testify to the commanding officer the exemplary

conduct of the artillery and infantry, who throughout this affair evinced a spirit and ardour which I have seldom seen equalled on any service; and I have only to regret that they were not brought to a closer contest with the enemy.

To Capt. Spears and Lieut. Helton, commanding the infantry, to Lieut. Conran, commanding a division of the howitzer brigade, and to Capt. Coyle, my Brigade Major, I am greatly indebted for the zeal manifested by these officers, and for their animated exertions in every stage of this laborious service. I am equally indebted to Mr. Assist.-surg. Neelson, for his activity and address in affording immediate relief to the wounded of the enemy, as also to a wounded horseman of Skinner's.

I have also the honour to report, that I this morning got possession of five horses belonging to Cheetoo Pindarry, which were secreted by the Tokoor of Mooriah, for the service of that predatory chief.

[No. 3. Death of Cheetoo.]

Extract of a Letter from Brig. Gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. to the Secretary to the Bengal Government, dated Camp, Boorgaum, Feb. 26, 1819.

I cannot doubt, from the communications I have received, that the Pindarry Chief Cheetoo has been killed by a tiger. Independent of his sword, rings, and clothes, 300 rupees were found in the saddle, which would never have been left there had it been an artifice; but the fact is quite put beyond doubt in my mind, by the original papers found among his clothes. I beg to offer my congratulations to the most noble the Gov.-gen. in Council, on the death of the greatest and last of those freebooters, whose atrocities provoked the resentment of the British Government.

[No. 4. Capture of Aseerghur.]

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay to the Secret Committee, dated 31st March, 1819.

We have the honour to transmit copies of dispatches from Brig.-gen. Doveton, reporting the capture, by storm, of the pettah of A-seerghur,* on the morning of the 18th, with very trifling loss on our part, and that a desperate and unexpectedly had been made by a part of the garrison on the troops in the pettah, on the evening of the 19th, when Lieut.col. Fraser, of the Royal Scots, was unfortunately killed.

We regret to add; that private letters received from the camp yesterday, men-

tion the melancholy circumstance of the explosion of one of our magazines, containing from three to four hundred barrels of gunpowder, by which accident about sixty, of one hundred and twelve men who were near the spot, were immediately killed, and twenty or thirty severely wounded.

Copy of a Letter from Brig.-gen. Doveton, C.B. to Capt. Stewart, acting Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, dated Camp, near Nimbolah, 19th March 1819.

SIR—Having been desired by the resident of Nagpore to make known all my future proceedings in the territory of his highness Dowlut Rao Scindia to you, I have the honour to report, for the information of the most noble the Governor-gen., that having on the 17th inst. received a dispatch from Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K.L.S., stating the failure of his attempts to bring Jeswunt Rao Lar† to reason, as well as his outrageous conduct on the receipt of his Sovereign's commands, which left no other alternative but having recourse to our military means, I issued orders for a combined attack on the pettah of Asseer at dawn of day on the succeeding morning by detachments from the divisions under the personal commands of Brig.-gen. Sir J. Malcolm and myself, and which I am happy to inform you was attended with complete success. The enemy in the pettah made a very trifling resistance; the promptitude and energy, however, with which the attack was made by the troops under the command of Lieut.col. Fraser, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, reflect high credit on him and all the officers and men employed. Our loss has been but trifling, not, I believe, exceeding twenty killed and wounded. Among the latter I am concerned to mention the deputy Qr.-mast.-gen., Maj. Macleod, who having expressed a wish to accompany Lieut.col. Fraser, to whom his previous knowledge of the pettah might be useful, I consented to it. Lieut. Bland, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, is also wounded. We are now in complete possession of the pettah, the troops well under cover; and the superintending engineer is busily employed in erecting a mortar battery to bombard the fortress, and a breaching one to bear on the lower fort. When these are completed, Brig.-gen. Sir J. Malcolm's division will be placed in possession of the batteries and the pettah, and I shall move myself with the rest of the troops to take up such a position as may be best calculated for erecting batteries to breach the upper fort. I am, &c. J. DOVETON, Brig.-gen.

* in page 1430 of the Gazette, would appear to be a fort in the dominions of the late Rajah of Nagpore.

† The Killedar.

Extract of a Letter from Brig-gen. Doveton, to Capt. Stewart, dated Camp, near Nimbolah, 20th March, 1819.

Yesterday evening a desperate and unexpected sally from the fortress was made upon an advanced part of our troops in the pettah, and it is with extreme regret I have to add, that Lieut.col. Fraser, of his Majesty's Royal Scots, who had been appointed by me to command in the pettah, was killed, when in the act of gallantly rallying the party, and keeping the advance in their position. The enemy were, however, immediately driven back, and compelled to retire again into the fort. Our loss on this occasion amounts to one field officer killed, and one subaltern and five rank and file wounded. I have also to state, that a breaching battery of six eighteen and two twelve-pounders was opened with admirable effect on the lower fort this morning. I expect likewise that a mortar battery of four heavy mortars and two heavy howitzers will be completed and armed during the night, and which will also probably open at sunrise to-morrow morning. I am, &c. J. DOVETON, Brig-gen.

Extract from a Dispatch from the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Secret Committee, dated 24th April, 1819.

We beg leave to offer our warmest congratulations to your hon. committee on the reduction of this important fortress, but regret at the same time to observe, that the person of the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, regarding whose reception into the fort no doubt can now exist, has not been secured. Letters which have been received at Bombay state, that it is supposed he had been allowed to escape from the fort prior to its surrender, and had proceeded in a northerly direction.

Extract from a Report from Brig-gen. Sir J. Malcolm, to Brig-gen. Doveton, dated camp, near Asseerghur, 30th March, 1819.

I have great satisfaction in informing you, that I this morning occupied, with the division under my command, Malaghur, or the lower fort of Asseer.

The enemy had been made very uncomfortable for the last three days by my approaches to the southward, and particularly by the occupation of a high peak called the Mogbul's Cap, that completely commands the lower fort, and to which I had, with the aid of elephants, carried up and placed in battery a brigade of six-pounders and two small howitzers. The symptoms of alarm I had seen, made me observe more than I otherwise should, when I this morning went to the batteries at day-light, the stillness in the lower fort. I hastened to my advanced post within one hundred yards of the foot of the breach; to the top of which I sent a man (lately belonging to the garrison, and

well acquainted with the fort), protected by three sepoys. When he reached the top, and looked round, he made a signal to advance; satisfied from this that I could at all events take possession of the breach and the heights on its right, I deemed it of importance not to lose a moment in doing so, and ordered Capt. Edsell, who commanded the posts at the northern batteries, to collect his party (four hundred men), and leading one hundred under cover, near the top of the breach, to occupy with the remainder the ramparts of Malaghur as far as the gateway, but not to advance further till supported by two hundred men from the troops on duty in the pettah, and a party of pioneers with crow-bars to force its gates open. These I directed to join him, while Lieut.col. Smith was ordered to move, with 300 men and a light howitzer, to the gateway, to blow it open in the event of the enemy trying to oppose Capt. Edsell's progress. The party protecting the south battery, were ordered also to advance, and form a lodgment near the breach that had been effected in that part of the wall, but not to enter the fort unless there was opposition.

To guard against the possibility of accident, all the troops that had been warned for the assault were directed to move to their positions. The rapid execution of these orders placed me in possession of the fort in a few minutes, and the gateways were burst open in little more than a quarter of an hour. The enemy appeared so far taken by surprise, that they did not open a heavy fire from the upper works till the troops were well under cover. This fire was soon rendered uncertain, and afterwards silenced by that which Major Blair opened upon them from his different batteries. Owing to these circumstances, the casualties have been very few.

Orders by Brig-Gen. Doveton, Head Quarters, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, Camp Asseerghur, March 31, 1819.

The Brig-gen has received a report from Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm, K.C.B. and K. L. S., of his having early yesterday morning occupied Malaghur, on the lower fort of Asseer, which was intended to have been assaulted in the afternoon by the Brig-gen's division. The promptitude and decision with which Brig-gen. Sir John Malcolm availed himself of the information which he had received, of the enemy having evacuated it, is highly creditable to him. The Brig-gen. having also received a report from Lieut.col. Crossdill, commanding officer of artillery, of the uncommon and incessant labour of the whole of the troops, pioneers, &c. employed in working parties, in getting the guns into the batteries of a very steep and most difficult ascent, fully appreciates

their extraordinary and cheerful exertions, which reflect such distinguished credit on them all, and which he will have great satisfaction in bringing to the notice of superior authority. J. DOVETON, Brig-gen.

List of wounded among the troops employed in the occupation of Lower Fort, this morning, the 30th March 1819.

Madras European regiment.—1 private, 4 sepoys. J. NAPIER, assistant adj.-gen. Brig.-gen. Sir J. Malcolm's division.

Extract of a letter from Brig.-gen. Dove-ton, to Capt. Stewart, acting resident at the court of Scindiah, dated Camp, Asseerghur, 11th April, 1819.

My dispatch of the 7th inst. will have informed you of my breaching battery having opened, as well as that of Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm, from the north face, on the morning of that day. They kept up an incessant and well directed fire on the walls of the upper fort until the forenoon of the 6th. On the evening of the 7th I received a communication from Sir John Malcolm, that Jeswunt Rao Lar had sent out a message, expressive of his wish to surrender the fortress unconditionally, and of paying his respects to me on the next morning, with the request that the firing from our batteries might cease. This was complied with, and he accordingly waited on me, accompanied by Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm. I have further the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the most noble the Gov.-gen. that the Lar at first made considerable objection to the garrison laying down their arms, and to his own return to the fort; but finding me determined on these points, he at last took his leave, and was with some difficulty prevailed on by Brig.-gen. Sir John Malcolm to return late in the evening to the upper fort. The next morning, however, the garrison began to evacuate it at the hour which had been fixed on, and by noon the whole of them were paraded in front of our troops, at a spot selected for the purpose, where they grounded and delivered up their arms.—Jeswunt Rao Lar and his principal officers, with the standards of Dowlut Rao Scindia, will be delivered over to the commander of that prince's troops, to be conveyed to Gwalior, and the garrison themselves are to be sent back to their several countries.

APPA SAHIB.

Camp at Kaira, 15th Feb.

Lieut. Col. Smith, of the Madras establishment, in command of a detachment of Sir J. Malcolm's army, having been ordered to suspend all operations against the Bheels to the westward, for the more important object of intercepting the Ex-Bajah of Nagpore, and his immediate accomplice, Chittoo Pindarry, reached Seranah [Seonah] on the 12th February. On the following day intelligence was received that Appah Sahib and Chittoo, with about 300 followers, had taken post at the village of Khatlah, in the hills, about 3 koss west of Asseer. The necessary arrangements being made—on the rising of the moon, about nine in the evening, the Lieut.col. marched with a brigade of camel howitzers, 250 rank and file of the 1st. bat. 14th reg. and 400 of Skinner's horse, and about four in the morning reached Karee. Here he halted for half an hour, when the intelligence received corroborating the former account, the infantry were disencumbered of their knapsacks, and the detachment entered the hills a little before day light. During the march, information was given that there were two camps at Khautlah, at some distance from each other, the one on the right occupied by 300 or 400 Arabs, and the other on the left by Appah Sahib with an equal number of horse. Dispositions were made for attacking them both at the same time, and the columns led by the infantry advanced through the hills with great rapidity until the detachment came in sight of Khatlah, in the rear of which it was supposed the enemy was encamped. At 7 A.M. our troops descended from the hills into an extensive plain which admitted of Skinner's horse forming on the flanks of the infantry. Our movements from that period became very discernible, and no time was therefore to be lost to prevent the enemy from taking the alarm and flying. Maj. Skinner was accordingly ordered to advance with two columns of horse, which he executed in great style. The artillery and infantry moved forward briskly, and occasionally in double quick time, direct upon the village to support the movements of the cavalry. Maj. Skinner, after surrounding the village (as no encampment was observed), continued his rapid movements over the plain, until his corps was stopped in its progress by a bluff chasm, at least 200 feet in depth, formed by hills: from that singular spot, however, the enemy, amounting to between 200 or 300 Arabs and Hindoostanees, were discovered in a dell beneath. Considerable time elapsed before a road could be found leading down the precipice, but on that being discovered, no

Unofficial—published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The relieving of the infantry corps comprised in the Nerbudda field force has commenced. The 1st battalion 19th commanded by Maj. Logie, and the 1st bat. 22d, under Maj. Garner, broke ground on the 11th January, on their return to the provinces. D. O. by Col. Adams, C. B.

obstacle, however great, could restrain the exertions of this zealous officer, who availed himself of the earliest moment to rush down in single files upon the enemy, who on the first alarm fled panic struck, followed by Major Skinner, and were ultimately pursued by a squadron of his brave corps to the very gates of Asseer, and but for a body of horse which sallied out from the pettah of that fortress to the support of the fugitives, not a man would have escaped the sword. About eight or ten of the enemy were killed and wounded. Between 100 and 200 matchlocks &c. 50 to 60 horses, one elephant, a camel, and all the enemy's baggage fell into our hands. On our side a non-commissioned and a private of the 14th died from excessive fatigue. (*Bombay Courier*, March 6.)

PREDATORY NAIKS IN BERAR.

Camp before Nowah.—On 31st January, 3 P.M., the fort of Nowah, belonging to Nowsajee Naik, the chief of a banditti in Berar, was carried by storm by the force under Maj. Pitman, commanding the Nizam's regular infantry in Berar. The storming party was commanded by Capt. Hare, of the Russel brigade. Another private letter says: We arrived before Nowah on the 8th January, and our friends, the fireworkers, soon put things in a train for blazing; in two days they commenced their batteries and approaches, on the 31st sprung a mine, which blew in the counterscarp. The instant the mine was sprung, the storming party pushed forward, and in five minutes were on the ghurly, inside the fort. The garrison amounted to near 600 men. All of the enemy who sallied in attempting to escape were cut up by Davies's horse. Capt. Smith made a most gallant charge. Not more than 20 escaped unhurt. Our men buried after the storm 439 bodies, and between 80 and 90 were taken to our hospitals, mostly desperately wounded, many of whom are dying hourly. Two-thirds of the armed men in Nowah were Arabs. They never before received such a lesson as the present one, which will not easily be forgotten by their comrades. In the course of the siege, several sorties were made from the garrison, and some of our poor fellows killed and wounded. They thrice made proposals to treat, but we would hear of nothing but an unconditional surrender, being determined not to let an Arab escape with his arms.

Maj. Pitman's casualties through the whole of his operations against the fort, from the 10th to the 31st, amount to six European officers wounded, two native officers and 32 men killed, 10 native officers and 170 men wounded.

The names of the European officers
Asiatic Journ.—No. 45.

wounded are: Lient. Sutherland, reformed horse; Capt. Gurrie, Lient. Kennedy, severely; Lient. Burr, Russel brigade, Capt. Johnston; Capt. Larkin, Betar infantry. (*Bombay Gazette*, Feb. 17.)

Subsequent advices from part of the same corps state:—We march on the 4th towards Tulnee and Esarpoor, not many kos from Omeerkam; under the walls of which place a detachment from Major Pitman's camp, commanded by Captain St. Leger, had defeated on the 21st of January Nowsajee Naik with 600 horse and 1000 to 1200 foot: since which numbers of his followers have left him.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Francis Fauquier, first commissioner for investigating the claims upon the late Nawaab of the Carnatic.

Mr. Henry Hodgson, second do. do.

Mr. George Tod, third do. do.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Samuel Thomas Goad, a puisne judge of the courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Jan. 30.—Mr. Thomas Fortescue to be civil commissioner at Delhi.

Feb. 6.—Capt. James Tod to be political agent with the western Rajpoot States.

Mr. F. Wilder to be superintendent of Ajmere.

Mr. F. W. Russel to be first assistant to the resident at the court of Scindia.

Feb. 12.—Mr. Courtney Smith, third judge of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Benares.

Sir Roger Martin, Bart. second judge of the provincial court of appeal, and court of circuit for the division of Moolshedabad.

Mr. R. O. Wynne, third judge of do. do.

Mr. D. Morrieson, fourth judge of do. do.

Mr. W. Wright, judge and magistrate of Furruckabad.

Mr. H. Wilkinson, ditto of Cawnpore.

Mr. R. T. J. Glyn, ditto of Bareilly.

Mr. R. Morrieson, ditto of Beerbhoom.

Mr. C. Maesween, additional register of Meerut, and joint magistrate stationed at Boolundshesher.

Mr. J. T. M. Reid, register of the Zillah court at Agra.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto at Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, additional register of the city court of Benares.

Mr. R. H. Scott, register of the Zillah court of Jaunpore.

Mr. R. Walker, second ditto of Bundelcund.

Mr. T. Clarke, register of the provincial court of appeal and court of circuit for the division of Dacca.

Mr. R. C. Glyn, register of ditto for the division of Bareilly.

MILITARY AND POLITICAL.

Oct. 31.—Capt. Francis F. Staunton, of the 2d bat. 1st reg. Bombay establishment, and honorary aid-de camp to the Governor-gen. to be commandant of Ahmednagar. It is intended that this command shall be held hereafter by a field-officer. In selecting Capt. Staunton for the immediate command, the Governor-gen. in council has been influenced by a desire to confer a public mark of confidence and favour on that distinguished officer.

Jan. 30.—Lieut.col. William Casement, C.B., to be secretary to the government in the military department, vice Lieut.col. H. Worsley, C.B., who is permitted, in compliance with his request, to resign that appointment from the 1st of the ensuing month, in consequence of bad health.

Col. Gregory, C.B., of the 12th N. I. to the permanent brigadier's command in Baudlecond, vacant by the death of the late Brig.gen. D'Auvergne.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES.

Miscellanies.—On Sunday morning, 14th Feb. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta embarked on the ship Stanmore to proceed to Madras and Penang.

Mr. Metcalf reached the presidency on the evening of the 30th Dec. in the short space of eleven days only from Delhi, though several interruptions occurred on the way, and deviations were in some instances made from the straightest road.

Oreah bearers.—By a computation made some time back the Oreah bearers were judged to carry yearly to their country three lacks of rupees in specie, no part of which returns.

Loss of the Mysore.—We have a melancholy office in communicating that the ship *Mysore*, of this port, has been lost in the island of Pulosapate in the China sea, with the captain and all the crew, except the third officer, and five or six men. We apprehend that the *Mysore* must have discharged her Calcutta freight at Canton, and taken in another for Suez, to which place she was destined. Immediately after striking, she slid off the rock, and instantly foundered. *Feb. 20.*

Attempted Robbery.—We find from an explanatory paragraph in the *Star*, that in the account of a gentleman having been stopped while riding along the Coss-tollah in a buggy, one of the circumstances, that of a pistol being presented to his breast, is incorrect. The rest of the account is confirmed (see vol. viii. page 123).

Commercial Notices.—The brig *Brothers* has again arrived from Ochotsk—This is the second voyage that this small vessel of about 65 tons has made to that port. Her first excited some degree of

surprise that a vessel of her burthen should navigate from this place through the China seas to that distant quarter; but it may be worthy of observation, that some of the first voyages towards the arctic pole were made by the enterprising navigators who advanced the farthest north, in vessels some of which did not exceed 20 and 25 tons, and very few of them were so large as 100 tons.

H. M. ship *Phaeton*, Capt. Dillon, from England, as noticed under arrivals, has brought out treasure to the amount of £250,000 [about £300,000] in ingots and dollars.)

Feb. 27.—A great change has unexpectedly taken place in the value of money; discounts have declined, and securities have risen. Company's six per cent. paper, which ten days before bore a discount of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., is now exchangeable at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the bazar rate of interests had kept pace with this decline, being then 8 per cent. per annum on deposit of government paper, or equal to a decrease of 10 per cent. in as many days. It was difficult to account satisfactorily for so rapid a change, though of the many reasons which may have operated to effect it, the principal are said to be the large importations of bullion from China and Europe, the opening of the bank for discounting, and the stagnation in the cotton market in the upper provinces. It is further stated that the crop of cotton this season is expected to prove very abundant.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Jan. 17.—*Thalia*, Herbert, from England, 27th Sept.... 22d.—*Margaret*, Allen, from London, 24th June, and Batavia, 23th Sept.—*Passengers* from England: Misses H. Carroll, A. Carroll, M. Carroll, Mr. W. Clark.... 22d.—*Maitland*, from China 6th Dec.—*Passengers* from China: G. S. Hooper, Esq. civil service; Mr. J. Mathew; Mr. Beith, late chief officer of the *Mysore*; Mr. R. Hudson; Mr. H. J. Lee.—From Malacca: Mrs. Chalmers and four children, Miss Baird; Dr. W. Chalmers, H. C. service; Mr. J. Anderson, Master G. Brown.... 23d.—*Harriet*, Bean, from Madras 2d Jan.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Wilkinson, Mrs. Bean, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Miss Wilkinson; Capt. F. Patrick, late commander of the ship *Success*; Capt. Wilkinson, late commander of the ship *Charlotte*.... 24th.—*Speke*, Quinton, from London 12th Aug.—*Theodosia*, Morrison, from Liverpool 6th July, and Ceylon 6th Dec.... 27th.—*Emma*, Mitchell, from Liverpool 28th Aug.—*Passengers*: Mrs. Mitchell and child; Mr. E. Abell, civil service Ceylon Establishment.... *Feb. 3.*—*Glory*, Pounder, from London 29th May, and Port Jackson 5th Nov.

Departures.—Jan. 27.—Rockingham, Waugh, for London.... 31st.—Keut, Farquharson, for China.... *March* 1.—Theodosia, Morrison, for Liverpool.—Sherburne, Beach, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14.—At Meerut, the lady of Maj. Dare, 8th light drag. of a son.... 17, at Midnapore, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.... 18, at Banda, the lady of W. S. Kennerly, Esq. cornet in the 6th N. C., of a daughter.... 20, at Muttra, the lady of Lieut. J. G. Burns, S. A. com. gen., of a daughter.... 21, the lady of Capt. Kinsey, of a son.... Same day, the lady of the Rev. H. Towly, of a son.... 22, Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a daughter.... 25, the lady of G. MacCowan, Esq. of a son.... Same day, Mrs. T. B. Scott, of a son.... 26, the lady of H. Lewellin, Esq. of a son.... Same day, at Berhampore, the lady of J. W. Grant, Esq. of a daughter.... 30, at the presidency, the lady of Lieut. col. I. R. Rumley, of a son.... Same day, Mrs. H. Boileau, of a son.... 31, at Chinsurah, the lady of Van Citters, Esq. of a daughter.... Same day, the lady of Lieut. Ivie Campbell, 12th N. I. of a son.... Same day, at Etawah, the lady of Capt. S. Hawthorne, 2d bat. 11th N. I., of a daughter.... *Feb. 1*, Mrs. J. Bean, of a daughter.... 2, the lady of H. Compton, Esq. of a son.... 4, at Benares, the lady of Capt. J. Thomas, 9th N. I., of a daughter.... 5, at Sylhet, the lady of J. French, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.... Same day, Mrs. M. Brown, of a daughter.... 6, Mrs. T. M. Gale, of a son.... 8, At Midnapore, the lady of W. Adamson, Esq. civil surgeon of that station, of a son.... 14, at Contia (Tirhoot), the lady of R. S. Cabill, Esq. of a daughter.... Same day, Mrs. F. Harvey, of a son.... 15, Mrs. C. Maclean, of a son.... 16, Mrs. T. Pereira, of a son.... 25, at Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. Drysdale, 31st Ceylon vol. batt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1.—J. H. Swinnoe, Esq. to Cath. Eliza, eldest daughter of R. Penny, Esq. of Weymouth, Dorsetshire.... 23, Mr. M. Slader to Miss Mary Revelly.... Same day, at Mirzapore, C. B. Francis, Esq. assist. surg. 2d bat. 9th N. I. to Jane, second daughter of R. Brittridge, Esq.... 30, at Chinsura, Mr. P. Barber to Miss Mary Greenway, second daughter of Capt. W. B. Greenway, of the country service.... *Feb. 3*, at Chinsurah, Mr. C. Barber to Miss Mary Elizabeth Theresa Michell, eldest daughter of Capt. Michell, commanding officer of that place.... Same day, at the cathedral, Capt. T. Howard,

country service, to Miss Langley.... 6, at St. John's cathedral, J. Jameson, Esq. to Francis Jane, youngest daughter of the late Col. Patton.... Same day and place, Mr. C. J. Godfrey to Miss M. A. Breton, eldest daughter of the late Thos. Breton, Esq.... 8, Mr. W. Davis to Charlotte, the youngest daughter of the late J. Cullodeu, Esq. of Dublin, Ireland.... 10, Mr. L. A. Marrody, of Fatty Ghur, to Miss Ann Busby.... 12, Mr. C. J. Fox to Miss Mary Coppinger.... 16, at Chittagong, Mr. J. Buchanan to Miss A. T. Freitas, fifth daughter of Mr. A. R. Freitas, same place.... 21, Mr. P. Emmers to Miss Mary Mathews.... 22, At Patna, Mr. A. F. D'Roza to Miss Mary L'Blanc.... 24, at Sydadad, Manasacan Vardon, to Miss Marian Avatick.... 27, Mr. C. J. Marshall to Miss Frances Forster.

DEATHS.

At Patna, Lieut. J. P. Boileau, 18th N. I. and commanding the Resident's escort at Catmandoo.... *Jan. 1*, at Agra, Lieut. Benj. Roebuck, of the 6th N. I.... 2, Mrs. Anne Fielder, wife of Mr. Jas. Fielder, of the Pilot service.... 4, below Colgong, district of Bhaugulpour, Capt. C. Sive, 2d 23th N. I.... Same day, at Dum Dum, Mr. S. Horsford, son of the late Major Gen. Horsford.... 8, at Patna, of the cholera morbus, Capt. L'Epimette, formerly an officer in the service of Dowlat Rao Sinddeah.... 11, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Fielder, Pilot service.... 12, at Sumbulpore, Capt. Fred. Angree, 4th N. I.... Same day, at Tipperary, Mrs. Janette Pinto, wife of Mr. Alex. Pinto.... 18, Mrs. E. Ham, aged 80.... 25, at Chinsurah, Mr. Laurens Vernirun, aged 57.... 26, at Gya, Lewis Daniel, Esq. H. C. medical service.... 27, Rob. Gilchrist, Esq. aged 33.... 29, Mr. Wil. Nichols, aged 32.... *Feb. 6*, at the house of Mr. A. Baptist, Mrs. Maria De Couto, aged 60.... 19, Mr. W. Batholomew, in consequence of a fall from a three storied house, by the railing of the virandah giving way.... 24, Mr. Thos. Swindon, super. of the Barrackpore park.... 26, at the house of P. Stewart, Esq., T. G. Townshend, Esq. of Trevallyn, Chester.... *March 1*, Mr. W. E. Davies, of Messrs Davies and Sinclair's academy.... 4, Mr. Pedro Goncalvo, aged 80.... Lately at Dulawar Gunge, T. Marriott, Esq. aged 60, having passed 40 years of his life in the district of Burdwan.... At Cuttack, W. Pigot, Esq. assist. surg., Bengal Estab.... Lieut. Hugh Inglis Ker, 7th Bengal cav.... Lieut. Champ. Hardwicke, 2d bat. 23d Bengal N. I.... Lately Mr. R. Beith, chief officer of the ship Mysore.... Lately at the presidency, whither he had repaired with the intention of proceeding to the Sandheads for the recovery of his health, Lieut. col.

F. Tréuch, of the corps of invalids, and commanding the fort of Mongcer....
 Lately, Capt. A. H. E. Jackson, 1st bat.
 16th N. I.... Lately, Mr. Nich. Beggle,
 custom-house tide waiter.... Lately, Mr.
 John McCarthy, lately of Burrall Pau-
 chariah Factory, district of Jessore.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 11.—Mr. J. T. Austey, head assist. to collector and magistrate of Bellary.

Mr. W. D. Adamson, head assist. to collector and magistrate of Guntoor.

Mr. F. V. Stonehouse, assist. to sec. to board of revenue.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Episcopat Tour.—*March 2.* The Lord Bishop of Calcutta landed at this presidency, whither he is come, as comprehended in his diocese, to exercise the episcopal duties of a visitation.

Funeral of Mrs. Elliot.—Our obituary contains the melancholy announcement of this lady's decease. Her funeral obsequies were solemnised on the 6th of March. At 5 o'clock in the evening of that day, a numerous assemblage of gentlemen of the settlement, including all the civil and military officers, took an arranged station at the gardens of the government house, to evince their respect for the memory of the deceased. The procession, conducted by a party of the body guard, moved towards the fort soon after five; minute guns, to the number of 49, corresponding to the age of the deceased, being fired from the saluting battery during its progress; and the fort flag, as well as the colours of the shipping in the roads, being hoisted half-mast high. In the fort square, the corpse was removed from the hearse; Mrs. Middleton, Mrs. Fullerton, and several other ladies joined the procession, and supported the pall to the entrance of St. Mary's; Sir John Newbolt, and Sir T. Hislop, with his principal staff, following as chief mourners. On the steps of the entrance, the body was met by the Rt. Rev. the Ld. Bishop of Calcutta, who with his attendants conducted it into the church. The coffin having been deposited in the west end of the building, where the interment soon after took place, the funeral service was performed by his Lordship, assisted by Dr. Mosely, the archdeacon, and the other clergymen at the presidency. During the whole of the affecting solemnity the subdued deportment and emotions of the spectators testified their respect and esteem for the deceased, sentiments that reflect honour on the living and the dead.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—*Jan. 29.*—Baretto Junior, Hudson, from China 20th Dec. and Malacca the 14th Jan.—Passengers; Mrs. Spottiswood and child., H. Spottiswood, esq. Capt. J. Reddie, mast. atten. Capt. Haram.... *Feb. 4.* Phoenix, Thompson, from Calcutta, 25th Jan.—Passengers Mr. Navil and Mr. F. Bennet.... 12, Neptune, Carns, from Calcutta 2d Jan.—Passenger, Mr. A. Douglas.

Departures.—*Jan. 22.*—Jas. Sibbald, Forbes, for England.... 24, H. C. Ships Asia, Capt. Balderston, and Warren Hastings, Capt. Larkins, for England.... *Feb. 2.* Westmoreland, Cope; for London.... Additional Passengers Lt. Chambers, 34th reg. Lieut. Thoresly, H. C. artillery.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 3.—At Mangalore, the lady of H. Atkinson, esq. of a son.... 18, at Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. G. C. Holroyd, com. the resident's escort at Hyderabad, of a son.... Same day, at Bangalore, the lady of Col. Marriott, of a daughter.... *Feb. 11.* at Cochin, the lady of D. Seton, esq. of a daughter.... 26, Mrs. Cochrane, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 13.—At Tanjore, the Rev. C. Mead to Miss J. C. Horst, fourth daughter of the late Rev. C. H. Horst, of Tanjore.... 19, T. Clementson, esq. to Miss E. Thompson.... *Feb. 1.* T. Sergeant, esq. to Harriet Jane, daughter of the late Rev. John Laue, vicar of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.... 2, at Masulipatam, Mr. Philip Sharkey to Anna Dorothy Caroline, the widow of his late brother Mr. John Sharkey.... 8, John De Fries, jun. Esq. to Miss Euglie de Prat.

DEATHS.

Dec. 30.—100 miles from his station, on his route to Nagpore, of a jungle fever, Mr. R. Fitzsimons, conductor of ordnance.... *Jan. 9.* at Ellore the infant daughter of Capt. C. D. Narretet, 6th N. I.... 19, Edw. Bourrilhon, esq.... 20, at Royapootam, Lieut. Samuel Crump, 1st or Madras N. Veteran batt. at the advanced age of 70 years and five months.... 21, at the same place, Eliza, infant daughter of Mr. C. Hancock.... 22, John Edw. Branton.... 25, W. Vencatanarain Ayah, interpreter to the supreme court at Madras.... 27, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. M. Luxa.... *Feb. 1.*—At St. Thome, Lieut. fireworker Thos. West, H. C. Art.... 13, The infant daughter of D. Seton, esq.... *March 1.* At the presidency, the hon. Mrs. Elliot, wife of the rt. hon. Hugh Elliot, Governor of Madras. She was a lady universally esteemed; and

while her death is a severe affliction to her own family, it excites the regret of every individual in the settlement.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 27.—Mr. R. G. Morris to be deputy custom master at the Presidency.

Rich. Torin to be assistant to the custom master.

March 31.—Jas. Williams to be acting resident at Baroda.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

Feb. 17.—In pursuance of authority received from the Most Noble the Governor-gen. in Council, the designation of Capt.lient. is abolished throughout all the branches of the army under this Presidency, and the commanding officer of the forces is requested to submit the necessary memoranda for promoting all the Capt. Lieuts. in the service to the rank of Capt. from 1st January.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 31.—Lieut. Say, 1st bat. 5th N.I., to be linguist in Hindoostanee to that bat.

Jan. 4.—Brevet Capt. and lieut. Wm. Ogilvie, to be aid-de-camp to Maj-gen. Rich. Cooke.

Jan. 7.—Lieut. Duncan Shaw, 10th N.I., to the charge of the Baroda residency guard during the absence of Lieut. Inglis.

Staff Appointments to the force under the command of Maj-gen. Sir W. G. Keir, viz.

Capt. E. G. Stannus, European reg. to be assist.adj.gen.

Capt. J. G. Hutchinson, 10th reg. N.I. to be interpreter to Maj-gen. Keir.

Capt. Dickinson to the Engineer department.

Assist.surg. McNeil is attached to the medical branch of the force.

Capt. Stephen Whitehill, 1st bat. 7th N.I. to be brig.maj. at Poonah, vice Staunton appointed to the command of the garrison of Ahmednuggur.

Jan. 8.—Maj-gen. R Cooke is appointed to the command of the province of Guzerat.

Jan. 9.—Capt. T. G. Stewart, 7th N.I. to be assist.qr.mast.gen. to the force under the command of Maj-gen. Sir W. G. Keir, K. M. T.

Brevet Capt. David Wilson, assist.com. gen. will proceed in charge of the commissariat department.

Capt. E. Hardy, Artillery, is appointed

military secretary, and Lieut. T. M. Baillie, 2d N.I. aid-de-camp to Maj-gen. John Baillie, commanding officer of the forces.

Jan. 13.—Lieut.col. C. B. Burr, to succeed the late Lieut.col. Boye, as commandant at Tannah.

Jan. 25.—Surg. Armstrong to resume charge of the offices of marine surg. and surg. to the Native General Hospital.

Jan. 28.—Assist.surg. Hathway to act as assist. garrison surg. at the Presidency.

Feb. 1.—Infantry; Lieut.col. R. Lewis, to be lieut.col.commdt. vice Llewellyn deceased.

Senior Maj. J. Dyson, to be lieut.col. vice Lewis promoted.

8th N.I.—Sen. Capt. R. H. Hough, to major; Capt.lient. J. Napier to be capt. of a company, and Lieut. and Brevet Capt. J. Crew to be capt.lient. in succession to Dyson promoted.

Lieut.col. C. B. Burr, to be agent for clothing.

Feb. 5.—Mr. John Mack is admitted as an acting assist.surg. on the medical establishment of this Presidency, subject to the confirmation of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Feb. 6.—The following officers, subalterns of fifteen years standing, who had not attained the rank of capt. on the 8th Jan. 1819, are promoted to the brevet rank of capt.lient.: H. Pottinger, 7th N.I.; W. Black, 11th do.; T. Palin, 5th do.; P. Makeson, 1st or Gr. do.; J. T. Ellis, 9th R.N.I.; J. S. Canning, 2d do.; J. Grant, 1st or Gr. do.; J. W. Aitchison, 3d R.N.I.; W. Inglis, 1st or Gr. do.; P. McKeever, 2d R.N.I.

Surg. Craw to be marine surg. and surg. to the Native General Hospital, in succession to Armstrong, proceeding to England.

Feb. 11.—Ens. T. B. Jerois, of the Engineers, to be, temporarily, assist. to the superintending engineer at the Presidency.

The field orders issued by Maj-gen. Sir W. Grant Keir, K.M.T., on the 26th ult. brigading the field force under his command are confirmed, viz. 1st Brig. commanded by Lieut.col Clifford, C.B. H.M. 89th, and 2d bat. 9th N.I.; Maj. of Brig. Lieut. A.B. Taylor, H.M. 89th reg. Qr.mast. of Brig., Lieut. Pearse, do. do. do. 2d Brig. commanded by Lieut.col. Imlack, C.B. 2d bat, 2d N.I. and 2d Bat. 6th N.I. Maj. of Brig. Capt. Pearson, 8th reg. N.I. Qr.mast. or Brig., Lieut. Sangster, 2d bat. 9th regt. N.I.

The Division orders issued by Brig-gen. Smith, C.B. on the 1st instant are also confirmed, viz. Maj. Watson, 4th regt. to command the field brigade, vice Lieut.col. Milnes H.M. 65th; Capt. Grant, 1st 4th to be brig.maj. vice Capt. Warren of H.M. 65th regt., and Lieut. Ran-

kin, line adj. of a detachment, to be gr.mast. of brigade.

Feb. 15.—Lieut.col. Colin J. Milnes, H.M. 65th, to command the field force under orders to assemble in Cutch. Lieut. G. Moore, 1st bat. 9th reg. N.I. to be paymaster to the same force.

Feb. 17.—Lieut. Penley, 2d bat. 8th N.I. to be linguist in the mahratta, to that bat.

J. Otte, Cadet for Artillery, is appointed an acting lieut. fireworker.

Lieut. Groundwater, Artil. to be deputy commissary of stores with the field force under Maj.gen. Keir, K. M. T.

Feb. 20.—1st bat. 9th N.I.; Lieut. Simpson, to be acting adj. until further orders.

Feb. 26. Assist.surg. W. Aitkin to be surg. in succession to Milne, appointed superintending surgeon.

In pursuance of the orders of 17th inst., the following Capt.-lieuts. are promoted to the rank of Capt. from 1st Jan. last, viz.

E. W. Bellasis, Engineers; J. S. R. Drummond, do.; L. C. Russell, Artil.; A. Campbell, do.; J. Moor, do.; T. Dickenson, Engineers; R. Thew, Art.; W. G. White, do.; J. G. Griffith, do.; A. Manson, do.; J. Hawkins, Engineers; J. Livingston, 9th N.I.; G. A. Knight, 4th do.; J. D. Crozier, 11th do.; T. Daubeny, 1st do.; F. Soillieux, 1st Lt. Cal.; J. S. Bemford, 10th N. I., R. Harrison, 6th do.; Harvey A. Harvey, 7th do.; J. H. Edgington, 2d Lt. Cal.; C. B. James, 2d N.I.; S. Hallifax, Euro. reg.; M. C. Bignold, 3d N.I.; G. A. Rigby, 5th do.; J. Crew, 6th do.

Fireworker Lyons to act as adj. to the detachment of artil. with the field force.

Brevet Capt. G. J. Wilson, at present commanding the Resident's escort at Amjar, to be temporary assistant to the Resident in Cutch, and collector of Anjar, till further orders.

Feb. 27. Lieut.col. Michael Kenneday to command the southern division of Guzerat, in the room of Lieut.col. Burr.

March 1. In consequence of Capt. Strovers's appointment to be commissary of stores to the Baroda subsidiary force, Lieut. T. Stevenson to first dep. com. of stores at the presidency, and Lieut. W. Müller, Artil., to succeed Lieut. Stevenson as second dep.

March 17. Mr. Jas. Williams to be acting resident at Baroda during the absence of Capt. Carnac, on a furlough to sea.

March 19. The undermentioned cadets of inf. to be Ensigns.

Mr. G. White, E. T. Jones, G. Smith, A. J. F. Stenton, C. Crawley, L. R. Home.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Le Maistre, 1st bat. 8th N.I., to be brig.gr.mast.

to the detachment of Bombay troops serving in Malwa, in the room of Capt. Mackeson deceased.

2d bat. 1st. or Grenadier N.I. Lieut. A. Morse to be adj., vice Connellon deceased.

FURLONGHS.

Jan. 21. Capt. W. H. Stanley, paymaster in Northern Guzerat, to Bombay, for the recovery of his health.

Maj. Aitchison, military auditor-gen. extended to six months from 29th Dec.

Lieut. C. W. Mackintosh, 2d bat. 12th Madras N.I., to sea for six months.

Feb. 5. Surg. J. Armstrong to England for three years.

Feb. 11. Lieut. G. C. Taylor, H. C. Eur. inf., to the Malabar coast, for three months.

Feb. 15. Lieut. F. P. Lester, artil., six months.

March 17. Lieut. R. W. K. Hansand, 1st bat., 16th Madras N.I., to sea for six months.

March 17. The furlough to England granted to Lieut.col. H. Roome, 8th N.I. on 4th Jan., is cancelled; and that officer is allowed to proceed to the Cape, and eventually to Europe, on sick certificate.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Miscellaneous.—*March 6.* Sir Wm. G. Keir, with his staff, will embark to-morrow, March 7, off Bassein, on board the H. C.'s cruiser *Thetis*, for *Toonah*. Sir Alex. Anstuther, with his lady and family, intend to embark the same day in the *Traveller*, Capt. Hutchinson, for the Isle of France; whence they will return by the first opportunity to Bombay, if the health of Sir Alexander continue to improve.

Feb. 25.—On Thursday night a large ketch, on board of which Gen. Boye, his lady and family, with Mrs. Williams and family, had embarked for Surat, in attempting to return into this harbour, on account of the illness of Mrs. Boye, was run by the tindal on the reef off the light-house, where she immediately filled with water. By the great exertions of Mr. R. Furlong, who was also a passenger on board of her, General Boye, his wife and four children, with Mrs. Williams and two children, were saved in a canoe, which was obliged to make several trips between the sinking vessel and the shore before the passengers could be all got out. We regret to learn, however, that four persons have been drowned, viz. two of Mrs. Williams's servants and two of the H. C.'s Sepoys. As soon as the intelligence of the ketch being on the rocks was known here, Capt. Mack, with two hundred boats, went to endeavour to get her off the reef, in which he succeeded, but she

afterwards sunk near the Oyster rock. It is expected that the exertions now making to raise the vessel will prove successful, and some of the very valuable property on board of her may be saved.

Feb. 3.—The weather during the last week has been seasonable, and the horticultural pursuits of our amateurs have a flourishing aspect. Cauliflowers, brocoli, and most of the brassica tribe, are now in abundance; in some situations, the strawberries promise a plentiful crop. With regard to the potatoe, we still want instruction; and we believe none are raised on the island, though our supplies are abundant from Surat.

On the 20th of March at Baroda, that fine battalion of our Bombay army, the 2d of the 10th, received their colours from the hands of Mrs. Osborne. The regiment being drawn up in parade order, Mr. Osborne addressed Lieut. col. Fallon in an elegant speech, paying some just compliments to the corps. The colonel made an animated reply, remarking at the close, that the era when they received their colours would remind them of the noble examples and correspondent fame, not only of the British troops in India, but of the forces which had fought under the banners of their country in all parts of the world.

March 25.—H. M. ship *Minden*, Wm. Paterson, Esq. captain, bearing the flag of His Excellency the naval commander-in-chief, Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, K. C. B., anchored in this harbour. In consequence of this arrival, the painful task devolves on us of announcing the death of Lady King. This lamentable event occurred at sea, on board the *Minden*, on the 20th inst. Her ladyship was only thirty-four years of age. Her excellent qualities as a wife and mother, a friend, and an ornament of society, are highly spoken of. Her mortal remains were landed on Friday morning, and buried in St. Thomas's Church; the archdeacon, Dr. Barnes, performing the funeral service. The body was followed to the grave by Captains Paterson (Sir R. King's flag captain) and Clavel, chief mourners, the rt. hon. the Governor, the Members of Council, with the principal inhabitants of this settlement. The flag of the fort remained half-mast high all the day.

Bombay Races.—The races, of the first incidents of which we have given a short sketch, commenced under favourable auspices, the veteran father of the Madras turf having agreeably surprised the sportsmen at Bombay, by appearing amongst them on the first day of the meeting. We understand it is the intention of the stewards to benefit by his advice, in making some alterations in the course, with a new arrangement of the different places for next season. Mr. Remington's

cup, won the first day, was presented to the victor by Lady Grant Keir.

Third day, Feb. 6.—The Forbes stakes of £100 from the fund, with rupees 100 each, for Arab horses carrying 9 st. one three mile heat, won by Mr. Warden's grey Arab horse, Dapoorce; beating Guzeiat and Hotspur. Time, 6—28. The ladies' purse of rupees 400, with 5 gold mohurs each, for Arab horses, weight for age, heats two miles; the winner of Remington's cup to carry 7 lb. extra. Seven horses started. The first heat was won by Clan Alpine; the second was won handsomely by Capt. Moore's Speculation, a grey Arab. Clan Alpine, after passing the booth, being obliged to pull up, having burst a blood vessel, and the rider of Sweet Lips being thrown at the starting post. The third heat was lead about half way by Grey Beard, when Speculation passed him and won with ease.

Fourth day, Feb. 8.—The Malet stakes of £100 from the fund, with 100 rupees each, for Arab horses, weight for age, mile and half heats. Mr. Crawford's grey Arab horse, Hotspur, won both heats with the greatest ease.

Fifth day, Feb. 11.—Five horses started for the Batchelor's purse of rupees 400, with 5 gold mohurs each, for Arab horses, carrying 8 stone, two miles. Mr. De Vitre's grey Arab, Hyæna, won the first and third heats. Capt. Fitzjames's Experiment won a purse, beating two other horses. Time of running the second heat, 4—29.

Sixth day, Feb. 15.—The gold turf cup, value 100 guineas, given by the Turf Club in 1802, and now in the possession of Mr. De Vitre, heats two miles, 9 st. stakes, rupees 200 each. Mr. Warden's Dapoorce, Mr. De Vitre's Hyæna. The first heat won by Dapoorce with ease, in 4—20; after which Hyæna was withdrawn, having no chance.

Commercial Notices.—It is a pleasing office to be enabled to state, from undoubted authority, that the commerce of this place is fast returning to its legitimate channels. The returns from China have realised fair profits, and have been readily purchased for transit to the Gulf of Persia as well as the interior; we may daily look forward to the extension of this branch not only to Guzerat and the Deccan, but to Khandeish, Oagein, and Malwa.—(*Bombay Cour. Feb. 3*)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—Jan. 17.—J. Bannerman, Ross, from China and Manilla.—Passenger, Mrs. Ross. . . . 22, Glenelg, Gover, from China and Manilla 26th Nov.—Passenger, M. Forbes, Esq. . . . 29, Eclipse, Cogill, from Ca'cutta, 26th Dec.—Passengers for England :—Capt. Hicks, Bombay estab. Mr. Pinto, free mariner, Master

H. Atkinson... 30, Aurora, individual trader, P. Earl, from Colombo, 10th Jan.—Passenger, R. T. Furlong, Esq.... Feb. 5, Hydroose, Abbuker, from Calcutta, 5th Jan. and Cannanore 16th Feb.—Passengers: Lieut. Webb, H.M. 69th, Mrs. Webb and children... Friendship, Wise, from Calcutta, 18th Jan.... 7, Triumph, Street, from Calcutta, 19th Dec.—Passengers Assist.surg. Mr. and Mrs. Menzies, H.M. 21st Lt.drag. a detachment of H.M. 67th, nine officers, 179 men... Shaw Byramgore, Hammott, from Manilla, 6th Dec.—Passenger, Capt. J. Purefoy.... 10, Cyrus, Miller, from Ceylon, 1st Jan.—Passengers: Mr. Best, Mr. Price... Traveller, Hutchinson, from London, 28th Sept. 1818.—Passengers: Lieut. C. F. Hart, 5th, Cadet F. Ode, J. A. Shaw, Esq. J. P. Willoughby, G. R. Goslin, writers; C. Traherne, free mariner.... Covelong, Starling, from Penang, 27th Dec.—Passenger, C. Marry, Esq.... 13, Fair Trial, Davies, from Penang, 17th Dec. and Mangalore, 25th Jan.—Passenger, G. Gordon, Esq.... Phoenix, Cuzens, from London; 7th June.... Portuguese ship Carmo, Encarnacao, from Macao.—Passenger, Capt. E. Bond.... 16, Ganges, Falconar from Bengal and Columbo, 14th Jan.—Passengers: Mrs. T. and J. Falconar.... 21, H.C. cruiser Sylph, Lieut. J. Stout, from the Malabar Coast.—Passenger, Mrs. Taylor.... 24, Ann, Dickie, from Calcutta.—Passengers: Capt. Sheehy, 89th, Capt. Hall, 67th, Lieut. Delamain, 67th, Lieut. Fyans, do., Ens. Thompson, Mr. Sarkies, Master G. Hall.... Portuguese ship Angelica, F. de Silva, from Macao.—Passengers: A. J. Cortella, F. A. Rangel, J. J. de Silva, J. M. Gonzales, J. de Rocha.... 26, Robert Neilson, Pearson, from Liverpool, 27th Sept. and the Cape, 9th Dec.... March 25, H.M. ship, Mindea, Capt. Paterson, C.B. from Trincomalie, bearing the flag of his Exc. Rear Admiral Sir R. King, Bart. K.C.B.... 30, H.C. cruiser Sylph, Lieut. J. Stout, from Toonah, 22d March.—Passenger, Lieut.col. Milnes, H.M. 65th.

Departures.—Jan. 15, H.M. ship Corway, Capt. Barnard to the Persian Gulf.—Passengers: Capt. Taylor, Dr. Harrison, Mr. Huttley.... 17, Flora to Bengal.—Passengers: Rev. C. Aratoon, Mrs. Aratoon, and children, Mrs. Jones, Capt. N. Biscoe.... Feb. 7, Mulgrave Castle, Capt. Ralph, to London.—Passengers to the Cape: E. Ironside, Esq. and lady, Miss Ironside, W. Oliver.—Passengers to London: W. Crozier, Esq. Mrs. Eldridge, Mr. E. Tadman.... Sophia, Edwin, to Muscat, Bushire, and Bussorah.—Passengers: Maj. Moodie and 100 Persians and Arabs.... Francis Warden, J. Stutely, to the Persian Gulf.—Passengers: Maj. McClintock, Capt. Lichfield, Lieut. Lister.... Feb. 21, Jessy, Landale, to the Red

Sea.—Passengers: R. E. Stephenson, Esq. J. Armstrong, Esq. surg. Bombay estab.... 25, Sophia, Edwin, to Bussorah.—Passenger, Mrs. Edwin.... 28, Fair Trial, Davis, for Madras.—Passengers: Ens. C. Harris, H. Mahon, H.M. 53d.... March 23, Edmonstone, Laird, to Madras and Calcutta.... H.M. sloop, Bacchus, Parkin, to Mocha.... 25, Covelong, Starling, to Penang.—Passengers: Lieut. Hansard, Rev. Mr. Arratoon.... 27, Eclipse, Cogil, to Liverpool.—Passengers: Capt. J. R. Carnac, resident at the court of H. H. the Guicawar, Mrs. Carnac and Child, Lieut. col. H. Roome, Mrs. Morrison and family, Mrs. Stewart, Lieut. Huston, 67th, Lieut. Sloane, 67th, Qr.mast. Hales, 67th, Master H. H. Atkinson.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 10.—Mrs. Higes, of a daughter.... 20, at Colaba, the lady of Capt. A. G. Waddington, of a son.... March 18, at Poonah, the lady of Capt. F. Hickes com. 2d Poonah aux. bat. of a daughter.... 24, the lady of Maj. Shuldham, 1st bat. 7th, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 29.—At Rasore, Lieut. D. Rutledge, late of H.M. 56th, and in the service of his highness the Nizam. This respected officer was carried off by an attack of cholera morbus after 24 hours illness.... 31, at Surat, Mrs. Monte, widow of the last Dutch chief of Surat.... Early in Jan., at sea, between Broach and Bombay, the lady of Capt. F. Heally, of H.M. 47th; her infant survived only a few days.... Jan. 23, Mr. E. Read, auctioneer.... 28, Capt. M. Scott, H.M. 67th.... March 5, Assist.surg. S. Shepherd.... 21, the infant son of Maj. Shuldham.... In camp, near Pandoornah, in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. Adair.

NATIVE POWERS.

THE NIZAM.

By a communication from Aurungabad of the 4th of Jan. we learn that the Nizam has an army of his own now in progress towards the Pergunnahs of Bassein Omerkair, which have long insulted his government by refusing to pay kist, and murdering all the weak and unprotected. Nowsajee, the principal offender, is resolved to hold out, and with that view has taken several hundreds of the Arabs which were in the Nagpore service into pay. The European officers attached to the Nizam's force look anxiously forward to propitiating the manes of their lamented friend Sparkes, by the destruction of these desperate mercenaries.—(*Bengal Hurkaru*, Jan. 30.)

THE SAWUNT WARREE STATE.

By private letters from Malwan we

learn that the Regent of the Sawunt Warree state, Dhoorga Bhae, died on the 16th inst.; but the cause of her death is not mentioned. Chundroba, one of the principal chiefs under that government, has arrived at Warree and assumed the powers of regent for the young prince, who is still a minor. This chief is understood to have disapproved throughout of the proceedings lately adopted by the Warree government.—(*Bombay Cour.*, Jan. 30.)

It has been mentioned under "Political-unofficial," that Sir Wm. Grant Keir has just concluded a treaty with this state.

ISLAND OF SINGAPORE.

Abstract of Original Correspondance.

"Recent advices from Penang bring the important information that the British flag has been established in the Straits of Singapore, by virtue of a treaty concluded with the legitimate sovereign of Singapore, who has placed Singapore and the neighbouring islands under our protection. This new settlement is within the direct track of the China trade, is independent of the establishments formed by any other power, and contains an excellent harbour, with great natural facilities both of defence and of convenience. The same advices also mention that the Netherlands government have established themselves at Rhio; and, by virtue of a treaty which they compelled the Rajah of that place to sign, assume a right of excluding us from all the adjacent islands, declaring the people their vassals.

"Will this information [our correspondent asks a question which we cannot answer] rouse ministers to the necessity of interposing before our trade is entirely excluded from the range of native ports between Penang and the Moluccas? And will not the commercial interests see it necessary to exert their influence, and claim to be heard on the occasion? These recent measures of the British authorities in India have happily presented one more opportunity of securing the legitimate right of this country to participate in the eastern trade, and of guarding against the establishment of a chain of foreign ports along the track of our trade to China. At the same time the unremitting advances and encroachments of the Netherlands government leave not a shadow of doubt as to their ultimate designs. The

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present moment is critical, and if once lost may not be recovered."

We take the following paragraphs from a second letter, dated Penang, 28th Feb. This authority is not inferior to official.

Penang, 28th Feb.—Sir Thomas Raffles has established a British station on the island of Singapore, in what are usually called the Straits of Singapore. "This station is calculated to give us the complete command of the Straits of Malacca and a fair participation in the valuable trade of the Eastern Islands. It effectually breaks the spell of the Dutch supremacy and monopoly over the whole of the Archipelago and at the same protects our China trade. The harbour we have discovered is most safe and extensive, and the new settlement promises in every way to secure and improve our best interests in this quarter. The Dutch will of course view its rise with the greatest jealousy; and they will leave no stone unturned to destroy it; but they have no just arguments on their side, and I trust we are now made wise enough by experience to take care of our own interests."

The lieutenant governor of Sumatra, after effecting this cardinal object, proceeded with the expedition to Achén.

MALACCA.

Jan. 25.—Trade goes on in the usual way, with this difference, that there is no distinction paid to flags; the same duty being levied on goods (whatever bottoms they may be imported on) as were exacted from British ships when our flag was flying. Timmerman is quite the gay man, lives in a liberal style, and is very attentive to strangers. We have now the benefit of some American trade, which was before excluded, and unless new regulations make their appearance from Java, we see no reason why this place should not improve as a free port under the present system.—*Cal. Jour.* March 9.

SUMATRA.

On the 19th of Jan. the expedition that had been preparing at Penang took its departure with Sir Stamford Raffles, for Johore in the straits of Singapore. It proceeded to sea so suddenly, that the governor, the merchants on the island and the Beach Street loungers, were ignorant of the circumstance, until it was nearly out of sight. Major Farquhar embarked with the expedition, to command the troops that are employed. The

vessels which compose it, are the *Indiana*, Capt. Pearl (having Sir Stamford Raffles on board) the *Nearchus* and *Minto*, cruisers; the *Mercury*, *Beaumont*, brig *Ganges*, and schooner *Enterprise*. When they passed Malacca the Dutch government sent out two prowls to look after and watch them, and it is understood that their appearance and movements have excited a good deal of sensation among the Batavians. As soon as Sir Stamford returns from Johore, the second expedition will start for Achcen. Conjecture is busy at Achcen to penetrate the veil over the measures in agitation respecting the sovereignty of Achcen. The general belief is that Shah Allam, the deposed King, will be reinstated; and we find the wish expressed, in addition, that he may be replaced on such a footing that neither Syed Hussein's wealth nor his treachery may be again able to shake his authority.

Sir Stamford Raffles and Capt. Coombs were to proceed together, as joint commissioners from the supreme government of Bengal for adjusting all existing differences, and concluding amicable negotiations with the government of Achcen for the future protection of the British commerce; and sanguine hopes were entertained that the result of their mission would be highly advantageous to the national interests in that quarter.—*Penang, Feb. 3.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

The district exposed to irruption from the Caffres lies east of Algoa Bay, and considerably remote: whereas the lands intended for the new emigrants will probably be allotted in territory to the west of Algoa Bay, and inclining with the coast southward, within a protected circle.

The following official circular has been issued from the Colonial Department, in answer to applications for information on the subjects therein referred to.

Downing Street, London.—Sir, In reply to your letter of the _____, I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you, that, as the Circular Letter distinctly specifies the nature and extent of the assistance which will be granted to individuals who may be allowed to proceed as settlers to the Cape of Good Hope, together with the conditions under which alone that assistance can be given to them, it is only necessary to refer you to that document, and to add that no proposal can be accepted which is not framed in conformity with the offer of His Majesty's government. With reference to your particular inquiries, respecting the mode in which the views of

the settler may be best attained, I have to acquaint you, that it is not in Earl Bathurst's power to communicate to you that species of information, which can most properly be afforded by the practical agriculturist, or obtained upon the spot. The settlers will be located in the interior of the colony, not far from the coast; and in allotting to them the lands which government have agreed to grant to them, their interests and their wishes will be consulted, and attended to as far as may be consistent with the public interests of the colony. The settlers will be enabled to purchase a limited quantity of agricultural implements in the colony, at prime cost; although they are not debarred from taking with them a moderate supply of these articles, as well as necessaries; and they will find no difficulty in purchasing seed corn in the colony. The settlers will not find habitations ready for their reception. The person under whose direction a party of settlers proceed, is at liberty to secure their services by any legal agreement into which they may think proper to enter. The new settlement will, of course, be governed according to the laws in force in the colony. In conclusion, I beg to observe, that it must be left to the persons taking out settlers, to form their own opinion as to the amount of the pecuniary means with which they should be provided, in order to support the persons placed under their directions, and ensure the success of their undertaking.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

IRRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

From the Cape Town Gazette of May 15.—Advices have been received from the frontier up to the 3d of May inclusive, from which we learn, that Lieut.-Col. Willshire's preparations have been considerably retarded by the measures necessary for preventing the spread of the horse sickness, which had appeared as usual at the season of the year which precedes the frosts. Its virulence had, however, began to subside, and the evil had, up to the period mentioned, been chiefly felt among the horses from Swellendam; these had suffered severely. On the 22d of last month, the Caffres, about 10,000 in number, attempted to surprise Graham's Town. They seem to have been perfectly aware of the small force stationed there, the garrison (consisting of the Light Company, 38th Royal African Corps, and a proportion of the Cape Corps, and five field pieces) not exceeding 320 men, and the only force in cavalry being part of the Colonial Troop. When the enemy first appeared, Lieut.-Col. Willshire was absent inspecting the troop at some distance from the town, but the necessary dispositions for repulsing

him were ably made by Capt. Trappes, of the 72d regiment, who was the next officer in seniority. As soon as Lieut.col. Willshire received intelligence of the the enemy's movement, he put himself at the head of the Colonial Troop to reconnoitre, and finding the Caffres pressing on with great rapidity, he lost no time in rejoining the garrison, and formed his line upon an eminence in front of the town, detaching about 60 men for the defence of the barracks, which are situated about 2000 paces from it. The Caffres halted upon the heights to organise their arrangements for the attack, which appears to have been very systematically and judiciously made; they advanced in three masses, having besides a large body in the valley which separates Graham's Town from Blue Kraus, where the burghers of the George district, under Commandant Botha, were posted, apparently to prevent relief coming from that quarter; one of the masses advanced against the barracks, while the other two marched upon the town. Their movement was simultaneous, and by signal, several shot having been fired as such from a commanding eminence, when they moved forward with that rapidity which characterises the Caffre charge, shouting with an appalling yell; they were, however, checked by the firmness of Lieut.col. Willshire and his small band, who, when the enemy was within thirty-five paces of him, opened a most destructive fire of artillery and musketry, and brought the two columns to a dead stand; our heroes cheered in their turn, and advanced, which caused the Caffres to retreat with a rapidity equal to that which they had shewed on the advance. Meanwhile the column which had been directed against the barracks seemed more desperate, but the judicious firmness and bravery of Lieut. Cartwright (Royal African Corps) and the men of his small detachment, who defended them, and who kept up a well-directed fire against the assailants, at length succeeded in breaking the spirit and disappointing the hopes of this strong column; they retreated with precipitation, leaving the ground covered with their slain. It has been ascertained that not less than 500 Caffres had been sacrificed to the temerity of their chiefs on this memorable day, besides the numbers which must proportionally have been wounded, and who will carry to their country lingering marks of their rashness. It is impossible not to join in the admiration Lieut.col. Willshire expresses of the bravery and steadiness of every officer and man of his little band.

"It is beyond a doubt that the enemy obtained his information with respect to the force at Graham's Town, from Henrik Nootka, Goika's interpreter, who was at

Graham's Town at the moment of the attack, and who went over to the enemy during the conflict. This traitor, however, met the fate he deserved, for he fell into our hands during the engagement, and had his brains blown out by the exasperated soldiery. The scene of the engagement was covered with Caffre shields and assagays, which they had thrown in great numbers, but they do not lance them with precision when opposed to the fire of musketry, for it appears that our loss is confined to three killed and five wounded.

"Notwithstanding the position which the Caffres had taken to cut off the communication with Blue Kraus, Lieut.col. Willshire contrived to send to Commandant Botha, in order to his charging the Caffre columns in the rear, or upon their retreat; but unfortunately the commandant had sent the greatest part of his detachment on patrol in another direction, and was thereby unable to gratify his own wishes and that of his people, in contributing to the overthrow of the enemy; but the impression this gallant little affair has made upon him is best appreciated by the circumstances of a detachment of an officer and twenty men having fallen in with the retreating columns, the chiefs of which urged their men to attack it, which the Caffres declined doing.

"Every day marks the loss the colony has sustained by the unfortunate circumstances which occasioned the removal of the dragoon regiment so long stationed here, which alone, by the rapidity of its movements, had it in its power to follow these savages, and to check the incursions which have been so frequent since its departure.

"We have been gratified in learning that the Cape District Commando arrived at its position at Roo de Wal, on the 29th, in great spirits and excellent order, not having lost a horse on its long march. The Stellenbosch Commando had passed the Lange Kloof, and must have reached Uitenhage about the same time. This division has suffered much on the march, both in horses and cattle, and will require considerable time to rest at Uitenhage before it can proceed to the frontier."

Private, received in London.

Cape Town, April 18.—"The Caffres have retreated into their own country. The missionary settlement at Theopolis has lost 800 head of cattle, but none of the people were killed or wounded. A strong party is going into Caffre land to make reprisals."

DEATH.

April 25.—At the Cape, aged 22, Anna Maria, wife of Major Watson 14th inf., and daughter of John Hollier, Esq. of Thame, Oxfordshire.

MAURITIUS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss at Sea, May 11.—A Dutch ship of 80 guns, laden with spices, has been lost on the island of Diego Garcia. A commissary general, an admiral, and 100 men, who were on board her, have arrived here, and 200 men remain on Diego Garcia.

Arrival.—April 13.—H. C. ship Gen. Hewett, from Madras and Ceylon, 5th March. Passengers to London, Col. M'Intosh, 6th Mad. N. I. Dr. Boswell, Capt. James, 2d Mad. A. Fraser, E. T. Travers, J. Camthers, and W. Carru, Esqrs. Lient. and Mrs. Cox, Capt. and Mrs. M'Cardill, Lient. Crisp, Lient. M'Pherson, Mmes. Cameron, Harper, Taylor, and Sheridan.

Departures.—April 10.—Blenheim, Shirley, for Madras and Calcutta. Thetis, Brown, for London.

BIRTH.

April 15.—Mrs. Ingleton, of a son.

DEATH.

March 30.—M. Marmarot, aged 66. Had filled several civil and military offices with zeal and integrity.

CAUBUL.

The report of Mahmood's death is erroneous. That sovereign is still on the throne of Caubul.—*Calcutta Gov. Gazette, Feb. 4.*

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Aug 18.—A Court of Directors was held, when a new commission of government was agreed upon for Madras, appointing Col. Thomas Munro governor, Sir Thomas Hislop as second in council, and John Hodgson and Geo. Stratton, Esqrs. third and fourth members of council. Wm. Thackeray, Esq. was appointed provisional councillor.

CONTINENTAL NOTICE.

Paris, Aug. 24.—Yesterday his Excel M. R. T. Farquhar, governor-general of the Isle of France, had the honour of being admitted by his Majesty to a private audience, which lasted half an hour.

COMMERCIAL EXTRACTS.

Markets in India.—An overland dispatch from Bombay to the 24th April was received in town a few days ago. The crop of cotton was supposed to be one-third deficient, and much later than common; prices for cotton very high, and goods from Europe extremely low. There were many vessels with dollars unable to procure freight, and several of them were about proceeding to Calcutta. Freight £5 to £6 per ton. No ships were expected to sail from Bombay for England with new cotton before the end of May.

The *Thalia* has brought intelligence from Calcutta to the 28th of March. The effects of the excessive influx of private trade were beginning to decrease, the markets were thinned, and a demand re-creating for every species of goods usually brought from Europe for the supply of Bengal. The price of cotton, as at Bombay, had risen considerably, but it is not

stated, as at that presidency, to have been owing to any failure in the crops. Bengal cotton has been in England lower than sixpence the pound, but it cannot now be imported, including freight and charges, at less than 9½d. Money was extremely plentiful at Calcutta, and the Company's paper had much improved in value, being at a discount of only one per cent.

Internal Trade.—By private letters from Liverpool it appears that the trade of that port is assuming considerable activity; more than 20,000 bales of cotton were sold in the course of last week, and at an advance of 1d. to 1½d. per pound.

South Seas.—The Dromedary, Skinner, about to sail from Portsmouth for New South Wales, has 300 convicts on board. Her return cargo to England is to consist of masts and timber from New Zealand.

Trade of American United States with China.—By a report from Canton in China, annually made to the American United States government, it appears that the import of dollars in American vessels during the year 1818, in that port, which for foreign trade is the port of all China, amounted to nearly six millions.

Degrand's Boston Report of 11th July states, that the East India trade from that quarter will be nothing this year compared with what it was last year;—hence the decline in Spanish dollars, which, though not abundant, have fallen in Boston to 1¼ and 1½ advance.

Philippine Company.—The Spanish ship *St. Julian*, Capt. Laborde, armed with 60 guns, freighted by the Royal Philippine company of Cadiz, arrived there on the 26th June from Bengal and Pondicherry, with a valuable cargo.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Export of Cotton, from India, in 1818.

To	From Calcutta, Bales of 500 lbs.	From Bombay, Bales, equal to those of 500 lbs.	Total Bales of 500 lbs.	Total Value in Sicca Rupees.
England - -	178,020	128,512	306,532	24,522,560
Continent - -	40,642	40,109	80,751	6,460,040
America - -	41,210	42,289	84,199	6,735,920
China - -	76,976	112,197	189,173	15,133,840
	336,848	323,807	660,655	52,852,400

Average per Bale, 80 Sicca Rupees.
Value at per Pound Sterling, 6,606,550.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Aug. 27, 1819.

Cotton.—The market remains steady.

Sugar.—The demand for Muscovades has continued steady this week; the purchases are not, however, extensive. This forenoon extensive sales of East-India and Brazil Sugars were brought forward; the former sold much about the prices of the last India sale, middling white and grey 35s. a 35s. 6d., ordinary 31s. a 31s. 6d. From the late very low prices of Sugar, there is every probability that the import duty after the 5th proximo will be 27s., in place of 28s. per cwt. the present import duty on Muscovades.

Coffee.—The public sales brought forward this week are again extensive; in consequence of these large supplies, the prices yesterday went generally 2s. per cwt. lower, and the sale was heavy at the decline.

Rice.—This forenoon an extensive sale of East India Rice was brought forward, consisting of 3,366 bags White Bengal; the small proportion sold went about 1s. under the last sale, ordinary white 12s. a 13s., very good white 14s. a 14s. 6d.; all in bond and liable to the duty.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
HOME LIST.

* Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 4. At her father's, at Kingthorpe Hall, near Pickering, in Yorkshire, Mrs. Conyers Hudson, of a daughter.
8. In Upper Cadogan Place, the lady of Charles Grant, Esq. of a daughter.
15. The lady of Joseph Dart, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 2. Charles Waite, Esq. M.D. to Mrs. Kendrick, of Woodford, widow of the late Edward Kendrick, Esq.
12. Lieut. Col. Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers, to Lydia, eldest daughter of Dr. Richard Reece.
16. Alexander Harley, Esq. late of the Medical Establishment, Bengal, to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Hyslop, Esq. Surgeon, Doctor's Commons.
19. At Hastings, T. W. Leech, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service, to Miss Selma Charlotte, second daughter of William Toosey, Esq. of Bencoolen.
— Mr. Fielding, of Newman Street, London, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Walton, of Ardwick, near Manchester.

24. At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Fellowes, R. N. and C. B. to Miss Humphrys, daughter of the late Colonel Isaac Humphrys, Military Secretary in Bengal.
28. At Old Windsor, Robt. Jas. Harrison, Esq. of the Royal Horse Guards (blue), to Lucy, fourth daughter of the late Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. Governor of Bombay.

DEATHS.

- March 20. On her passage to Bombay, on board H. M. ship Minden, the lady of Rear-Admiral Sir Richard King, Commander-in-Chief in the East-Indies.
July 28. At his house in Berkeley Square, Thomas Graham, Esq. of Kinross and Burleigh, M. P. for the County of Kinross.
Aug. 1. At Aix-la-Chapelle, aged 71, Jas. Forbes, Esq. of Albemarle Street, F.R.S. author of the "Oriental Memoirs."
9. At Blackheath, aged 81, Mrs. Vansittart, mother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and widow of the late Henry Vansittart, Esq. formerly Governor of Bengal.
10. At Oakingham, Berks, aged 64, Lucy, widow of the late Nathaniel Bissett, of Camberwell, Surrey, and formerly of the East-India House.
11. At Huckleby, Samuel Charles Wilks, Esq. late of the Military Fund Office, East-India House.
25. At Margate, Richard Owen, Esq. late of the Secretary's Office, East India House.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

- July 23 Off Falmouth, Aug. 1 Gravesend, Minstrel, Bristow, from Penang.
26 Falmouth, Aug. 1 Deal, 2 Gravesend, Princess Charlotte, Rennoldson, from Ceylon 9 Feb. the Cape 19 April, and St. Helena 11 May.
29 Off Portland, Aug. 1 Gravesend, Regent, Ripley, from China 10 March, and St. Helena 29 May.
30 Liverpool, Comet, Boag, from Bengal 25 Feb.
31 Off Plymouth, 4 Deal, 11 Gravesend, Phoenix, Thompson, from Madras 6 Mar. and St. Helena 8 June.
Aug. 2 Gravesend, Castle Huntly, Drummond, from China.
— Gravesend, Albion, Brydon, from Bengal.
— Portsmouth, 6 Deal, 9 Gravesend, Marchioness of Exeter, Gilpin, from Batavia and the Cape.
4 Off Plymouth, Brilliant, Baker, from Batavia and St. Helena.
5 Off Portsmouth, 9 Gravesend, Phoenix, White, from Bengal 28 Feb. and St. Helena 7 June.
7 Off Plymouth, 14 Gravesend, Ganges, O'Brien, from Bengal 11 March, and St. Helena 16 June.
8 Off Dover, 10 Gravesend, Christopher, Lockerby, from Bengal and St. Helena.
12 Off Dover, 14 Gravesend, Traveller, Hutchinson, from Bombay 7 Mar. Mauritius 25 April, and the Cape 18 May.
— Off Land's End, Tyre, Matherson, from Java.
— Lamlach, 20 Off the Shannon, George Cunningham, from Bengal.
14 Deal, Phoenix, Cuzens, from Bombay.
19 Off Plymouth, 28 Gravesend, Thalia, Herbert, from Bengal.

Departures.

- July 26 Deal, Rochester, Sutton, for Bengal.
Aug. 7 Deal, Agincourt, Foreman, for Ceylon.
16 Gravesend, 18 Deal, Essex, Mahon, for Bengal.
25 Gravesend, British Colony, Scott, for the Cape of Good Hope.
26 Portsmouth, True American, Bancroft, for India.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND
EXCHANGES.

Indian Securities and Exchanges remain unaltered since last month, but little doubt is entertained (as money has become more plentiful) that the Exchanges will decline.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1818-19.

When sailed.	Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be in affect.	To be in Dues.
1818.													
9 Aug.	Regent	916	James Haig.	Philip Ripley	Jas. Hamilton	William Scott	H. Edmonds	John Simpson	I. Alexander	Alex. H. Sim	China	1818.	1818.
30 Jan.	Marquis Camden	717	Andrew Turnbull	Simon Lee	Jos. Addison	W. P. Bagwell	R. Colquhoun	Robt. Fox	George Watson	Christ. Eaton	China	9 July	38 July
97 Jan.	Marquis Camden	1200	H. M. Simson.	James Beckton	James Beckton	Wm. Curtis	George Denny	Gilson R. Goo	C. E. Newbury	H. Harrison	Bombay & China	1819.	3 Jan.
27 Jan.	Charles Grant	1200	William Moffat	Hugh Scott	J. M. R. Best	Henry Lee	George Denny	Jos. Coates	Robt. Strange	Mich. Connal			
30 Jan.	Lord's Castle	1200	Rich. Wordsworth	Chas. Northcote	J. A. Twen	W. P. Smith	J. Wilkinson	J. Woodsworth	Thos. T. Bruffer	N. G. Glass			
7 Feb.	East	1200	Rich. Wordsworth	Thos. Northcote	J. A. Twen	W. E. Farrer	Wm. Allen	C. Pennington	Rich. H. Cox	Chas. Pillars	Bombay & China	1819.	3 Jan.
30 Jan.	Princess Charlotte	1200	Henry Bonham	Richard Niblett	Edward Moul	W. C. Cluiklenk	Henry Cowan	John Nore	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
29 Jan.	William Pitt	1200	John Carstairs	R. S. Dalrymple	J. Foulerton	W. C. Cluiklenk	Henry Cowan	John Nore	J. W. Wilson	Pat. Stewart			
1 Mar.	Herfordshire	1200	David Hunter	Charles Graham	Frederick Young	Jas. R. Palmer	R. L. Lindsay	A. C. Watling	T. Davidson	George Adam	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
1 Mar.	Windsor	1200	John Card	Archil. Hamilton	Wm. Pascoe	Saml. Holbrow	R. W. Whitbread	Wm. Robson	Jas. Simpson	Frederick Pomeroy	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
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3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers	Robert Card	Richard Card	S. Newdick	Richard Boyes	Thomas Baker	St. Hel. Beng. & Chi.	Do.	Do.
3 Mar.	General Kgl	1332	F. and G. Clay	William Hope	B. Rogers								

Price Current of East-India Produce for August 1819.

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	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	0	6	0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	6	5	0	6	15	0	Turmeric, Bengal.....cwt.	0	15	0	to	0	18	0
Cheribon.....	5	15	0	6	5	0	China.....	1	10	0	to	1	15	0
Bourbon.....	5	15	0	6	5	0	Zedoary.....							
Mocha.....	5	15	0	7	5	0	Galls, in Sorts.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	7	0	0	10	Blue.....	7	10	0	to	8	0	0
Extra fine.....	0	0	9	0	0	11	Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
Bengal.....	0	0	7	0	0	9	Blue and Violet.....	0	8	9	to	0	9	1
Bourbon.....	0	1	4	0	0	2	Purple and Violet.....	0	8	3	to	0	8	6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	to	0	8	0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	7	0	0	Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	to	0	7	9
Aniseeds, Star.....	4	15	0	5	0	0	Good Ditto.....	0	7	0	to	0	7	3
Borax, Refined.....	4	0	0	4	5	0	Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	to	0	6	10
Unrefined, or Tinned	4	4	0	4	5	0	Fine & Good Copper	0	6	0	to	0	6	3
Camphire unrefined.....	10	10	0	12	0	0	Middling Ditto.....	0	5	6	to	0	5	10
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	9	0	6	0	Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	10	to	0	5	0
Ceylon.....	0	3	0	0	5	6	Fin-Madras.....							
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	13	0	0	15	0	0	Manilla.....	0	3	0	to	0	4	0
Lignea.....	6	10	0	7	10	0	Rice.....cwt.	0	8	6	to	0	15	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	0	5	10	Safflower.....cwt.	18	10	0	to	28	0	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	1	10	0	Sago.....cwt.	1	0	0				
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	2	2	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	3	0				
Columbo Root.....	2	15	0				Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1	0	1	to	1	0	5
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	41	0	0	Novi.....	1	4	3	to	1	15	4
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	10	0	0				Ditto White.....							
Arabic.....	4	0	0	5	0	0	China.....	1	5	0	to	1	8	11
Assafetida.....	10	0	0	20	0	0	Organzine.....	2	18	0	to	2	10	0
Benjamin.....	8	0	0	38	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	6	6	to	0	10	1
Anims.....cwt.	5	0	0	8	0	0	Cloves.....	0	3	1	to	0	3	2
Galbanum.....							Bourbon.....							
Gambogium.....	15	0	0	19	0	0	Mace.....	0	6	7	to	0	8	1
Myrrh.....	6	0	0	17	0	0	Nutmegs.....	0	4	4				
Olibanum.....	5	0	0	7	0	0	Ginger.....cwt.	1	1	0				
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	0	3	0	Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	7				
Dye.....	0	5	0	0	6	6	Privilege.....	0	0	7				
Shell, Black.....							White.....	0	0	10				
Shivered.....							Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	0	0	to	1	18	0
Stuck.....							White.....	2	0	0	to	2	10	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	17	0	1	0	0	Brown.....	1	2	0	to	1	5	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	1	10	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	9	to	0	1	11
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	6	0	2	0	Cangou.....	0	2	5	to	0	3	10
Cinnamon.....	0	15	0				Souchong.....	0	4	0	to	0	4	4
Cloves.....	0	3	0				Campot.....	0	3	3	to	0	3	8
Mace.....							Twankay.....	0	2	8	to	0	3	6
Nutmegs.....	0	4	0	0	1	6	Pekoe.....							
Opium.....lb.							Hyson Skin.....	0	9	7	to	0	4	7
Rhubarb.....	0	5	9				Hyson.....	0	4	9	to	0	6	6
Saf Ammoniac.....cwt.	6	0	0	7	0	0	Ginpowder.....							
Senna.....lb.	0	1	5	0	2	6	Tartarisehell.....	1	15	0	to	2	0	0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	5	0	1	15	0	Woods, Saunders Red-tion	5	0	0	to	5	10	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 7 September—Prompt 3 December.

Tea.—Bohea, 800,000 lbs.—Corgou, Campot, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,900,000 lbs.—Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,050,000 lbs.—Hyson, 180,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,400,000

For Sale 14 September—Prompt 10 December.

Company's.—Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloths, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

For Sale 23 September—Prompt 17 December.

Licensed.—Sugar.

For Sale 1 October—Prompt 14 January, 1820.

Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 19 October—Prompt 21 January.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 22 November—Prompt 17 March.

Company's.—Bengal and China Raw-silk.

Private-Trade.—Bengal Silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Regent* and *Castle Huntly* from China, and the *Europe* from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—Nankeens—Bengal Piece Goods—Raw Silk—Nutmegs—Sugar—Madeira Wine.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—Silks—Swing Silks—Crape Shawls—Cape Scarfs—Vermillion—Indigo—Pepper—Rhubarb—China Ink—Safflower—Shellac—Lac Dye—Ferra Japonica—Dragon's Blood—China Rouge—Soy—Cassia Oil—Aniseed Oil—Fish Counters—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Mats—Wine—Madeira Wine—Sherry Wine.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Where to.
General Palmer	510	Truscott	Madras direct.
Vittoria	400	Driver	Calcutta.
Mulgrave Castle	400	Ralph	Bombay, leave to touch at Madeira.
Lonsch	500	Dracall	Bombay direct.
Henry Porcher	600	Phillips	Calcutta.
Oromocto	600	Strickland	Cape of Good Hope, Isle of France, and Bombay.
Timandra	450	Price	Madras and Bengal, leave to touch at Madeira.
Albion	380	West	Isle of France.
Norfolk	600	Lutey	Madras and Bengal.
George Home	450	Teiter	Madras and Bengal.
Columbo	450	Richardson	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Perseverance	300	Stoker	Vandaman's Land and New South Wales direct.
Sarah	480	Thacker	Bombay.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August, 1819.

1819.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons.	5 p. Cent. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent. Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchange Bills.	Consols For Account	Lottery Tickets.	1819.
July 26	233 1/2	73 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	105 1/2	81 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	—	9 10p	1.3p	71 1/2	19 18 0	July 26
27	235 236	73 7/8	72 1/2	90 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	105 1/2	82 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	—	—	10 12p	1.3p	73 7/8	—	27
28	234	73 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	105 1/2	18 1/2	105 1/2	80 1/2	4 1/2	22	—	—	—	9 11p	2p par	71 1/2	—	28
29	234	71 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22	—	—	—	—	1p. 1d	71 1/2	—	29
30	232 233	71 7/8	70 1/2	89 1/2	104 1/2	18 1/2	104 1/2	80 1/2	3 1/2	22	—	—	—	9 11p	1d par	70 1/2	19 18 0	30
31	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22	—	—	—	9 11p	par 2p	71 1/2	—	31
Aug. 2	232 1/2	71 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	11p	1.2p	71 1/2	—	Aug. 2
3	232 1/2	72 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	10 11p	4.2p	71 1/2	19 18 0	3
4	232	71 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	10 11p	2.3	71 1/2	—	4
5	232	71 7/8	70 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	80 1/2	3 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	10 11p	3 1p	70 1/2	—	5
6	232	71 7/8	70 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	80 1/2	3 1/2	22 1/2	—	7 1/2	—	10 11p	2p par	70 1/2	—	6
7	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	11p	1p par	71 1/2	—	7
9	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	12p	par 2p	71 1/2	—	9
10	232 1/2	72 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	11 13p	1.3p	71 1/2	19 18 0	10
11	232 233	72 7/8	71 1/2	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	12 13	1.3p	72 1/2	—	11
13	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	12 13	1.3p	72 1/2	19 18 0	13
14	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	13 14	1.3p	71 1/2	—	14
16	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	14 15	1.2p	71 1/2	—	16
17	231 233	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	105 1/2	81 1/2	5 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	14 15	1.2p	72 1/2	—	17
18	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	105 1/2	81 1/2	5 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	14 15	2p	71 1/2	19 18 0	18
19	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	16p	2p par	71 1/2	—	19
20	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	18 16p	par 2p	71 1/2	—	20
21	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	105 1/2	19 1/2	105 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	16p	par 2p	71 1/2	—	21
23	—	72 7/8	71 1/2	91 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	81 1/2	4 1/2	22 1/2	—	—	—	17p	par 1d	71 1/2	—	23
25	229	71 7/8	70 3/4	90 1/2	104 1/2	19 1/2	104 1/2	80 1/2	3 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	12p	4 7d	70 3/4	25 18 0	25

E. KYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

OCTOBER 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF

GENERAL JAMES STUART.

(Concluded from p. 216.)

THE lodgment thus made on the island was maintained by Col. Stuart during the remainder of the siege, and the continuance of the army in the vicinity of Seringapatam. Meanwhile he advanced to a more concentrated position, which he strengthened by field works. His command included the island, the Suldaun's redoubt on the North, and another which he himself constructed south of the river, to command a ford, and to prevent the enemy from occupying ground which overlooked his position.* It was from this ornamented seat of grandeur and pleasure, that fascines and massy materials were obtained for constructing batteries and other works subservient to the siege. It was with reluctance that the British engineers supplied their wants from this resource, commencing the ruin and desolation of the Lallaugh; but the conduct of the

enemy, by having laid waste the open country, left no alternative. Nothing could be more galling to Tippoo than to see his palace inhabited by infidels, and his favourite gardens yielding to their hands instruments for reducing his capital.

Excited by interest and revenge to recover this important situation, he made a second attempt on the 7th. The Sultan's redoubt was first vigorously assailed and tenaciously defended. The attack was repeatedly made by the Mohammedans sword in hand, and repulsed. The French corps in the enemy's service were next employed: the result was the same. Late in the afternoon two heavy columns of infantry attacked Col. Stuart's main position on the island; again the enemy were driven back with great loss, and being on every point defeated, they thought proper on the same night to evacuate the whole line of redoubts to the north of the river. Having occupied these, the English

commenced all the preparatory operations of the siege. *

Col. Stuart's post was not only the first immediate annoyance to the enemy, but it served as a means of communication and support to the Bombay army, who occupied ground on the north side of the fort, against which the principal attack was to be directed. When this army on the 22d February was attacked by the besieged, and exposed to a severe engagement, Col. Stuart prepared with a select force to march to its assistance. While supporting an attitude of offence which required the united exertion of judgment, decision, courage and skill, he was not less attentive to the duties of humanity and the dictates of benevolence. It was well known, that besides the Europeans who were detained in Tippoo's prisons, many of the inhabitants of the Carnatic and their families languished in the same wretched captivity. By confidential communications with these desponding sufferers, Col. Stuart had appointed a place for their resort, as they successively escaped; and thus many thousands of them were restored to their native homes. †

It is remarked by a respectable writer, that it was an interesting spectacle, at the dawn of every morning, to see the whole circumference of a redoubt surrounded by men, women and children, with their cattle and effects, who were passed over to the island before broad daylight, and forwarded by Lord Cornwallis's orders by the first escort, and with such aid as they required. Upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace with Tippoo in March 1792, Col. Stuart and his detachment were withdrawn from the island of Seringapatam. The Madras army soon afterwards marched towards Bangalore, on its return to the Carnatic. Lord Cornwallis proceeded with the hostage princes,

the sons of Tippoo Sultaun, to Madras, and entrusted to Col. Stuart the distributing of the corps to the several stations assigned them. They separated at Conjeveram, when Col. Stuart proceeded with a large division to the principal cantonment in the Carnatic, at Wallajahbad, which he was appointed to command.

At this station Col. Stuart remained until early in 1793, attending to the discipline and comfort of the troops, whom he had so gloriously led in the field. He now obtained a furlough to England, and sailed from Madras on board the H. C. ship *Contractor*, on the 2d of February. At St. Helena he met the gratifying intelligence that his majesty had, in the previous year 1792, appointed him one of his aides-des-camp, which honour conferred the permanent rank of Colonel in the army.

The *Contractor* arrived at Portsmouth on the 29th June 1793. Col. Stuart proceeded to London, and at court met from his sovereign that gratifying reception, that discriminating evidence of personal favor, which his distinguished actions merited. Before he left St. James's, it was intimated to him by one of his majesty's ministers, that his services would very soon be again required. In a few days afterwards, an explicit communication by Mr. Dundas at the India board, prepared him to go out as second in command in an expedition against the Isle of France. He had hardly been three months at home when he received his final instructions, and Colonel Stuart left London. Limited to this special service, he received a commission, dated 21st October, giving him the local rank of Brigadier-general. He embarked on his majesty's ship the *Diomedé*, then lying at Portsmouth, on the 24th October, and sailed immediately. After being three days at sea, adverse weather compelled the ship to put back to Falmouth; nor was the voyage re-

* Wilks's Hist. p. 233.

† Ibid, p. 230.

sumed till the 15th November. At the Cape of Good Hope she was detained three weeks in obtaining supplies, and replacing her foremast, discovered to be sprung. The *Diomedé* did not reach Madras until some time in April 1794. Colonel Stuart immediately laid before the government of Fort St. George the dispatch from the secret committee of the court of directors, and also his own instructions from the war department. The king's ministers had expected that the *Diomedé* would have arrived at Madras early in February. As so much time had been lost by the accidents of the voyage, extraordinary efforts became necessary to prepare the troops and stores which the presidency of Madras had to supply for the intended expedition. Sir William Medows had been appointed by the government at home to the command in chief, and it had been arranged that he should follow Col. Stuart with a large body of troops from England. Meanwhile the public departments at Fort St. George compensated by their active proceedings for the inevitable delays which had retarded the dispatches. Every thing that depended on the resources of India was provided in sufficient time for the important enterprize. The season, however, passed away without any appearance of co-operation from Europe, and the ultimate arrangements in India were suspended. The state of affairs in the mother country had required that another destination should be given to the forces at home; and in the beginning of 1795, the supreme government in India, learning this, directed, that the projected expedition should be relinquished.

Col. Stuart now considered the object of his return to India to be finished, and he applied to the commander-in-chief in that country for a renewal of his furlough to Europe, at the same time offering to remain if the public service required it. The commander-in-chief complied

with this request; but while Col. Stuart was preparing for his voyage, information was received in India of the hostile turn which affairs had taken in Holland, accompanied with orders from the king's ministers and the court of directors, to secure and occupy the Dutch establishments in the island of Ceylon. In the event of the Dutch government refusing to receive the assistance and protection of the British troops, on behalf of the Prince of Orange, their settlements were to be taken possession of by force, in the name of his Britannic majesty. The government of Madras selected Col. Stuart to command this important expedition. Two divisions of troops were to combine in the service. The first division embarked from Madras on the 30th of July 1795. A squadron of his majesty's ships, under Admiral Rainier, conveyed them to Negapatam, where they were joined by the *Diomedé* and the transports, with troops from the southern division of the coast army. On the 1st of August this armament anchored in Back Bay, Trincomalee.

The object for which the British authorities had sent it, was immediately explained to the Dutch commandant of Trincomalee; at the same time, letters were delivered to him from Mr. Van Anglebeck, the governor of Columbo and of Ceylon, directing the commandant to give up the fort of Ostenburg to the custody of a British detachment. The commandant, however, declining to comply with these requisitions, Admiral Rainier and Col. Stuart resolved on compelling the surrender of the place. The troops were landed on the 3d with their artillery, equipage, and stores. Batteries were constructed and opened against the fort of Trincomalee. It surrendered, together with fort Ostenburg, by capitulation, on the 26th of August 1795. The attack had been planned with judgment and pursued with spirit. The defence was chiefly remarkable for

the obstinacy and valour of the Malays, who headed some desperate sallies on the besiegers, and would have persevered in maintaining the breach, when it was open to an assault, had they not been abandoned by the prudence or pusillanimity of the Dutch part of the garrison.

Soon after this event, Batticaloa, Mānār, Mallatice, and the island of Calpentine, surrendered without resistance to detachments which Col. Stuart sent for their reduction. Jaffnapatam, a regular fort of considerable strength, submitted with the same facility to a force conducted by the Colonel in person. These transactions finished the campaign of 1795 in Ceylon. We thus acquired possession of the northern and north-eastern skirts of the island; an extent of coast of nearly 300 miles was reduced in the space of about five months.

In November the government of Madras signified to Col. Stuart their intention of reducing the whole island, and that he should receive a reinforcement of troops adequate to the magnitude of the service. The whole force, when thus augmented, consisted of the following details. A complete equipment of mortars, battery, and field train; one company of royal artillery, two of Bengal, one of Madras, and two of Bombay, with the proportion of gun lascars; his majesty's 52d, 73d, and 77th regiments. Of native infantry in the Hon. Company's service, the 7th, 9th, and 35th battalions of the Madras army, with the grenadier battalion; and the 3d from that of Bombay. There were also a corps of 500 pioneers, and stores and ordnance for a siege. These forces were in a high state of discipline, and had been long inured to the dangers and fatigues of war. In January 1796, they were directed by Col. Stuart to assemble at Negumbo, a fort about 22 miles to the northward of Columbo, the seat of the Dutch government in the island. The first division that

should arrive was to take possession of this fort. It is to be explained, that one of these divisions, under the command of an excellent officer, Lieut. Col. Petrie, was to embark from the coast of Malabar; another from Trincomalee, conducted by Col. Stuart himself; and a third proceeded in boats from Manar under Major Barbutt. So accurately, however, were these movements concerted, that the two last-mentioned divisions arrived almost at the same instant, and the first on the next morning. The whole were landed on that and the following day, 3d and 4th February, without opposition. The road leading from Negumbo to Columbo is through a flat country, and offers few natural impediments to the march of troops, except such as occur from several deep and unfordable rivers. The first river is seven miles from Negumbo: the back was immediately occupied by a detachment. On the 7th February Col. Petrie moved forward with additional forces, and on the next day advanced to the Mutwāl river. On the 9th Col. Stuart with the main body joined Col. Petrie. The Mutwal is about 300 yards broad; dispositions were made to cross it in face of the enemy, posted with artillery on the opposite bank, with an apparent determination to dispute the passage. Flat boats and rafts received the troops; the artillery covered the embarkation. A frigate, commanded by Capt. Gardener, entering the mouth of the river, held an easy communication with the army, and assisted in these operations. It was however discovered on the morning of the 11th that the enemy had precipitately abandoned their strong position, thrown their artillery into the river, and retired to Columbo. Col. Stuart directed the first division with some field pieces to cross immediately. By four o'clock the whole army were ferried over, and encamped at the village of Passpitale. The village of Mutwal was on our right;

Major Barbutt, with the flank companies of the European regiments, formed a piquet on the right of the line, and a little in advance at the village. At 6 o'clock next morning, this post was attacked by a strong body of the enemy, consisting of European and Malay troops. Against this sudden and vigorous effort, the post was maintained until Col. Stuart arrived with the 52d regiment for its support. The rest of the forces were ordered to follow; but, before they could reach the ground, Col. Stuart led the advance to the charge. The Dutch troops were covered by the bank of a road and a jungle; but they soon gave way, and the 77th coming up at the moment, the enemy were briskly pursued, firing occasionally on our troops as they retreated. The pursuit continued until the enemy reached a post within view of Columbo, called the Company's Gardens, where the country begins to open.

At this spot they formed under the cover of a slight fence, and gave our troops a general discharge of musketry. Col. Stuart ordered Major Barbutt, with the flank companies, to charge with the bayonet, without loading. The fence was instantly carried, and the enemy put again to flight. The chief loss fell amongst the Malays, who, on this and many other occasions, displayed more activity and gallantry than the Dutch European troops. Some prisoners were made. The British detachment took a position in the rear of the gardens, where it commanded a fine view of the pettah and fort of Columbo. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the whole of the forces arrived, advanced from this ground, and assumed their intended position for the siege. The line extended along the heights, by the church of Wolphendorph and the house of the Dessavine at Husselsdorph. The right was on the sea, in the rear of the pettah; and the left was covered by the lakes, which communicate with the ditch

of the fort. The head-quarters of Col. Stuart was in the centre of the line, at the house usually occupied by the Candian ambassadors when deputed to Columbo. After an interval of two days, preparations were made for commencing the siege. The battering train was landed from the shipping. The engineer's materials, including fascines ready made, were brought in boats from Manar. Having it in his power to take possession of the suburbs, which must have involved the loss of much valuable property, and probably the lives of some of the inhabitants, Col. Stuart was willing to try the effects of negotiation; accordingly, on the 14th of February, Major Agnew, the adjutant-general, was sent into the fort with a flag of truce. The summons was conveyed in the name of Col. Stuart, and of Capt. Gardiner, as the senior naval officer. It simply demanded the surrender of the fort to the arms of His Britannic Majesty, promising protection to the inhabitants and security to private property. In the evening, Major Agnew returned, bringing a proposal for a cessation of hostilities, as a prelude to a capitulation. On the next day definitive articles were concluded and ratified. The capitulation of Columbo, besides making us masters of this important fortress, provided that the rest of the Dutch possessions in Ceylon should be surrendered to the British arms. Under this title, detachments occupied the forts of Calitura, Point de Galle, and Mattura.

Such was the able management of Col. Stuart, winning advantages in the field, and improving them by negotiation; with this facility were the important territories of the Dutch in Ceylon transferred to the British dominion. They comprised many strongly fortified places, rich, and populous towns. These possessions are highly valuable in a political and military view; but they are scarcely less so for the purposes of commerce, by securing

to us a good harbour, and many of the most precious articles of an exclusive mart.

As soon as these events could be communicated, the Madras government invested Col. Stuart with the chief civil and military authority over the island. With a confirmation of this high trust, his majesty's ministers conveyed to him the expression of their own thanks, and of his sovereign's fullest approbation.

Col. Stuart remained in the government of Ceylon during the year 1796. In exercising its powers, the energy of his character had many opportunities of displaying itself. He made himself master of the statistics of the island, its advantages, interests, and resources. To secure this valuable conquest to his country, he improved its defence; among the details for the military engineer, he strengthened the fortifications of Columbo, protected the pettah by new works, constructed batteries for guarding the bay southward of the Mutwal river, and added to the fortified points at Trincomalee. He inspected and directed every thing himself. At the same time a prudent economy regulated the public expenditure: the interest and honour of his country indicated on all occasions the chief objects of Col. Stuart's attention. He was equally active to promote the happiness of the Dutch inhabitants. Although forensic duties may be supposed foreign to his previous habits, Col. Stuart zealously employed himself in an impartial administration of justice. The inhabitants of Columbo still remember and gratefully acknowledge his benevolence and kindness. It was a sincere gratification to a mind like his, to receive, after he left the island, testimonials of affection and regard from the inhabitants.

While he still continued governor of Ceylon, he was promoted to the rank of Major-general. Near the end of 1796, a change of appointment made him commander-in-

chief of the Bombay army, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and a seat as second in council at that presidency.

He was succeeded and relieved at Ceylon by Major-gen. Doyle, as Governor and Commander-in-chief.

On the 1st January 1797, Gen. Stuart embarked on the *Swift*, H. C.'s cruiser, for Bombay. On his way up the coast of Malabar he touched at Calicut and Cananore, chiefly to collect political information, and to examine the progress of the fortifications carrying on at the last-mentioned place.

Mr. Duncan was at this period governor of Bombay, a man of a comprehensive mind and of indefatigable habits. With a total disregard of private fortune, with an unwearied zeal and an incorruptible integrity, he exerted his talents to promote the views and interests of the Company in India. He received Gen. Stuart, on his arrival at Bombay, with the greatest attention and cordiality. A mutual confidence followed; and the president consulted the second in council on all the important affairs of government. This harmony afforded an example of the governor and commander-in-chief acting heartily together, without that jealousy, and without any of those feuds, which had frequently endangered the public safety in India. The organization and patronage of the army were left in the hands of the commander-in-chief, subject, of course, to the salutary controul of the governor. When his judgment fortified him in a different opinion on any point of military arrangement, Mr. Duncan never failed to interpose the declaration of it in the terms of friendship rather than of authority. While Gen. Stuart respected the station and talents of the governor, he was as ready to deliver his free and candid sentiments on every question of policy which might affect the general interest. Mr. Duncan possessed a sound and vigorous understanding. He was superior to the little feeling,

the constitutional defect of weak minds, the pride of self-competence, which never can avail itself of the advice and judgment of others. He was always anxious to obtain, and would sometimes even solicit, a record of Gen. Stuart's opinions, and that not always because they agreed with his own. The numerous minutes which the general delivered on the political transactions of India, during a period of very great interest and importance, will testify the share which he took in deliberating on those affairs, as well as manifest the good understanding which existed between him and the governor. It sometimes happened that they differed in opinion: this never produced a moment of ill-will; while the authorized officer took the responsibility of decision, a manly explanation, tempered by good breeding, left in either no germ of uneasiness or discontent. The private and tortuous views which have frequently produced dissension and disorder in public concerns, were strangers to the minds of these eminent men. They were anxious for the public welfare and honour, and were well contented to see each other the instrument of any proposed result beneficial to their country. The native candour of Gen. Stuart's mind made him incapable of dissimulation, which has been well named "a faint kind of policy." The same quality led him equally to detest every species of meanness and corruption. No man was ever more independent in his conduct and principles. His character had an honest and decisive firmness, which his friends loved and respected. Where he had the exercise of full powers, a modest estimate of his own judgment inclined him to hear opinions differing from his own calmly and dispassionately.

Gen Stuart found his situation, when he entered upon it, surrounded with more difficulties than might have been expected in a time of peace. For some years the post of commander-in-chief had been va-

cant; and as the officers who had occasionally exercised its functions, each as a provisional successor, were without a seat in council, they had neither the authority nor the information which could enable them to discharge its important duties effectually. The new commander-in-chief found, therefore, an abundant arrear of business; arrangements to complete, and abuses or negligence to repair. At this era, too, orders arrived from home that the Company's military service should be placed on a footing of perfect equality with his majesty's. To effect this improvement, the Bombay army was divided into regiments, and the system of regimental rise was introduced. The medical department was reformed, and a system for its expenditure, framed by Gen. Stuart. Many useful regulations, suggested by his experience, were incorporated into the military code of that presidency, which continue still in force. To augment the strength of the Bombay army, a corps of pioneers was added to its establishment; and he evinced the necessity, and developed the means, of raising several new regiments. These monuments of his labours in the military administration, together with recurring attention to the discipline of the army, and to the political affairs which his station in the government required him to consider, afforded the commander-in-chief a full share of occupation. Whatever branch of business he undertook he heartily pursued to its thorough completion.

This uniform mode of life was, for a short time, interrupted by a rebellion in one of the districts of Malabar, where the Cottiole, or Paychy Rajah, had taken arms against the Company's troops, and whose first successes gave an alarming aspect to his determined struggle to subvert their dominion over his native land. This rajah had lately defeated a considerable detachment of our troops under Lieut. Col. Dow, that had ascended the Ghauts, with

a view of reducing the insurgents to obedience. Major Cameron, and a number of valuable men, lost their lives in attempting to retreat before this invisible enemy, who attacked them under cover of the woods and jungles. It was apprehended that the spirit of disaffection might spread, and that the whole of the inhabitants of Malabar might rise in arms to assert an independence which they had but recently lost. To avert this misfortune, the governor conceived that his own presence and authority on the spot were necessary. The call for encouraging auspices in the field induced him to request that the commander-in-chief would accompany him. They accordingly embarked on the 10th of April 1797, with their respective suites, on board the *Drake*, one of the Company's cruisers, and arrived on the 17th at Tillicherry. They formed a committee of government, and carried with them all its powers. The military operations were left entirely to the direction of Gen. Stuart. He found every thing to repair. The troops and officers were disheartened by their recent defeat; while the nature of an insurrectionary warfare, carried on by a concealed and furious enemy, offered to perseverance no splendid trophies to revive their courage. The resources of the province were exhausted, and the approach of the monsoon left no opportunity of supplying any deficiencies from Bombay. Gen. Stuart had to organize the troops and to create a commissariat. By exertions to surmount the obstacles of the season, a respectable detachment was formed to recommence offensive operations. Marching under Lieut. Col. Dunlop, this force invaded the territory of the triumphant rebel chief, drove the enemy before them, and dispersed his numerous bands. The monsoon rendered further operations impracticable, and obliged the troops to retire into quarters. The impression produced by these vigorous measures, however, effected the

submission of the insurgents, and enabled the governor to restore tranquillity. On this object he was employed during the rains, which last, on the coast of Malabar, from June to September. Nor did this pacific consummation liberate the committee. The affairs belonging to the administration of the province, which had fallen into confusion, still detained them on the coast. At length having finished their valuable labours, among which was a subsidiary treaty of alliance with the rajah of Travancore, the governor and commander-in-chief embarked, 1st January 1798, on the *Sir Edward Hughes*, East India-man, and reached Bombay on the 8th of the same month.

On his return to the presidency, Gen. Stuart resumed the direction of those improvements in the military administration, of which an outline has been traced. In June, 1798, when the arduous struggle of the mother country, for the independence of the world, required the contributions of individuals, Gen. Stuart subscribed for the defence of the nation 30,000 rupees, equal to a sum nearly of £4000. He continued to pursue an active and useful life, divided between the military and civil affairs of India, until the second war with Tip-poo in 1799. Before this event, the French expedition to Egypt, and the designs of Buonaparte, had excited the vivid apprehension of the Indian governments. General Stuart was among the first to appreciate the nature and extent of this danger. His reflections, tracing its probable course, and the measures which he suggested for meeting it in an early stage, obtained the approbation of the Governor General, the Earl of Mornington, now Marquis of Wellesley, a man himself of the greatest talents, who admired and encouraged in others the development of that political foresight and fertility of resource, of which his own administration afforded many striking specimens. When a war with Tip-

poo was perceived to be inevitable, and the Governor-general had determined to prosecute it with all the forces at his disposal, Lord Wellesley wrote to Gen. Stuart, and made a personal request, in very handsome terms, that the general would command the army in the field which the presidency of Bombay was to furnish. It happened, at this critical time, that Gen. Stuart's health was very much impaired, and it appeared to many of his friends that he was not in a condition to undergo the fatigues of a campaign without imminent danger to his life. But this consideration had no weight with him, balanced against public duty. He observed to one in whom he reposed confidence, "that he had but one life, and he owed it to his country; that he should not probably, in the present state of his health, have made an offer of his services, but as they were asked, and by one of the most distinguished men that India had yet seen, he would not, for a moment, allow private considerations of hazard or inconvenience to influence his determination." With the same manly disinterestedness, he exposed himself to be superseded in his rank and command, without making any stipulation to prevent such a consequence. His rank of lieutenant-general was confined to the territories subordinate to Bombay. When serving beyond those limits, he could only avail himself of his commission in the army of major-general; and there were many general officers of that rank senior to him in India, both in the King's and Company's service, who would, as a matter of course, claim rank of him in the country of the enemy. This circumstance had escaped the notice of the Governor-general, who could have extended his local commission, as he had that of Gen. Harris. Gen. Stuart, although aware of what might occur, declined, from a feeling of delicacy towards his senior officers, and from a disregard of individual advantage, to make

any application on the subject, nor would even suffer others to hint to the supreme government his peculiar situation. It is true that the friendly attention of Gen., now Lord Harris, and the high sense of honour and soldier-like feeling of Gen. Floyd, prevented, as much as possible, any unpleasant sensation or uneasiness to Gen. Stuart, when, in the course of the service, his local rank might have produced embarrassment: but Lord Wellesley himself afterwards regretted that he had omitted to rectify the circumstance, when, in the division of prize-money, it was likely to operate to Gen. Stuart's disadvantage, and which required his lordship's interference to prevent.

On the 27th January 1799 Gen. Stuart embarked, with his personal staff, in the Panther cruiser, and arrived at Cananore on the 3d February. The Bombay army was to assemble on this point, and Gen. Harris had appointed that it should be at Seedapore, on the frontier of the Coorga territory, by the 3d of March, in order to advance into Mysore and form a junction with the grand army. Every one knows the hurried and bustling scene which an encampment exhibits on the commencement of a campaign in India. The short time which Gen. Stuart had for preparation required extraordinary dispatch; he exerted himself to arrive punctually at the place of rendezvous, under the impression that there was not a moment to lose: the departments were formed, the arrangements were complete, and the army moved forward on the 21st February. It ascended the Poodicherun Ghaut on the 25th, and a brigade in advance took post at Seedapore by the day appointed. The army under Gen. Harris was not, however, equally prepared to enter on the plan of co-operation, which had brought the Bombay army on the verge of the enemy's territory; and Tippoo Sultaun resolved on striking a decisive blow, by attacking the

force under the command of Lieut. Gen. Stuart. Tippoo selected the flower of his army, and, with extraordinary celerity and secrecy, arrived on the morning of the 5th of March at Periapatam, where he encamped four or five miles distant from the advance of the Bombay army. This happened on the same day on which Gen. Harris was entering Mysore by its eastern boundary. On the 6th of March Tippoo Sultaun passed his own frontier, and attacked the post at Seedapore in two heavy columns. The total strength of Gen. Stuart's army did not amount to more than 6000 fighting men. The attack of the Sultaun's force was sustained by a single brigade of native infantry, which, although surrounded and pressed on all sides by the enemy, made a firm and gallant resistance. Gen. Stuart hastened to their support, and at the head of the flank companies of the 75th, and the whole of the 77th regt., charged and dispersed the assailants. After this signal defeat Tippoo retreated precipitately to his camp at Periapatam, and made no further attempt to molest the Bombay army. The loss sustained by Tippoo's army on the 6th of March, amounted to 2000 killed, wounded, and prisoners, which included several officers of rank, and some of considerable distinction. The loss sustained by the Bombay army did not exceed 150 rank and file. The Governor-general, in his dispatch to the court of directors, confers the highest plaudits on this brilliant and important action.

"Adverting," Lord Wellesley observes, "to the great disproportion of numbers, and to other circumstances of disadvantage, I am confident that your hon. court will be of opinion, that the conduct and success of the army of Bombay on that day has seldom been equalled, and never surpassed in India."* The response to this event at home was another emanation of honour.

The Court of Directors resolved unanimously, "that the thanks of the Court should be given to Lieut. Gen. Stuart, for his able conduct in the command of the Bombay army previous to its junction, and to the officers and men of that army who were engaged in the action of the 6th of March, with a choice body of the troops of Tippoo Sultaun, for their able and spirited conduct on that occasion."

In the beginning of April, intelligence was received of the arrival of the army of Madras and Bengal before Seringapatam. On the 8th of that month, Gen. Floyd encamped to the eastward of Periapatam, with a large reinforcement of cavalry and infantry, to enable the Bombay army to move forward, without risk, on the enemy's capital. This was the more necessary as the Bombay army was without cavalry, and was encumbered with a great quantity of stores and provisions, collected for service and consumption at the pending siege; and for which it would otherwise have been difficult to force a passage against the numerous horse of Tippoo. An intercourse was immediately opened between the two British camps, and an officer who enjoyed his confidence was sent by Gen. Stuart to wait upon Gen. Floyd. It was to learn his intentions, and to receive his orders, since, as soon as Gen. Stuart should pass the boundary of the Bombay territory, the operation of his commission as lieutenant-general was expected to cease. The situation was anomalous, involving inconsistent gradations. The infrequency of its occurrence had prevented the legislature from foreseeing and providing for it. From the peculiar constitution of the Indian armies, the emoluments and prerogatives of commander-in-chief, together with his important charge, would remain attached to Gen. Stuart, without reference to his local rank. There was not a word said on the subject to Gen. Floyd; but he felt and comprehended at once

* Governor-general's letter to the Court of Directors, Fort St. George, 20th April, 1799.

all the circumstances of the case. With a blunt and soldier-like frankness, he observed to a person who will never forget his words: "Tell Stuart that I shall think it an honour, by G—d, to serve under him." Gen. Stuart met this sentiment with a corresponding magnanimity; no commands were given; the measures for the march and junction of the troops were concerted by the friendly leaders; and on the 14th of April the united forces arrived at Seringapatam, after a series of fatiguing marches, and after having defeated every attempt which the enemy made to interrupt their progress. Their arrival with the convoy gave Gen. Harris the requisite accession of strength and of materials for the commencement of the siege. The two divisions halted on the 15th, for the refreshment of the men and the arrangement of the stores. On the 16th of April, Gen. Stuart crossed the river Cavery with the army of Bombay, and took up a position not far from the ground occupied by Lord Cornwallis's right in 1792. Besides having a part in the general combinations of the siege, the force under Gen. Stuart was to enfilade the face of the fort against which batteries were to be erected, and to make itself master of the outposts which might flank or annoy the future breach. It was separated by the river from the main army; retained its own staff and arrangements, and its operations were conducted, in a great degree, according to Gen. Stuart's individual judgment. It was unquestionably the most conspicuous and most important command, next to that of the commander-in-chief. On the 17th, Gen. Stuart's position was reinforced by the 74th, and a Madras battalion of sepoy. The detachment marched the same day as a sustaining party to the 75th and two battalions of Bombay sepoy, who were appointed to drive the enemy from the village of Agrar, where they were erecting a redoubt which would have commanded the ground

intended for Gen. Stuart's approaches and batteries. The redoubt was attacked and carried without much loss. The troops established themselves within 1000 yards of the fort, and this advanced post was afterwards connected with those established, on the other side of the river, by the army under the direction of Gen. Harris, so as to give great security to the subsequent operations.* The interruption offered by the enemy to these operations, beyond the resistance of the fort of Seringapatam, was feeble and ineffectual. Once or twice, at the time of a sortie from the garrison, a large body of horse endeavoured to divert Gen. Stuart's attention from the siege, by appearing in the rear of his position, and threatening an attack. All these attempts were easily frustrated.

On the 4th of May, the memorable day of the assault of Seringapatam, the enemy appeared again in the rear of the army of Bombay. They were commanded by Purnea, the principal minister of Tippoo: their display of force in approaching indicated some vigour and resolution; but a few field-pieces, which Gen. Stuart caused to be pointed against them, and the piquets of the army, were sufficient to keep them at bay. Their attack did not, for a moment, avert one eye from observing the progress of the storm, and the interesting scene that was passing. The Bombay army furnished a contingent of gallant troops for the assault, which, with the officers who conducted it, highly distinguished themselves on that glorious occasion. The important part taken by that army from the commencement of the siege, the vigour with which every attack on their outposts was repulsed, the spirit shewn in the assault of the breach, received the energetic thanks and approbation of the commander-in-chief in India; and the orders published the day after the

* Wilks's Hist., Vol. iii. p. 423

assault record a handsome acknowledgement to their leader.

The Governor-general also conferred distinct thanks on Gen. Stuart. The lustre of this victory was fully appreciated in England. Both houses of parliament voted their thanks to the officers and men who, by their spirit and exertion, had secured peace and safety to the British possessions in India. A separate resolution thus named the subject of this memoir :

“ That the thanks of this House be given to Lieut. gen. James Stuart, commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, which so gloriously co-operated in the success of the late campaign in India, and for his distinguished and meritorious services.”

After the capture of Seringapatam, Gen. Stuart returned with the Bombay army to Malabar. It marched thence on the 13th of May, and on the 22d his head-quarters were at Cananore.

The state of Gen. Stuart's health now required that he should exchange the activity of public life for retirement. A strong and determined mind had alone enabled him to go through the fatigues of the campaign. There was no longer any necessity for exertions which his constitution was unable to support ; Gen. Stuart, therefore, embraced the opportunity which the arrival of his friend Admiral Rainier on the Malabar coast afforded, and accepted of his offer of a passage to Madras. On the 1st of June, 1799, Gen. Stuart and his staff embarked on board the *Suffolk*, which carried the admiral's flag. On the 11th he landed at Madras. The governor, Lord Clive, gave him the government-house within the fort, where he resided during his stay here. The Governor-general, Lord Mornington, honoured him with distinguished attention, and with many marks of his confidence. A cessation from labour, and the society of many of his old friends, had greatly improved, in the course of a

few months, Gen. Stuart's health. The season was again open for returning to Bombay, and that government had sent one of their cruizers to receive his orders.

On the 27th of September, 1799, Gen. Stuart embarked in the *Intrepid* for Bombay. After proceeding to sea, the vessel encountered bad weather ; in labouring against the tempest, she lost her bowsprit and foremast, carried away most of her sails, and sprung her mainmast. Fortunately the frigate *La Sybille* was in company, which took the *Intrepid* in tow, and returned with her to Madras Roads.

On the 14th of October, Gen. Stuart again embarked with his friend, Admiral Rainier, on the *Suffolk* ; and, after a passage rather stormy and boisterous, anchored in Mangalore Roads on the 10th of November. The admiral having hence to pursue a different course, the general left the *Suffolk*, where he had experienced the greatest hospitality and kindness. On the 13th he embarked a second time in the *Intrepid* cruiser, and on the 22d arrived at Bombay.

For a short time, Gen. Stuart resumed his duties at that presidency ; but the precarious state of his health, and increasing indisposition, obliged him to think of returning to his native country. Having made arrangements to resign his appointments at Bombay, Gen. Stuart, on the 23d January 1800, took his passage on the *Woodford* East-Indiaman for Europe. He retained his authority as commander-in-chief, and exercised the civil duties of his station as second in council, until the vessel finally quitted the coast of Malabar. Looking to his being detained here for an interval, the government of Bombay availed themselves of his services ; besides some affairs belonging to the military administration, the general was desired to adjust some political and commercial arrangements with the Rajah of Cochin, and to examine into some abuses of power alleged

to have been committed by the English commissioner at that place.

Gen. Stuart arrived in England in June. At St. James's he was most favourably received by his Majesty and by his ministers; as he was at the India House by the Court of Directors. His stay in his native country was but short. In the year following he returned to India, to fill the offices of commander-in-chief of the army, and second in council at Madras. This appointment was conferred upon him without solicitation, through the friendship of the late Lord Melville, a man who never forgot those whom he had once taken by the hand, and whose merit and character had fulfilled his expectations.

Gen. Stuart sailed for India the last time, in 1801, and arrived at Madras before the close of the year. He proceeded to perform his high and important duties with the same firmness and diligence which had carried him with reputation through every stage of public life. To attend to the regulation and discipline of a great army, and its various interests, (now recovered health allowed him to exercise his talents and experience) was a source of full employment suited to his habits and disposition. In July 1802 we find Gen. Stuart, together with the governor, Lord Clive, Admiral Rainier, and other distinguished characters, assisting at the installation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah on the musnud of the Carnatic.

It had fallen to Gen. Stuart's lot, in the previous February, to transmit to the Governor-general, Marquis Wellesley, the star and badge of the order of St. Patrick, formed from the jewels taken at Seringapatam, and which had been presented to the Governor-general as a token of the respect and affection of the army, which, under the direction of his lordship's councils, had achieved the conquest of Mysore.

Lord Wellesley's letter, in answer to Gen. Stuart's, conveys, in

elegant language, some just tributes to all the parties engaged:

To Lieutenant-general Stuart.

Sir:—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date the 6th of February, which was delivered to me by Major John Malcolm, this morning, together with the star and jewels, originally tendered to me by the gallant army which reduced the hostile power of Tippoo Sultaun, and since presented to me by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

In accepting this distinguished mark of honour, I reflect with the highest satisfaction, that it is the united testimony of the deliberate approbation of the Honourable the Court of Directors, and of the kindness and favour of an army to which I must ever remain attached by the most ardent sentiments of public and private gratitude.

It is peculiarly gratifying to me that you should be the ultimate channel of conveying to me a gift, intimately connected with the remembrance of your own eminent services in the late glorious war in Mysore. I acknowledge with gratitude the expressions by which you have been pleased to accompany your communication on this interesting occasion; nor could a more acceptable addition have been made to the honour which I have received from the Court of Directors, and from the army, than this public declaration of the favourable opinion of an officer, whose long and honourable career has placed his character among the most distinguished names in the British service.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient and faithful servant,

WELLESLEY.

Juanpore, 8th March, 1802.

A profound peace had prevailed in India since the overthrow of the late sultaun of Mysore; but the confederacy of the Mahrattah chiefs was an alarming event, and called for every combined armament which the British could bring into the field. The first measure of precaution, on the part of the Madras government, was to assemble a strong army of observation on the southern frontier of the Mahrattah dominions, for the purpose of securing the British provinces, and those of the Nizam and the Rajah of Mysore, against any predatory incursion; since, if the Mahrattahs adhered to their own customs—repeated, under similar circumstances, until they had become

venerable,—their military chiefs might be expected suddenly to plunder and overrun the unguarded territories of their neighbours. In the beginning of November 1802, an army of 19,000, men under the command of Lieut. gen. Stuart, encamped at Hurryhur, on the north-western frontier of Mysore.*

The treaty with the Paishwa at Bassein, including a stipulation to restore him to the government at Poona, required the active employment of a great part of the army of observation. Orders were dispatched to Gen. Stuart at Hurryhur, directing him to detach from the main army a considerable force, prepared to advance into the Mah-rattah dominions, leaving to his judgment the amount of that force, and the exact period at which it might be most suitable for it to advance. The command of this division, consisting nearly of 10,000 men, was confided to Maj. Gen. Wellesley, who, to the glory of his country, has proved himself so eminently qualified both for the military and political duties with which he has been charged.† The force under Gen. Wellesley was afterwards increased by the junction of that under Col. Stevenson, an officer of tried talents, intrepidity, and conduct, to upwards of 16,000 men. It is foreign to the province of this memoir to enter into the plans and details of this war: it is only necessary to mention the share which Gen. Stuart had in promoting its progress and success. The reserve, after the detachment under General Wellesley had marched, was reinforced by a considerable body of Mysore troops, and in May 1803, General Stuart, with this combined force, moved forward to Moodgul, a town between the rivers Christna and Tombudra, and about 14 marches from Hyderabad. In this position he supported the operations of Gen. Wellesley in

advance, and was enabled to protect the dominions of the Nizam, as well as the English territories, from the spoliation of the southern Mah-rattah jagheerdars.*

Soon after this period, however, it became necessary to divide, and to alter the disposition of the army of reserve. The peace of Amiens had not restrained the continental aggressions of Buonaparte, and hostilities were renewed, in the course of this year, between Great Britain and France.† A French armament had already arrived at Pondicherry, and it was found requisite that Gen. Stuart should return to Madras, leaving not more than one half of his force at Moodgul, under the command of Maj. gen. Dugald Campbell.

After this arrangement, General Stuart continued to perform his duties at the presidency, and to take an active share in the public affairs at Madras, until he returned finally to Europe. The impaired state of his health, and his advance in years, made him feel a renewed desire to withdraw from the fatigue and anxiety of a public life. The death of a beloved and accomplished daughter had greatly affected his spirits, and contributed to strengthen his resolution of leaving India. The General had supported this, as well as other domestic calamities, with patience, firmness and resignation; but he felt these bereavements severely; and though borne in silence, some of them made an impression on his mind which was never obliterated. With the approbation and regret of the government, the General gave in his resignation. He embarked in his majesty's ship the *Centurion*, and arrived in England early in the year 1805.

It had been for some years the object of General Stuart's thoughts and wishes to spend the remainder of his life in privacy and retire-

* Asiatic Register for 1808, p. 22.

† Ibid.

* Asiatic Register for 1803, p. 37.

† Ibid.

ment. His fortune, although not large, considering the situation he had held, was sufficiently ample to supply all the wants of a man who cared less for luxury than for comfort and convenience. It was some time, however, before he could determine on a plan, or fix on a place for future residence. It was necessary that he should adopt many habits which were new to him; and it was desirable that he should establish himself where he might find a society capable of cheering those hours, now to be devoted to leisure, which had heretofore been absorbed in application to business. Having weighed all the circumstances which might influence his choice, Gen. Stuart decided to take up his permanent abode in London. It was the only situation where he could expect to enjoy the frequent society of his old military friends and associates. Here alone it would not be necessary to change materially the former habits of his life, while the varied amusements of the capital might fill the vacuity occasioned by the want of employment.

In 1806, Gen. Stuart purchased a house in Charles Street, Berkeley-square, where he resided during the remaining years of his life.

We add one fact connected with the history of his public life, to shew that it was in contemplation to reward him with some memorial of honour, which it is the prerogative of the sovereign to confer.

Extract of a letter from Lord Camden, Secretary of State, to Marquis Wellesley, dated Downing Street, 30th August 1804.

"It is my duty to state to your lordship the very high sense which his Majesty entertains of the useful and able co-operation afforded by Lieut. Gen. Stuart, in the arrangements necessary for carrying into execution the plans so judiciously formed by your lordship for the operations of the last campaign: and I am commanded to inform your lordship of his Majesty's entire approbation of that officer's conduct; and that it is the intention of his Majesty's ministers to recommend to his Majesty to bestow some

marks of his royal favour on that meritorious officer on his return to Europe."

This is official evidence that Gen. Stuart's services were appreciated, and held in high consideration. That he did not receive the intended honor, partly arose from his natural modesty, more anxious to deserve than to secure those rewards for national achievements, which may be philosophically viewed as liberal devices for perpetuating renown; to which may be added, the time necessarily lost in waiting for suggestions from India, in reply to this communication.

For some years before his death the general's health and strength had declined much, but his understanding was still clear and vigorous. His eyesight latterly became greatly impaired; it had not, however, failed so much as to prevent him from enjoying his usual society and amusements. At length the symptoms were too plain that his dissolution was fast approaching; and his friends had to regret the loss of this excellent and valuable man on the 29th of April 1815, when he expired in his house in Charles Street, in the 75th year of his age, after a short but severe illness.

The following epitaph has been erected over his tomb in the chapel of ease to the parish church of St. James's, Tottenham Court Road.

In a Vault near this spot
are deposited the Remains of
GENERAL JAMES STUART,
formerly Commander-in-Chief at Madras;
and
late Col. of the 72d Regiment of Foot.
Died 29th April 1815.
Aged 75.

ERRATA in the Life of Col. P. Walker.

- Vol. VII. p. 7, col. 2, l. antepenult. 6, for "Nellore" read "Mellore."
P. 10, col. 1, l. 31, for "troops" read "troopers."
P. 230, col. 2, l. 3, — "this guard," read "their guard of honour."
P. 232, col. 1, l. 2, for "Capt. Sir" read "Capt., now Sir."
" l. 3, — "president" — "resident."
P. 233, col. 1, l. 22, for "Cavasiporam" read "Cavariporam."
P. 234, col. 2, l. 23, for "Wang" read "Waug."
P. 235, col. 1, l. 27, — "Danwar" — "Darwar"

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR :—In your valuable Journal for last month (No. 43) you have inserted an abstract of *Regulation XIV.* for 1818, for altering the standard of the Calcutta sicca rupee and gold mohur; and for further modifying some of the rules in force respecting those coins, passed by the Governor-general in council, 24th December, 1816. From the importance of the subject, I am induced to make some observations on the principal enactment contained in that regulation.

Under the native government, all coins, of whatever description, passed freely without restriction, and all were paid and received at their current market price. The adoption of any one or more coins as a legal tender, to the exclusion of the rest, and the fixing of the relative value of those coins by public authority, were measures which to that government were entirely unknown. These ideas have been imported from Europe, but much error has at the same time been introduced in their application to the currency of India. In the first place, instead of one metal being adopted as the legal tender of payment to an unlimited extent, or in other words as the general measure of value in all transactions, two metals have been chosen for that purpose, and this, not only contrary to the most obvious maxims of political economy, but in direct variance with the opinions of the most eminent writers on the subject, from Locke down to Lord Liverpool. Secondly, the next anomaly in the Indian system is the fixing of the relative value of those two metals. In England, where, with the exception of one metal, all others are legally restricted to a small amount, this measure may be less objectionable, but where more than one are unlimited, as in the present instance, the fixing of the

comparative value between those coins must be prejudicial in the highest degree, not only by rendering one coin liable to be affected by the fluctuation of the other, but also by subjecting the money of account to change and depreciation. In the regulation above alluded to, it has further been adopted as a principle, that it is possible to lower one of the coins constituting the legal tender, without this operation having any effect upon the other coin. The rupee being maintained intrinsically of its former value, it is supposed that the gold mohur may be debased, without, at the same time, debasing the money of account. Had the sicca rupee been made the only unlimited legal tender, this reasoning would have been correct; but where gold is admitted in competition with silver, it is evidently erroneous, inasmuch as those accounts, although nominally in rupees, will really be paid in gold mohurs at the prescribed rate, as soon as gold shall become cheaper than silver. The rupee, in fact, must in that case disappear from the currency altogether, or only pass in private bargains between individuals at a batta or premium. The debasement of the gold mohur is in truth; therefore, the debasement of the whole currency, and in no other light can it possibly be viewed. It further merits attention, that from all accounts being nominally kept in rupees, a loss more or less must be sustained by the fall in the value of gold below silver; but no corresponding advantage can follow from its rise. The rules regarding the legal tender in two coins have been copied from former regulations of the British government; but the value of the gold mohur was before rated so highly when compared with the rupee, that much of the consequent inconvenience was prevented. The former coin passed merely as an article of

traffic, for in all payments the rupee being the legal tender of lowest value, it was of course, preferred on that account, and it in fact composed the currency of the country. This high value of the gold mohur, by affording room for fluctuation, gave likewise some security against the reduction of the money of account; by its present debasement, however, the mohur and rupee are now brought in nearer contact and competition with each other, and the former will not be liable to the minutest reduction in value without immediately falling below the latter, and consequently creating a complete derangement in the state of the currency, and altering the circumstances of all existing contracts. The present reduction of the mohur may no doubt be slight; but it is

against the principle of admitting any reduction whatever in the value of any coin constituting an unlimited legal tender of payment, that the attention of the public should be chiefly directed. If I may venture an opinion on the subject of Indian currency, I conceive the rupee of the present intrinsic value should be declared as the standard coin, and as the only unlimited legal tender throughout the country; leaving the gold mohur and other coins to pass voluntarily, and to find their relative value according to the state of the market. Indeed it appears to me that it would be more advisable to return to the old native system of currency, than to maintain in force the rules now prescribed on that subject.

SURRAF.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In Marco Polo's Travels, translated by Mr. Marsden, and enriched with copious notes, I find a notice of two Christian churches of early foundation in a province of China; a circumstance which, among other relations of ecclesiastical antiquities in Asia, hath its obvious importance, especially as it stands connected with the history of Christianity in that remote part of the world. I shall quote expressly from the aforesaid work both text and note, and submit the same, with your permission, to the attention of your intelligent readers, accompanied with a few remarks in further illustration of a subject so peculiarly interesting.

The discovery of these churches, upwards of five hundred years ago, in the centre of an immense population of pagans and idolaters, is a point of no trifling concern: at least it is calculated to impress us with the august idea, that the Almighty creator and preserver of men will not leave himself without a witness; and that even in China, he would have an altar raised to his

eternal name, and a worship instituted acceptable to himself! In Marco Polo's book, chap. lxxv, the situation of these churches is described to be in the city of *Changhianfu*, in the province of *Manji*, the inhabitants of which are idolaters:

“ There are in this city two churches
“ of Nestorian christians, which were
“ built in 1274, when his Majesty ap-
“ pointed a Nestorian, named *Mar*
“ *Sachis*, to the government of them for
“ three years. By him these churches
“ were established, where there had not
“ been any before, and they still subsist.”

This is Marco Polo's text. The translator's note follows.

The existence of these churches, of which no reasonable doubt can be entertained, is a curious fact in the history of the progress made by the Christian religion in the eastern or remoter parts of China; with respect to the date of this foundation there is some disagreement in the different copies, being 1228 in that of Basle, and 1279 in the early Venice epitome. If indeed the appointment of the Nestorian governor took place in 1274, according to Ramusio's text, it must have been immediately upon the reduction of that part of the province; and on the other hand, the date of 1228 was too near the period of our author's departure

to have needed the remark that the churches *then subsisted*, and consequently less likely to be correct than that of 1279. The nomination of strangers of this description to situations so important (including that of our Venetian to the government of *Yang-cheu-fu*) may well be thought to justify the reflection of the Chinese historians, that the Emperor Kublai "a donné trop d'autorité aux gens d'occident." In the name of the individual also there appears that want of uniformity which arises from careless transcription; being in the Basle edition, *Mar-Sarcis*, and in the Berlin manuscript *Mar-Iarchis*. The title or appellation of *Mar*, equivalent, in Syriac, to *Dominus* in Latin, is well known to have been commonly affixed to the names of Nestorian bishops, as well as of other persons of rank, and as that of *Mar-Sergius* often occurs in the annals of their church, it seems likely to have been the name, of which *Sochis* and *Sarcis* are corruptions. Vid. Biblioth. Orient. Clem. Vat. Assemani, t. iii. p. ii. c. 9. et Laurentii Mosheimii Hist. Tartarorum Ecclesiast. Appendixem, monumenta et epistolas exhibentem, p. 26.

It is remarkable that De Guignes (*Voy. à Peking, &c.*), in describing a religious building, not far from this city, mentions a tradition that gives strength to the belief of an early Christian establishment in that quarter. "Cette pagode," he says, "s'appelle *San-y-ko*. Les Chinois racontent qu'un Chrétien, nommé *Kiang-tsy-tay*, vivotait dans ce lieu il y a trois cents ans; on montre encore son appartement dans la partie de l'est; ce Chrétien venoit d'un pays situé à l'ouest de la Chine, appelé *Kiang-Kio*." T. ii. p. 49. The same circumstance is noted by Van Braam in the following words: "De ce couvent dépend encore un bâtiment séparé, placé sur son côté, et habité jadis par un Chrétien, habitant de l'est, nommé *Kiam long-citay-ouang*, originaire de *Tai-kiam-coh*, et qui a été canonisé par les Chinois après sa mort. Son image est honorée ici, ainsi que dans plusieurs autres pagodes." T. ii. p. 90. To those who have remarked the peculiarities of Chinese pronunciation, which does not admit of a syllable's commencing with the sound of *s*, it will not appear an improbable conjecture that by *Tai-kiam-coh* is meant the city of *Antioch*, where the metropolitan resided. It should be observed, that the word "pagod," or "pagoda," which by the English is applied to certain angular towers, is used by the French to express the temples to which these towers are commonly attached.*

The above extract demands particular attention, as it concerns the

date of the foundation or re-edification of these Syrian churches, a point which the commentator finds no small difficulty to reconcile with the text of his author, who says, that in his time, those churches did still subsist, viz. A.D. 1279, or at latest 1288, when Marco Polo was in China. The date of their building is stated A.D. 1274, which it is observed was much too recent to give any pertinent application to the remark that they still subsisted in 1279 or 1288. But in order to reconcile this difficulty, I presume that the date of their building is to be reckoned after the Syrian manner, viz. from the year of the Greeks 1274. The Greek Epoch from which they reckon is, I deduce, coincident with the year of the universal peace between Ptolemy, Cassandra, and Antigonos, to which Lysimachus acceded. Under which arrangement the dominion of all Asia was surrendered to Antigonos; this was the commencement of the Greek empire in Asia, as distinguished from the three separate monarchies of Egypt, Macedon, and Thrace; which era commenced about three hundred and ten years before Christ. By deducting three hundred and ten years from 1274, we have the year A.D. 964 for the date according to the Christian era; and this I offer as a probable solution of the difficulty, perfectly reconcilable with the circumstances of the history. Indeed there is nothing more common than to meet with the Greek date in the Syrian and Nestorian writings. I have a Syriac MS. written in Mesopotamia, and dated in the year of the Greeks one thousand eight hundred twenty: from which deducting three hundred and ten years, the date is obtained, "in the year A.D. 1510." In a work intitled *Indian Church History*,* I have introduced a circumstantial description of an ancient monument of

* Travels of Marco Polo, &c. translated from the Italian, with Notes, by William Marsden, F.R.S. &c. 4to. 1818. p. 522.

* "Indian Church History, or an account of the first planting of the gospel in Syria, Mesopotamia, and India, with an accurate relation of the first Christian missions in China;" by T. Yeates, London, 8vo. 1818. p. 54.

christian missions in China which bears in its Syrian inscription this date, viz. In the year of the Greeks one thousand and ninety two, *i. e.* A.D. 781. The Greek empire in Asia, which originally comprehended Ariana (Iran, or Media, Persis, and Bactriana), with Assyria, Asia Minor, and the Indian Satrapies, came at last to consist only of Syria, when it was reduced to a Roman province.

Mr. Marsden is of opinion, that *Mar Sachis*, to whom the government of the churches was committed for three years by the Chinese Emperor, is a corruption of the original name, *Mar Sergius*; in which

opinion I think him correct, for *Sergius* is a proper name, and the Chinese pronunciation ejects the *r*. There were two priests of this name in the list of missionaries constituting the missions above referred to, and mentioned in the "Indian Church History," viz. *Mar Sergius priest* and *Choroepiscopus*, and *Mar Sergius Tabennita*, p. 93. It is not improbable that *Mar Sachis*, as he is called in Marco Polo, was the founder of those churches; that they were re-built about A.D. 964, and that "they still subsisted" in the time of Marco Polo.

T. Y.

London, Sep. 1819.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—I perceive in your Journal for December last, a letter from "a Retired Bengal Civil Servant," and it is with much satisfaction that I observe the public and disinterested feeling which must have led that gentleman to bestow a portion of his time on the consideration of our military establishments in India, with which his own interest can only be connected in as far as those establishments appear to him to be connected with the public welfare.

I allude to his recommendation of a measure in the Indian army generally, which must so materially promote a spirit of emulation among the junior officers of that army to acquire a knowledge of the languages of the country in which they serve; an attainment which is so eminently calculated to promote the efficiency of that army, and to form an additional guarantee for its attachment to its European officers.

The importance of our possessions in India is not, I believe, disputed. The whole of that extensive territory may now be said to be subject to our power and influence, and our object should be to preserve the prize we have won there.

Nothing, I humbly conceive, but

misrule on our part, and an over-eagerness to increase the pecuniary advantages that country is calculated to afford, can now deprive us of the sovereignty we have established there.

Those gentlemen who have retired from the Company's service in India, cannot do that Company, or their country, as far as its interests are connected with our Indian empire, a greater service, than by coming forward like this "retired Bengal Civil Servant," and contributing their mite to promote those objects of improvement, which their observations and experience on the spot may have led them to think requisite in those establishments, upon the good or bad foundation of which the permanency of our power in India must depend.

Under this feeling, I am induced to offer some observations on our military establishments in India for a place in your columns. It is the first time I have attempted to offer my thoughts to the public through the medium of any public print, but they may have the merit of attracting the attention of more able pens to a subject which appears to me of serious import.

Civil, judicial, and military establishments must form the chief parts in the edifice of government : their pedestals repose in the deep foundation, their summits rise as pillars, their concentrating arches spring into a dome. In a country which is subject to a foreign power such as India, the military requires to be in a greater proportion, and demands, particularly when composed of natives, more attention than in those differently circumstanced. Schools of morals and religion, though they are of the very first importance, cannot as yet be touched on as establishments in India. They should not, however, be withheld, but they must be rather offered than obtruded.

Our civil and judicial institutions in India are yet in their infancy : they have, however, made great advances. They have been erected on the basis which was won, as well in opinion as in territory, by our military achievements there ; and I believe those the most renowned of our military worthies in that country were among the first who laid the foundations of that British structure of civil and judicial institutions, which is now rearing its pinnacles in India ; a structure which, I trust, will, with due care and in due time, become the finest monument of real greatness which was ever raised in any age or country ; a monument which Asia will admire, India reverence, and of which England, while she reaps a golden harvest, may be justly proud.

These institutions, however, are objects so congenial to the minds and feelings of the people and public assemblies of England, that they can scarcely fail to attract the sympathetic attention, cherishing care, and constant revision, which must ensure their attaining that mature improvement of which they may be supposed yet to stand in need.

The idea of a *standing army* is not so inviting a subject. It is generally in England an object of aversion ; but in India it must be admitted by all to be indispensable.

It is of vital consequence to the maintenance of our rule in that country, that every means should be resorted to in the formation, constitution, and regulations of our Indian army, which can tend to secure its discipline and efficiency ; but, above all, its attachment to its European officers, and, as a consequence, its loyalty to the British government.

A competent knowledge of the language of the people who compose that army would appear to be so indispensable a qualification on the part of its European officers, that it is surprising so little encouragement should, until very lately, have been held out for its attainment.

But there is another point to which, as it appears one of high importance, I am anxious to draw the attention of more able and more practised pens.

The small, and apparently very inadequate number of European officers attached to the Company's regiments of cavalry and infantry, has often struck me with surprise, and I am at a loss to know on what principle it is, (unless it arose from an unwise excess of economy) that in an army, the habitual attachment of which to its European officers is of such essential consequence to the stability of the governing power, should have so very small an establishment of such officers ; an establishment so small as to do away, to a considerable extent, under existing circumstances, that intercourse which should be constantly maintained between the private soldiers and the officers of all armies, but more particularly between the native Indian soldier and his European officer, and with it gradually to destroy that attachment which it is so essential should exist between them.

I need not state here, what must be so well known to your readers in general, the complement of field-officers, captains, and subalterns which is established in his majesty's service for ten companies of infantry. That establishment is not

I believe, merely nominal. Whatever number of the officers of a regiment may happen to be employed on the staff, the full establishment, at least of field-officers, is, if I am not misinformed, kept up with the regiment. Such an establishment is thought to be necessary to maintain its discipline and efficiency.

In the Indian army, a regiment of two battalions (of which all those regiments consist), or twenty companies, has an establishment of European officers, consisting of one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, seven captains and one captain-lieutenant, twenty-two lieutenants, and eight ensigns; less, I believe, than is allowed to ten companies in his majesty's service.

The colonel is, of course, never present with either of the battalions of his regiment; and of the remaining two field officers (one lieutenant colonel and one major) for each battalion, it may be easily supposed that it can seldom happen that they are both present; the higher staff departments will take many of them from their corps. The length of time, likewise, which an officer must spend in a climate so uncongenial to an European constitution, before he can attain the rank of field-officer in the Company's service, together with the fatigues and hardships to which he must be frequently exposed in such a length of service, make it obvious that a certain proportion of these field officers should be calculated on as always absent in Europe for the recovery of their impaired constitutions. In fact, it is well known to all who have spent any time in India, either in his Majesty's or the Company's service, that it is a thing of very rare occurrence to see two field-officers present with any of the Company's corps; and that it not unfrequently happens that their battalions are, for months together, under the command of captains, nay, sometimes under that of subalterns.

This deficiency of officers of the higher ranks must, on a general

principle, I conceive, tend to loosen that well-ordered system of discipline and conduct which should be maintained in a body of officers, of which the majority is always composed of the young and unthinking. There wants, in fact, that weight in the upper part of the machine, which is necessary to maintain, with due vigour, that counterpoise and controuling power which it ought to possess.

We have next to see what number of the junior ranks the above establishment will afford for regimental duties, in the ranks of a battalion.

Deducting, then, an adjutant and an interpreter for each battalion, and supposing, what by the way is scarcely ever the case, that this establishment is kept complete in ensigns, there will be seventeen officers to perform the regimental duties, and disposable for detachment with each battalion.

But from this small establishment, it must be recollected, is taken nearly the whole body of the staff of the army; all the minor branches of the adjutant-general's and quarter-master-general's departments; of the commissariat, a necessarily extensive branch on the large field of India; of the auditor-general's department; of the division, brigade, and garrison staff; pay-masters, deputy-judge advocates, &c. together with those attached to the numerous extra and provincial corps, which the inadequate number of regiments in the regular army has made it necessary to raise. It must also be expected, from the nature of the climate, that a certain number of those officers will, from time to time, be obliged to go to Europe or the Cape of Good Hope, for the recovery of their health; and some also, it is presumed, must occasionally visit their native country, on leave of absence, for their private affairs; finally, the ravages of death, which are not very trifling in that country, will also leave blanks which it will take some

time to fill up from home. Taking then all these facts into consideration, what number, I ask, of the above seventeen officers, may it be assumed, on a fair calculation, will generally be present for the duties of a battalion?

It is evident, with the small numbers of regiments in the Indian army, compared with the great extent of our territory, which increases the necessity of staff appointments, that it must be a rare and singular occurrence, that a battalion should have these seventeen officers present, and the fact is, that it constantly happens that our Indian battalions are for long periods of time with no more than four or five, sometimes with only two European officers present with them.

This small number of regiments, too, in comparison with the extent of our territory, renders detachments from battalions more frequent and numerous than is the case perhaps in any other army whatever; certainly than in any army with so small an establishment of officers.

The evils, in a political point of view, which may be apprehended from this system, are in my humble opinion of a very serious nature, and will not, I trust, escape the attention and consideration of those who devote a portion of their time to our Indian affairs.

One consequence of this system is, that whole companies and detachments of our regular infantry are liable to remain, for long and recurring intervals, under almost the exclusive management and controul of their native officers; by which that habit of attachment to their European officers, which it is so essential to promote and maintain, on the part of the sepoys, is at least left to the chance of being broken down, and turned into a channel from which it should be most particularly our policy to guard it.

Our late extension of territory in India, without any proportionate extension of our regular army, must render such occurrences more fre-

quent; and the nature of the political arrangements which have grown out of the late war will cause a considerably larger proportion of this army to be permanently employed in countries which are under the government of the native princes, than was ever the case at any former period of our history there.

I wish not to be understood as implying any charge on the loyalty or attachment of the native officers of our Indian army. I have a high opinion of their fidelity and good conduct; but I think it is unwise in principle to leave an opening, even for the possible admission of an evil of so serious a nature as that for which this inadequate number of European officers leaves an avenue, and which the course of time, and change of circumstances, may render more liable to arise.

The measure proposed by your correspondant, the "Retired Bengal Civil Servant," which led me to the idea of addressing you, Sir, respecting the appointment of interpreters to battalions, is, I am happy to learn, universally adopted in India. It is a most useful measure, as it will encourage the acquisition of a knowledge of the languages of India on the part of the European officers, which will greatly tend to draw and strengthen the attachment of the native soldiery to them, upon which rests the strongest security for the permanency of our rule in that country.

But while the establishment of European officers remains on its present small scale, the advantages which may be derived from it will be counteracted by the habit which will be allowed to grow up, of a more exclusive intercourse between the native soldier and his native officer, and consequently a greater dependence and attachment upon the latter than it is wise to admit.

Formerly, when our territory was comparatively small, our troops were more together; and when detached, it was only to short distances. Our territory is now enor-

mously augmented without any proportionate increase of our regular army, while it has multiplied the necessity of taking officers from their corps to conduct the duties of the irregular troops. The lines of communication between our posts are now frequently two and three hundred miles in extent. Convoys and detachments are constantly required upon these lines. It is the custom, I am aware, to employ European officers always, if possible, upon those duties; but the establishment of such officers will not, it is obvious, always admit of it, without at least leaving the headquarters deficient, and liable to the same evils which may be apprehended from detached bodies being left to the control of native officers.

There should be, I conceive, such an establishment of European officers, as to admit of there being generally one lieutenant-colonel and two majors to each battalion of infantry; and of the junior ranks, such a number as to admit of there being generally present for duty, exclusive of the numbers which the staff and other detached appointments may be calculated to take away, at least two to each company. But without entering on any

detailed plan, what I would insist on is, that the attachment of our native Indian soldiery to their European officers is the key-stone of our power in India; that while that is retained, nothing can destroy this. Whatever storms may arise, whatever convulsions may shake a local branch of authority from any occasional misrule or erroneous regulations in other institutions, while this attachment is preserved on the part of our native army, nothing can overturn our government, or wrest India from our hands; it is therefore of the utmost consequence that no considerations should allow us to risk the loss or diminution of that attachment; to secure it, nothing is more essential than a constant and interrupted intercourse between the native soldiers and the European officers. The former should be able, on all occasions, to have recourse exclusively to the latter for direction; in short, the establishment should be such, as to afford an European officer upon almost every duty on which it may be necessary or possible to employ a file of native soldiers.

I am, sir, yours, &c.

SYED.

Cheltenham, 22d Aug. 1819.

VOYAGE TO JAPAN AND OCHOTSK.

AN account of the first voyage of the brig *Brothers*, Capt. Gordon, from Calcutta to Ochotzk, has been given in the *Asiatic Journal*, vol. vi. p. 355. In the following season, he undertook a second voyage to the same place, contingent on an intermediate attempt to open a commercial intercourse with Japan not being successful. She sailed on the second voyage, on the 12th of March, 1818.

We are indebted to the *Calcutta Journal* for the following authentic narrative of that section of the voyage which was fruitful only of new information.

The narrative of this voyage which has

been furnished to us for publication, omits all the details of the voyage from Bengal, through the China Seas, as furnishing nothing beyond the extraordinary incidents which occur to ships annually pursuing that track. It commences, therefore, with the approach to the land of the Japan islands, and is strictly confined to what is new and interesting. We give it in the words of the enterprising and intelligent navigator himself.

On the 17th of June we stood in for Jedo Bay, and having joined company with some junks, which appeared to have the same destination with ourselves: we were at sun-set close in with the land, without having been recognized as a stranger. This gave me much pleasure, as it

was my wish to push direct for the capital, and I flattered myself with the hope of being by daylight at the gates of the Kilbo's palace; but falling calm in the night, we drifted near a rock, and were necessitated to anchor and await a breeze. At daylight we were visited by many boats, being within two miles of several populous towns and villages, and in the course of the morning received the visits of many officers of government, and especially of two persons, who, from their gravity and profound respect paid to them by all others, I imagine to be of high rank. I made known my wish to proceed to Jedo, and acquainted them that the object of my visit was to obtain permission to return with a cargo for sale; the wind and tide being against us, they advised me to remove into a neighbouring bay for shelter, and offered a pilot and two boats, which I readily accepted of, aware that we would have to wait news from court, from whence we were upwards of sixty miles distant.

I was requested to allow the arms and ammunition to be landed, and subsequently to unship the rudder and send it ashore; knowing that it was customary to do these things at Nagasaki, I complied without hesitation, but declined dismantling the vessel, on account of the loss of time which so doing might occasion; however, I willingly lauded the spare sails.

We were encircled by twenty small boats fastened to each other, at the distance of a few yards from us, and beyond them by about sixty larger guard-boats and gun-boats, besides two or three junks equalling our own vessel in size and mounting several small guns. Often our guard afloat amounted to 1000 men, and it was never less than half that number. It is incredible how good a look out was kept up from each boat, and how narrowly all our actions were watched; every transaction was noted down, and drawings were made of every object which attracted notice.

At first our visitors were too numerous and too constant, but after the first day strangers were kept from us, and not even allowed to come afloat; however, the shore used daily to be crowded with spectators, a very great majority of whom were females.

On the fourth day of our stay in the bay, I was gratified by a visit from two interpreters, one of whom was a perfect master of the Dutch language, and the other knew something of Russe; each of them also could speak a little English, but all our communication was in Dutch. By this medium I was enabled to explain my motives for visiting Japan more fully than I had before been able to do, and at the same time to give a fuller account of myself.

Having ascertained from whence we came, and a few other particulars, the interpreters asked if I was a member or agent of the English company, and finding that I was not, one remarked in a manner to himself, that's well.

Captain Golovin's name being mentioned, they inquired very particularly if he was at Ochotsk; it was also asked if the English and Dutch were at present on good terms, and on my replying in the affirmative, the interpreter remarked that he understood there had been peace throughout Europe during two years.

On saying, that I hoped permission would be granted for the little vessel to return the next year, it was remarked that the laws of Japan were very hard, and that a similar request made thrice by Russia had been negatived as often. On taking leave, they said that if I would allow them, they would do themselves the pleasure of calling on board daily during our stay; nothing could gratify me more than their doing so. Our salutes were European: I sat on the deck with them as most convenient, though coming on board they begged me to be seated. Most of our visitors used to amuse themselves by attempting to bow to us in the same manner as we did to them.

The following day, about noon, we observed the arrival of a *Norimor* at the Governor's house, and imagined it contained some great person, from the respect shewn it in passing. At two o'clock, the interpreters favoured us with a second visit, and inquired the place of birth of each person on board; they also inquired very minutely concerning my family, and the several members of it. Learning that I had a brother a clerk in the court of requests at Calcutta, they said, "then he is in the service of the English Company," well knowing that they are the governors of Bengal; this trifling circumstance appeared to excite a considerable degree of suspicion.

On producing some vaccine scales received at Malacca, by the kindness of Doctor Chalmers, of the Honorable Company's medical establishment, I was happy to find that the cow-pock was known in Japan, when the advantages attending it had been made known by Capt. Golovin, about 1812, and its introduction was ardently desired. I know of no country which presents so many marks of the ravages of the small-pox as Japan does, for we were seldom visited by a party, some or other of whom did not bear its mark. The accurate and intelligent Dr. Thunberg, I think, remarked, that he did not remember to have seen any person marked by the small-pox. Nothing, however, could be done concerning a trial of the vaccine, without advice from superiors. Observing that one person was

desirous of having a few grains of our paddy for the purpose of planting it, I brought forward a variety of garden seeds, and requested his acceptance of them; but was told that the laws of Japan were so hard, regarding intercourse with foreigners, that if we did not obtain permission to trade, they would not be allowed to accept of any thing from us. In the course of the sitting, I took another opportunity of saying, that even if we were refused permission to return, I hoped that we should be allowed to leave behind us the vaccine matter, together with the sheep, pigs, goats, and seeds, which were expressly taken on board for the purpose of being left wherever they might prove to be of use. I also said, that it would afford me pleasure to leave with them newspapers and other publications relating to the political state of Europe, as well as a few maps and works on geography, seeing they were particularly anxious to acquire information on these subjects, and able to understand English books, by the aid of a Dutch and English dictionary, which they always brought on board with them.

I was asked if we yet continued to send ships to China, even at this time, and if as usual we took teas from Canton to London: alluding perhaps to the result of Lord Amherst's affair. The name of the King of Holland was asked, as well as that of the family to which he belonged. In answer, I informed them that he was formerly Prince of Orange, and had returned home after a residence of about twenty years in England. His age, as well as the age of his son, was asked, and led to the mention of the recent marriage of the latter with a sister of the Emperor of Russia. The name of the King of France, and the present abode of Napoleon, were inquired into. On pointing out St. Helena, it was asked if the English yet kept possession of the Cape of Good Hope; also if we yet held Java. Saying that we did not, they inquired if we had not had possession of it. I said that we had, as well as of all other Dutch settlements which were occupied when the French overran Holland, but that they were all restored as soon as the Dutch regained their independence. Reference having been made to the return of Napoleon, and to the battle of Waterloo, some particulars were necessarily entered into, which excited much interest, especially an enumeration of the different states who were there combined against France.

They said that they had heard that Capt. Golovin was to be the governor of Ochotsk this year, and asked if such information was correct. From the desire they have to ascertain this point, I am inclined to think that they rather dread the neighbourhood of one so intimately acquainted

with their northern possessions, and their national character and resources, as he is. The cause of leaving Capt. Eddis at Ochotsk last year was particularly asked, although it had before been explained. I was also asked if it was my intention to proceed to Ochotsk in the event of not obtaining permission to trade to Japan, and said, as I frequently had before done, that it was.

On entering the cabin in order to look at it, as we used to sit on the quarter deck, the interpreters asked if I had a barometer. I had not one, but shewed them the instruments which I had, and found them well acquainted with their names and uses. They remarked that instruments were made much better in London than elsewhere, to which I said, that I was well aware that the Nangasaki order for goods from Batavia particularly specified that many species of goods should be of London manufacture.

The next morning a supply of fresh water was brought alongside, for the purpose of filling up our water-casks. The casks having been gauged a few days before, I imagined they were now filling for the purpose of ascertaining more correctly the number of days we had been at sea, particularly as the number of baskets handed on board was counted. Had it not been for this consideration, I would have declined the water, wishing it to be more clearly understood, that my only object for visiting Japan was to obtain permission to trade; at the same time, I looked upon the water being filled as an omen of our approaching departure.

The persons who accompanied the boat with water were more talkative than usual; they shewed me a string of beads used like the rosary, as a help in devotion; the pearls of a sword handle; read the character marked on a Canton tea chest; told me Japanese names of many articles; and spoke much of the manufactures of London, which place they seem to consider as the seat of the arts.

About noon, the interpreters repaired on board, and after the usual compliments, produced some papers, and said, in an official manner: "You have applied for permission to trade to Japan. I am desired by the governor of this place to inform you that this permission cannot be granted, as the laws of Japan interdict all foreign intercourse, with the exception of that which already exists at Nangasaki with the Dutch and Chinese, and that the governor therefore desires you will sail with the first fair wind."

After a little desultory conversation, it was remarked from another paper, by way of explanation, and in a demi-official manner, that in August 1803 an American ship had arrived at Nangasaki, and the following November an English ship

from Calcutta had visited the same port, with views similar to our own; also, that in 1806 the Russian embassy had been at Nangasaki, and since that another ship of the same nation had visited that port, besides a third Russian vessel had applied in 1813 at Matzmai; all these vessels having been dismissed, we could not be admitted, therefore it was "better not to return, as we would get nothing by it." The bluntness of such a caution would have displeased me, if I supposed they were aware that they bore a threatening import; but as it was, it excited a smile.

An offer was made of boats to tow us out of the bay when ready for sea, and it was asked what flag I would hoist as a signal when ready. Having none other than the Ensign and Jack, which I did not like to display, surrounded and guarded as we were, I said I would hoist a boat's sail instead of a flag. This appearing strange to them, they asked why I should not hoist the flag, and I merely replied that I could not as we were then situated.

It was remarked to me that it would be improper to stand into the bay of Jedo, as my course was in the opposite direction. Being anxious to proceed on my way towards Ochotsk, now that I found nothing was to be done in Japan, I told them they need not make themselves uneasy on that score.

Expressing a hope that I would be allowed to leave with the interpreters some trifling remembrance, they answered that the laws of the empire were so hard that they could not receive any thing whatever.

This visit was evidently very hurried, and many enquiries appeared to be omitted in consequence of the necessity for this speedy departure; however, several hasty minutes of information, respecting European politics and markets, were made, and we were wished a good voyage. These interpreters were shrewd clever men, and possessed more general information than I expected to have found amongst them; compared with the rest of their countrymen, as respects foreign affairs, they are infinitely better informed; they however appeared to be occasionally misled by the Dutch, who had told them that the Prince of Orange was dead, when driven from his country, and in other instances have dealt out news so as to serve their own views, adhering, at least in that respect, to the narrow, not to say infernal policy, by means of which they acquired this branch of commerce.

In the afternoon, our arms, ammunition, and rudder, &c. were returned on board, and the following morning having made the signal agreed upon, we were towed out of the bay by about thirty boats. As one of the gun-boats weighed, I shewed our colours for the first time as soon as

clear of the bay, and when in fair way, dismissed the tow-boats, and our friends who had accompanied them, with three hearty cheers; for all on board were tired of our restricted stay: but I believe that all parties regretted the circumstances under which we were quitting each other, and I cannot but remark, that I never was in a country the inhabitants of which conducted themselves with so much propriety as they do in Japan. They were not only polite and affable towards us, but invariably so towards each other; notwithstanding the respect paid to superiors may strike Europeans as servile and degrading, I cannot consider it as such, and the most superficial observer would be struck with the kindness of masters towards their menials.

The shore was not only thronged with spectators, but many hundreds came by water from the neighbouring shores, in order to gratify their curiosity by a sight of the strange vessel. We were scarcely quitted by the tow-boats, when some of these persons approached very near, and at length accepted our invitation to come on board. Our decks were soon thronged in such a manner, that I was glad to see a guard-boat pull towards us, for the purpose of dispersing the crowd, by whom they were no sooner recognised than they fled in every direction; however, many quickly returned, and when we would point out a guard-boat afterwards, some would merely laugh and say that they did not care for them, whilst at other times they gave us to understand that they were afraid of being destroyed.

In the course of that day and the following we had not less than two thousand persons on board, all of whom were eager to barter for trifles. Amongst other things, I had the pleasure of obtaining some little books and other specimens of the language, and distributed amongst our visitors two copies of the New Testament, together with some religious tracts in the Chinese language, which appears to be pretty generally understood in Japan.

Although completely repulsed in this attempt to establish a trade with Japan, I cannot say that I am much disappointed, never having been very sanguine in my hopes of being admitted to trade, although I considered the possibility of succeeding in such an application worth a month of our time. A moderately restricted intercourse with Jedo, I regarded as the foundation of a fortune.

As to the nature and extent of the trade which might be carried on with Japan, I will only remark, that having no sheep, and woollen clothes being suitable at least during the winter throughout the whole empire, which may contain thirty millions of inhabitants, the demand for the staple articles of British commerce would probably

equal in quantity, though not in quality, the domestic consumption of the three kingdoms. With respect to cotton wool, piece goods, indigo, and sugar, I believe that Bengal would prove inadequate to the supply. The mineral riches of Japan are such as to provide returns more than sufficient for such immense imports.

If inclined to set any value on ideas which can be formed concerning the hearts of men, especially of men so accustomed to disguise their feelings as we are informed the Japanese are, I would say, with much confidence, that our dismissal was universally regretted. This idea does not arise so much from any thing which has been said, as it proceeds from a remembrance of the eager satisfaction with which every body used to examine the several articles of my dress, particularly such as were of a fine quality, and the desire very generally expressed of purchasing similar articles on our return to the port. Some of the woollens imported by Nangasaki were placed by them in comparison with those which we wore, much to the advantage of British goods. An idea of the superiority of London manufactures appears to be very generally entertained in Japan, and a wish to receive these articles at first hand follows as the natural consequence.

In order to gratify them in this wish, so advantageous to our manufactures, and as the best means of promoting their circulation in this quarter, it occurs that it is our interest to encourage the Dutch trade with Nangasaki, and to be content to partake in its profits, though in a remote and indirect manner: therefore, should funds, ships, or ought else be wanting, for the purpose of carrying on this branch of trade to its full extent, we serve ourselves by aiding the *Hollanders*, and at the same time extend the fame of our manufactures, which in Japan is of more consequence than the fame of our arms, although that it is both known and honoured. I cannot divest myself of an idea, that Britain is not only thought more highly of than any other state, but that she is greatly admired in Japan, where we are considered, like themselves, as an industrious and independent race of islanders.

Embassies, presents, and such like attempts at opening the trade, would, I think, only tend to delay so desirable an event. I cannot foresee any probability of our being admitted, nor can I blame the Japanese for excluding us. Had we a trade with them, under present circum-

stances, it would be but a series of jealousies and broils; for we could never endure to be regarded with the distrust which they manifest in their intercourse with Europeans. Whenever I looked towards the stern-post, or to the place where my arms ought to have been hanging, I could not but feel myself as disgraced, and that wilfully: for I went in prepared to submit to such insults, and am yet glad that I did so; for had there been any occasion of altercation, I should have imputed my failure to that circumstance: but as it now is, the perfect good understanding which subsisted throughout satisfies me that our conduct gave no offence.

The smallness of our vessel, and her being the property of individuals unconnected with the East India Company, was I think much in our favour, as was also the circumstance of requesting permission previous to importing a cargo; but, on the other hand, our connexion with Ochotsk was regarded with suspicion.

As to trading clandestinely with Japan, I dare scarcely hazard a conjecture; but it might be tried by a small fast vessel, well manned and armed, with a valuable cargo on board. Such an undertaking, is not to be entered upon by individuals, though it might be worth the attention of the East India Company, or of an association for the purpose of extending British commerce. Should it succeed at first, a seizure of the goods imported might render a second trip useless, and the numerous guard boats which are along the coast would considerably check an intercourse with the inhabitants, especially in the vicinity of populous places. Great circumspection would be requisite in conducting such a trade, in order not to alarm the inhabitants by a display of force, for if once intimidated or insulted, it might be found impracticable to allay the panic which might hence result, and thus prevent all further intercourse.

I think that by perseverance some weak point might possibly be discovered, where avarice would prevail over duty, and induce the governor of some isle or outpost to wink at foreign intercourse; but this is only a vague surmise. All that I can assure, with any degree of confidence, as the result of personal knowledge, is that the nation is fully sensible of the advantages to be derived from foreign trade, and desirous of enjoying it; but that the government adheres as stedfastly as ever to the non-intercourse system.

DROGA AMARA,

THE JESUITS' MEDICINE FOR THE SPASMODIC CHOLERA.

It may conduce to some improvement in the treatment of this disease, to compare the remedies of former times with those of the present. A European writer who resided many years in India, mentioning the diseases which prevail among the inhabitants of the southern part of India, particularly notices one resembling the spasmodic cholera, which he calls an "*Intestinal Colic*." This writer is *Fra Paolino da San Bartolamee*, from a translation of whose work we take the following extracts :—

"Far more dreadful are the consequences of the before-mentioned intestinal colic, called by the Indians *Shani*, *Mordezim*, and also *Nicomben*. It is occasioned, as I have said, by the winds blowing from the mountains, which carry with them a great many nitrous particles, and which commonly commence immediately after the rainy season, when the wet weather is succeeded by a great heat and continued drought. On the coast of Malabar this is the case from the beginning of October till the 20th of December; and on the coast of Coromandel in April and May. People are then liable to catch colds, and the consequence is, that malignant and bilious slimy matter adheres to the bowels, and occasions violent pains, vomiting, fever, and stupor; so that persons attacked with this disease die very often in a few hours. It sometimes happens that thirty or forty persons die in this manner in one place in the course of a day, unless speedy relief be administered. The bitter essence, *droga amara*, which I have mentioned in the beginning of the present work, is the best remedy for this colic; as it opens the pores, thus the juices, counteracts the effects of the saltpetre, warms the body, brings on perspiration, and in that manner inspires it with new life. In the year 1782, this disease raged with so much fury, that a great many persons died of it. The above essence is pretty dear; and it was not possible to procure it in such quantity as to supply all the patients: in its stead, therefore, we employed *tagara*, cocoa-nut brandy distilled over horse's dung. All those recovered to whom this beverage was given; but the rest died in

three or four hours. This circumstance made so much noise among the Pagans, that the fame of our medicine, and the cures it performed, was spread as far as Cochin. When the physicians of the Dutch East India Company at that place, Messrs. Martinfard and Errik, were informed of this circumstance, they not only gave our medicine their approbation, but even employed it in their practice."

This writer gives us the subjoined enumeration of the ingredients of which the *droga amara* they used was composed.

"These bitter drops (*drogu amara*) are prepared in the following manner. You take mastic, resin or colophonium, myrrh, aloes, male incense, and calamba root, and pound them very fine when the weather is dry, that is to say, when the north wind blows, which, in other parts of the world, supplies the place of what is here called the Caracatta. If you wish, therefore, to make a quantity of this medicine equal to twenty-four pints, you must take twenty-four ounces of resin or colophonium, twelve ounces of incense, four ounces of mastic, four ounces of aloes, four ounces of myrrh, and a like quantity of calamba root. Put all these ingredients into a jar filled with strong brandy, and keep it for a month in the sun during dry weather. If the brandy is sufficiently impregnated it assumes a red colour, and the mass is deposited at the bottom. You then draw off the brandy very slowly, and bottle up for use. One or two spoonfuls is the usual dose administered to sick persons. This medicine is of excellent service in cases of indigestion, colic, cramp in the stomach, and of difficult parturition; also for wounds and ulcers; against worms, and in scorbutic and other diseases which arise from corrupted juices. It is the best and most effectual remedy used by the missionaries during their travels. It is prepared in the apothecary's shop of the Ex-Jesuits at Paduceri; at Verapoli, by the barefooted Carmelites; and at Surat, by the Capuchins. I myself cured with these drops a young man, who was almost totally deaf. After pouring two spoonfuls of them into his ear, a cylindric piece of a hard yellow substance came from it, and the patient immediately recovered the perfect use of his hearing."

SINENSIANA.

LATE EMBASSY.

THE following curious document has not been introduced in any of the quartos professedly embracing the subject of Lord Amherst's late mission to Peking. It is the Chinese account of the critical incidents on which the question of receiving the embassy was suspended. In describing the causes of its failure, it is an example how far the serious assumption of unequalled dignity may approach the verge of the supreme burlesque. The writer is no less than the Emperor of China, and the translation was made by Sir George Staunton, by order of the Prince Regent.

Letter from the Emperor of China to the Prince Regent.

"The Supreme Sovereign of the Earth, who has received it from heaven and revolving time, issues this Imperial mandate to the King of England, with the purport of which let him be most fully acquainted.

"Your country, O King, is situated at an immense distance beyond a vast ocean; yet you send to me, in the sincerity of your heart, an offering of devotedness, and turn with a zealous affection to the transforming influences which emanate from the middle kingdom (China).

"On a former occasion, in the fifty-eighth year of Kien Lung, at a time when the reign of the exalted, the honourable, and the immaculate Emperor was approaching towards its close, you sent an ambassador across the seas to the residence.

"At that time, your ambassador, in approaching the throne with veneration and respect, performed the accustomed ceremony without exceeding or falling short of what is required, and duly observed all the forms with proper decorum, and was then enabled to look up and to receive the favour and affection of the son of heaven, to see his Majesty's celestial face, to be entertained at a grand banquet, and to have numerous and valuable presents bestowed upon him.

"In this present year, you, O King, have thought fit again to send an ambassador to our court, with a written representation, and with orders to present me with the productions of your country, on his being introduced to my presence.

"I, the Emperor, having reflected that you, O King, had done so in sincerity of heart, and from feelings of respect and obedience, rejoiced exceedingly at this intelligence. I caused forthwith the former records to be examined; and I ordered the proper number of officers of

state to await the arrival of your ambassador, that, on the very day of his approach to the palace, he might, in all due respect, behold the Imperial person, and then be entertained with a grand festival, according to all things, and with exactly the same ceremonies which were observed in the preceding reign.

"Your ambassador first began to open his communications at Tient-sing. I appointed great officers of state to be there, to give to him an imperial feast and entertainment; when, behold! instead of your ambassador returning thanks for this feast, he refused to pay obedience to the prescribed ceremonies.

"I, the Emperor, in the affair of an inferior officer of state arriving from a remote country, did not deem forms and ceremonies of any great importance. It was an affair in which some indulgence and a compassionate forbearance might be shewn to the individual; and I therefore made a special order for all my great officers of state to use gentleness and accommodating behaviour towards your ambassador; and to inform him, on his arrival at Peking, that in the fifty-eighth year of Kien-lung, your ambassador, in performing the usual ceremony, always fell upon his knees and bowed his head to the ground, according to the established forms; how, indeed, on such an occasion, could any change be allowed?

"Your ambassador then told my great officers, face to face, that when the proper time came he would comply with the ceremonies, and would perform the kneeling, and prostration, and bowing of the head to the ground; and that no exceeding or falling short of the established forms should occur.

"Accordingly my great officers, in conformity to, and in reliance on this declaration, reported the affair to me; and I sent down my pleasure, that on the 7th day of the 7th moon, your ambassador should be ordered to appear before the imperial person; that on the 8th, in the great hall of light and splendour, an entertainment should be conferred, and gifts bestowed; and again, that in the gardens of perpetual pleasure, a feast should be prepared; that on the 9th he should have his audience of leave, and that on the same day it should be permitted him to ramble among the hills of ten thousand ages; that on the 11th, at the gate of perfect concord, gifts should again be conferred, after which he should repair to the board of ceremonies, and there again be feasted; and that on the 12th he should be finally dispatched, and or-

dered to proceed on his journey. The day fixed for performing the ceremony, and the precise form to be observed, were previously communicated to your ambassador by my great officers of state.

"On the 7th, the day appointed for your ambassador to approach and behold the imperial person, he accordingly arrived at the palace, and I, the Emperor, was just about to enter the great hall of audience.

"Your ambassador, all on a sudden, asserted, that he was so exceedingly ill that he could not stir a step. I thought it not impossible, and therefore ordered the two assistant ambassadors to enter the hall, and appear before me; but both the assistant ambassadors also asserted that they too were ill. This certainly was an instance of rudeness which had never been exceeded. I did not, however, inflict severe chastisement; but I ordered them to be sent off the same day, on their return to their own country. As your ambassador was thus prevented from beholding the imperial presence, it was not expedient that he should send in the written representation from you, O King; it is, therefore, sent back in the same state it came, by your ambassador.

"We have considered, however, that you, O King, from the immense distance of many times ten thousand lee, respectfully caused a written representation so to be presented to me, and duly offered presents; that your ambassador's inability to communicate, on your behalf, with profound reverence and sincere devotion, is his own fault; and that the disposition of profound respect and due obedience on your part, O King, are visibly apparent.

"I therefore thought proper to take from among the articles of tribute only a few maps, some prints of views, and portraits; but I highly applaud your feelings of sincere devotedness for me, just the same as if I had received the whole. In return, I ordered to be given to you, O King, a *Joo-ee* (emblem of prosperity), a string of imperial beads, two large silk purses, and eight small ones, as a proof of our tender and indulgent conduct in this affair.

"Your country is too remotely distant from the central and flourishing empire; so that to send an ambassador such a distance over the waves of the sea is not a light affair. Besides, your ambassador, it would seem, does not understand how to practise the rites and ceremonies of the central empire. The subject, indeed, involves a severe labour of the lips and the tongue, which is by no means pleasant or easy to bear.

"The celestial empire sets very little value on things that are brought from a distance; nor does it consider as rare and precious pearls the productions of your

country, however curious and ingenious they may be thought.

"That you, O King, may preserve your people in peace, and be careful in giving strength to the boundary lines of your territories, that no separation of those parts which are distant from that which is near at home may take place, is what I, the Emperor, sincerely and strongly recommend.

"Finally, there will be no occasion hereafter for you to send an ambassador from so great a distance, and to give him the trouble of passing over mountains and crossing the ocean. If you do but pour out the heart in dutiful obedience, it is by no means necessary, at any stated time, to come to the celestial presence, ere it be pronounced that you turn towards the transforming influences which emanate from this empire.

"This Imperial Mandate is now issued that you may for ever obey it. Kia-King, 21st year, 7th moon, 20th day.—Sept. 11, 1816."

The following articles are from the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*, No. V.

VICEROY OF SZE-CHUEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Early in the month of October, 1817, the Viceroy of Sze-chuen province put an end to his own life, by means of poison. This man's name was Chang-ming, a Tartar. In 1815, he gloried in his persecution of the native christians, who inhabited the hills of Sze-chuen. One European missionary he decapitated, and received the approbation of his master.

In the western frontier of Sze-chuen there are foreign tribes, who come down from the hills, plunder, and carry off the the Chinese inhabitants. They had grown to such power, that Chang deemed it proper to put the army in motion to chastise them. He did so, and according to his own account brought back several hundreds of captives. This step was commended at court, till the expense of the war was reported to his Majesty, when he affirmed that the operations were undertaken without his permission, that the scale of expense was unnecessarily large, and that Chang-ming must bear it himself. His inability to do so, and his mortification, agitated his mind so, that he took poison and died.

In 1816-17, the commander of the forces in Sze-chuen had been ordered to go and attend to the affairs of the Gorkas, on which occasion Chang-ming had been entrusted with the joint authority of viceroy and commander of the forces; on receiving the appointment, he wrote a very servile paper to give thanks, and told at great length, how he knelt down, knocked head, and worshipped the Shang-yu, which communicated the heavenly will of the Great Sovereign.

The death of the Viceroy of Sze-chuen occasioned the sudden removal of Tseang, the Viceroy of Canton, who is ordered to fill the other's place. Yuen-yuen, the Viceroy of Hoo-kwang, is removed to Canton province. He is a very old man, and possessed considerable rank in the life-time of Keen-lung."

* SINGULAR EDICT, RESPECTING THE CAUSES OF THE DRAUGHT OF 1817.

"An edict has been respectfully received from on high :

"From the fifth moon of this year, a want of rain prevailed over the whole province of Chin-le, and all around the seat of our Imperial government. But for several days past, successive reports have been sent up, that at Je-ho, Teén-tsin, and other places, abundant and refreshing showers have fallen. Still, in the vicinity of the capital parching drought continues. I have, night and day, with burning anxiety, thought about, and have pushed my inquiries to discover the cause.

"The remissness and sloth of the officers of government constitute an evil which has long been accumulating. It is not the evil of a day, and for several years I have given the most pressing admonitions on the subject, and have punished many cases which have been discovered : so that recently there appears a little improvement, and for several seasons the weather has been favorable. The drought this season is not perhaps entirely on their account. I have meditated upon it, and am persuaded, that in all probability the reason why the azure heavens above manifest disapprobation by withholding rain, only for a few hundred Chinese miles around the capital, is, that the fifty and more rebels, who escaped, are secreted somewhere near Peking. Hence it is, that the fertile vapours are fast bound, and the felicitous harmony of the seasons interrupted.

"I hereby order all the various courts around Peking to institute a stricter search than they have yet done. If they be satisfied by merely looking at the *Mun-pae* (list of inmates in every house), it may be, that the rebels have changed their names, and blended themselves with families, and so the papers sent to me are quite nugatory, and intended only to prevent blame; and all the strong commands given to the officers and men become empty words which avail nothing.

"Let all concerned from this time exert all their wisdom and strength in searching where the population is crowded, and where facilities of concealment exist; let them search in all nunneries, monasteries, and temples; in retired, mean, distressed, poor places. Let them by all the arts of the police pursue the scrutiny. If they once succeed, the bal-

ful construction of vapours will be dissolved, and genial showers immediately induced. Exert yourselves. If you view this as mere matter of form, lay it aside, and remain inactive, then do you cease to be the servants of our—Ta-tsin Kwo—Tartar empire, (denominated the great and the pure.) Respect this."

LOCUSTS.

In the Chinese provinces on the sea coast, in latitude from 30° to 37°, they are subject to inundations of considerable districts from excessive rains. In the Peking Gazette for June 1817, it is said, that when the waters are drained off, the spawn of a small fish is found, which, by the heat of the sun, becomes a certain insect, called "*Huang*" (the usual term for locust), and which is extremely destructive to the subsequent crop of grain; so much so, that the emperor has directed the governors of provinces themselves to attend to it, and requires that the local officers be at the utmost pains to have them swept away and destroyed, to prevent the calamity which would inevitably arise if left exposed to the sun.

PETITION OF AN OLD STATESMAN.

The following is a petition from an old statesman, praying to be allowed to retire from public duty.

Peking, April 7, 1817.—Chang, a junior fellow of the six ministers of state, with the greatest veneration presents this memorial to his majesty, earnestly soliciting, that the favour may be done him, to declare his office vacant.

On the 25th day of the first moon I became suddenly ill of a rheumatic complaint, and have to be grateful for the attendance of the imperial physician being conferred on me. On the 26th I went to town, and successively for several days took medicine, but did not recover. On the 5th instant I humbly presented a petition, desiring to be allowed a suspension of official duty, which was graciously granted; and at the same time, an attendant of the palace brought a physician to see me at my temporary abode, and administered "*the special soup of life*." On the 16th the period of retirement elapsed, and now my own judgment of my complaint is, that it will be very difficult to effect a complete cure.

Prostrate I reflect with gratitude, that your majesty is acquainted with the honourable situations to which I have been raised. To give an opinion in the affairs of government: I have waited in the palace of the emperor forty years; I have seven times been employed on special missions; I have been sent to try important causes twelve times; I have been governor-general of Chin-le, the capital

province; also of Keang nan, and of Yun-nan, and of Kweichow. I have successively been president of the board of official appointments, of rites, of punishments, and of public works; and I have been controller of the board of rites, and of the board of punishments. This is a degree of glory to which few statesmen ever arrive. All is the result of the immaculate sovereign's extraordinary and special affection. Whilst I think of it, I hear the imperial order "exert yourself," I feel that I should strenuously endeavour to stimulate the old frail horse, and to raise again my falling strength, in the hope of rendering some further service. But unexpectedly my complaint seems confirmed; many days have elapsed, and I have not recovered; the necessity of retirement increases, and I feel greatly agitated. When the affairs of government occur to me, I sit up on my bed in the middle of the night. I start alarmed in dreams and in sleep. When my colleagues in office called on me, and saw me, they said my complaint arose from

my old age, and they feared medicine would not have much effect,—a composed mind and the stillness of retirement were necessary to me, that I might nurse myself; then there was reason to hope I should gradually recover, as my complaint did not yet indicate rapid dissolution. I still have my sight, my hearing, and good spirits; and whilst a breath remains, I will never dare to steal repose. But I am so lame I cannot walk a step without two men to support me. Two or three months cannot restore me; I therefore supplicate your majesty to exercise towards me celestial benignity, and grant that my office be declared vacant. I will remain in Peking, and do my utmost to get well. The moment my blood and fluids circulate freely, and I am able to move, I will announce it to your majesty, and wait till some employment be conferred. Prostrate I pray the sacred sovereign to review these circumstances, whilst with the utmost gratitude and infinite anxiety I wait for his majesty's command.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. II.

(Continued from page 239.)

Sept. 18 and 19. Passed between the Cape De Verd Islands and the Guinea Coast; two of which were seen from the ship on our right hand, one called Sal, and the other Bonavesta. These islands are often visited by ships of different nations on the outward voyage to India.

On the 20th, in the morning, two strange sails were seen to windward; and as they drew close together for communication, their appearance was not at all liked by our officers; however it was judged advisable not to alter our progress or point of sailing, and all were ordered to their stations in case of being attacked; the part assigned to poor me was to accompany the surgeon below. I am afraid I should have been but a poor help indeed; but our apprehensions soon subsided, as they both set their sails and stood from us. It was supposed they were Guinea ships, from the direction in which they came.

One morning we were agreeably surprised with a voluntary sacrifice to our table, namely, number of flying fish who had lighted on board during the night. Fear, no doubt, was the cause of these voracious amphibians leaving their fitter element, the deep; the ship penetrating a shoal of them in the dark, caused them to separate in different directions, darting into the atmosphere to escape a supposed

danger, by which means some of them dropped on board us. When fried, they proved a delicious morsel: they resemble the mullet; their fins, or wings as they are called, extend from behind the gills as far as the tail; those that I saw measured from eight to ten inches. They cannot leave the element in a calm; at such times I have often observed them struggling to fly from the dolphin and other fish, without avail, and were devoured; on the contrary, in a breeze, I have seen thousands dart from the water in company, and fly a great distance. There was another specimen of marine life, found on board in the night, which our officers called squid. These likewise are a prey to the dolphin, bonneto, and albicore. The squid is of a glutinous substance, like a jelly, about four inches long; and when put into a tumbler of water, emitted a dark fluid like ink, which tinged the water so much that the animal was hid from sight. I am told that this property, given by nature, is the only defence it can make against its enemy; that is, by darkening the water around itself in a limited space, then trying to escape in an opposite direction.

* We were favoured with the finest weather for seven or eight days after we parted with the frigate, sailing at the rate of from eighty to a hundred and fifty miles

in the twenty-four hours. When in latitude about three or four north, the winds became variable and light, with frequent calms; the heat also became oppressive. Great care was observed in ventilating and fumigating the prison; the windsails, with the scuttles, were open night and day. Notwithstanding this attention, three of the prisoners died of fever, and several of the ship's crew were also attacked. The progress of sickness became very alarming; for, as soon as the first subjects of it became convalescent, others were seized with it. This alternate affliction ran through the major part of the ship's company; however there had been a plentiful supply of all things needful sent on board by government, and the same was administered most seasonably to the sick, which kept the fever under. The prisoners were also permitted to bathe in the morning-watches, which had a salutary effect after a sultry night.

On the 28th of September, after the officers had retired from breakfast, a sudden noise and bustle upon deck surprised me; when the steward coming down, I inquired of him what was the matter? He told me that a tornado was coming on, and that he was sent down by the captain to shut the ports and scuttles in the cabins. I proceeded to the quarter-gallery to see what he meant by a tornado, but had no sooner cast a look towards the east, than I became much alarmed; an immense black cloud was rapidly overcasting the heavens, darting out vivid lightening, while the thunder, at first distant, seemed by its louder detonations fast approaching. The noise with the people securing the sails, and otherwise preparing to meet the storm, was awful in the extreme. The ship lay quite becalmed, yet at a short distance the tempest made the water fly before it in a white foam. I shall never forget my feelings and apprehensions at this moment; but fortunately my husband came down and told me not to be alarmed, for the squall had given timely warning, and enabled them to get all snug aloft, and that it would be over in half an hour. He had scarcely done speaking when its fury burst upon us, laying the ship nearly upon its broadside with its force; the mingled tempest of lightning, thunder, wind, and rain made the scene altogether dreadful. I thought it the longest half hour I had ever remembered; but it was upwards of an hour before they again set their sails, and all on board most happy that the lightning had not been attracted to the ship's masts.

As we drew near the equator, the conversation at table turned upon the ceremony which marks the transition to the southern hemisphere. The chief

mate asking the doctor if he had crossed the line, the answer was, that he had. It was then inquired, on what voyage, and to what country the ship sailed? He replied, to the Coast of Guinea. However, equivocation on the part of the doctor caused a doubt in the minds of the mates. He was asked, if he had seen the line when he crossed it? he said, he just got a glimpse of it, but as it was near dark at the time, he did not see it distinctly. This was enough to determine them that he should be both ducked and shaved, when Neptune paid the ship a visit. I should be sorry to traduce the character of any person in these few simple remarks; but for the sake of truth, cannot help giving an outline of this person's qualifications. In the first place, he was most ignorant in his profession as a surgeon, and otherwise illiterate, yet specious and crafty. He had imposed upon the captain by a fair face and false pretensions. The captain, pitying the awkward situation into which he had got, took his part at all times when the officers of the ship were against him; but having discovered his want of skill, was under the necessity of employing one of the prisoners, named MacCullam, who was a professional man, and had seen better days: the ship surgeon, knowing his own deficiency, gave way to him in every thing. Many jokes now passed about the expected initiation; nothing was said to the doctor, only that Neptune had a very ready method of surely finding out who had passed this part of his dominions, and could not be deceived. On the 28th October, at noon, we were only twenty-eight miles north of the equator, approaching it with a fine breeze. A sharp look-out was kept to see the line before dark; the chief mate fastened a day-glass to the side rails on the deck. All the gentlemen in turn came to take a peep; and amongst the rest, the doctor, who declared that he saw the line, and that it appeared no larger than a silken thread: all looked and saw the same. Mr. Muirhead, the chief mate, put this trick upon the doctor's ignorance and credulity, by placing a small thread across one of the inside glasses of the telescope to create a distinct prospect of the line. Nothing farther passed until about eight in the evening, when we heard the ship hailed in a most strange manner by a hoarse thundering voice, saying, "*Ho-o—the ship a Ho-o-ye,*" which was answered by the *Halloo*. "What ship?" was demanded by the same tremendous voice. "The Friendship," was answered. "Very well; tell the captain that after twelve o'clock tomorrow he must prepare all on board who have not crossed into the southern regions before, to prepare to take the oath of allegiance, and go through the usual cere-

monies." An interchange of "Good night," closed the conference. The boat-swain, with a speaking-trumpet concealed at the end of the flying jib-boom, had managed, in delivering Neptune's message, to make the sound appear as if emitted from the profound below. The ship crossed the equator about ten o'clock that night. Next morning some of the sails were taken in, and the ship, as they termed it, made snug. I was cautioned, if I wished to be a spectator of the ceremony, to wear a dress that would not spoil by salt-water, as no respect would be shewn to any one while Neptune was on board: this hint I followed, being anxious to observe what passed. About one o'clock the ship was again hailed by the same hoarse voice, desiring them to lie to, as Neptune was coming on board. This order was complied with. Presently the screen, formed by a sail on the fore-castle, was opened, and presented such a sight as I never shall forget. Had I not been prepared for the pageantry, and told that some of the seamen were to be the actors, I should not have supposed them to have been earthly beings. A car was drawn towards the quarter-deck, in which were seated two figures representing Neptune and Amphitrite, with their marine attendants. The captain welcomed the sea-deity and his retinue on board, and asked him what refreshment he would take? He answered, "a glass of gin would be very acceptable." After which, he inquired how many mortals were on the list to take the oath of allegiance, and to undergo the ceremony? He expressed a hope that all the prisoners should be shaved and ducked. This the captain compromised, by saying that Neptune's health should be drank every Saturday night, until we were past the Cape of Good Hope. The persons who were to be initiated were brought up from below blindfolded, one at a time, and placed over a large tub of water on the main deck; tar was applied to the chin with a blacking brush, which was shaved off by an iron hoop, one side of it was notched, the other not; those who were refractory were shaved with the rough side; they were then plunged backwards in the tub of war, while several buckets full were thrown over them. Some unmeaning jargon, addressed to them by Neptune, finished this great business. The only persons at our table shaved were a Mr. Maundrel, passenger, and the doctor: the former submitted to it, and escaped pretty well; the latter, who was very refractory, was roughly handled, and had not the captain interfered, would have suffered much more. When the shaving was over, they began to souse each other with water, and I came in for a small share, which made me retreat as soon as possible.

We had experienced for several days

much thunder and lightning, with heavy rains and calms; but the variable light breezes about the line we now exchanged for the periodical south-east trade winds, and contrary to the usual practice, we stood to the east towards the Guinea Coast, instead of the Brazil side. The captain gave the mates his reasons for so doing, well knowing from former practice that it would shorten the passage; at the same time, as the track was unfrequented, we should be more likely to avoid the enemy's cruisers.

For several nights past the sea had a very luminous appearance. I sat for hours together in the quarter-gallery, to observe with wonder the strange sight; at times it was like a liquid fire, and cast such a light into the ship passing through it, that we could see to help ourselves to any thing wanted in the cabin without a candle.

I have often seen sudden darts as it were of a luminous stream, passing obliquely under the bottom of the ship, leaving a train behind like the shoot of a meteor in the air. This I understood was fish in chase of the smaller species, and had at one time an opportunity of knowing that it was so. A great number of bonnito and albacore had been caught by the hook in the course of the day, and towards night the fish still accompanied the ship; they could be traced in all directions by the luminous appearance they made in the water. One night, when my husband and myself were looking from the gallery, he said it he had the fish-gig he was certain he could strike some of them, at the same time calling upon deck for one to be handed to him over the quarter, when to my great surprise, in the space of half an hour, he speared five bonnetta, each weighing about ten or twelve pounds. These sights were nothing to old sailors, but they excited my surprise. Several buckets of water were drawn up, in which were seen specimens of this luminous substance: it appeared of a soft glutinous form without motion, and when put into a tumbler with water, retained the same appearance in the dark; it had the power to hide the light for the space of a minute or two, and again let it be shewn. These vicissitudes might be caused by its giving up life on being taken from its element.

However, one of these specimens which had been taken out of the glass and put upon paper, had been forgotten in the day, but at night it shone the same as haddocks are seen sometimes to do when hung up after salting. Many small particles also had this luminous appearance for the space of fourteen days. So many fish were caught, that the poor prisoners sometimes partook of them. The small albacore and the large bonnetto are so nearly alike, that without particularly no-

ticing the fins behind the gills, the difference cannot be distinguished: these fins, on the albicore, are about three times the length of the other, and rather project from the fish; the bonnetto, on the contrary, has these fins short, not exceeding three or four inches, and laying flat to the shoulders of the fish. They resemble large overgrown mackerel, but thicker in proportion to their length; they are coarse fare, and notwithstanding we had them cooked in various ways, found

them still unpalatable. The dolphin we found better (when stewed with a proportion of wine and spices) than any of the other fish. As the dolphins we had were caught in the night, I shall not attempt to describe them; when dying they take such a variety of shade and colour, that a description is impossible. The largest we caught measured about four feet in length, and weighed about eleven pounds.

(To be continued.)

CAISSA.

WE have been favoured by a correspondent with the following positions at Chess, part of a series of which he has promised us the continuation. The entire series is from the Sanscrit, and was translated by a native of India, a Bramin. These positions are proposed as problems, of which the solution will be given in the following number; and if any correspondent should send a solution, or more than one should be offered, the first received will be inserted with the signature attached. It is to be understood that the mate is inevitable in the number of moves prescribed, nor can be effected in less, if that which is obviously the best defence be adopted. The origin of the game makes the subject eminently oriental; and such problems are calculated to exercise the judgment and the invention, habits of foresight and mental calculation, fertility of resource and readiness in combination. Perhaps a proficient may object to the first position that the solution is rather too obvious; but it is difficult to construct any mate to be given in two moves that will not be so. The second is one of the finest specimens of ingenious combination that any master of Chess, Oriental or European, has produced. The player required to give the mate has in every instance the move.

POSITION, No. I.

The Black to give Checkmate with a piece in two moves.

Black.

King at his Knight's square.
Queen at her King's fourth square.
Queen's Bishop at his Queen's Knight's fourth square.

King's Bishop at the Queen's Bishop's second square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's third square.

A Pawn at the King's Knight's second square.

White.

The King at his own square.

Queen at her Bishop's second square.

King's Bishop at his own square.

A Knight at the Queen's second square.

A Rook at the Queen's square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's second square.

A Pawn at the King's Bishop's second square.

A Pawn at the King's third square.

POSITION, No. II.

Black to give Checkmate with a piece in four moves.

Black.

The King at the Queen's Rook's fourth square.

The Queen at the King's Bishop's sixth square.

A Bishop at the King's Knight's fifth square.

A Rook at the Queen's Bishop's square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's fifth square.

White.

The King at the Queen's Knight's square.

The Queen at the King's Rook's second square.

The King's Bishop at his seventh square.

The Queen's Bishop at the King's fifth square.

A Rook at the King's Bishop's second square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Rook's third square.

A Pawn at the Queen's Knight's second square.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Origin of the Pindarries, &c.—Journal of a Route across India, &c.—(Concluded from page 256.)

At the period at which we have now arrived, the court of Holcar (the young prince himself being a minor) was in a state of the greatest insubordination, and the reins of government were shortly usurped by a faction decidedly hostile to the British interests. Immediately it became but too apparent that no amicable engagements, which had been previously entered into by that court, could be safely relied upon. Scindia was openly censured for his secession from the Mahratta confederacy; an army was collected, and the intention of its leaders was clearly to form a junction with the forces of the Peishwah; the most common civilities that are uniformly observed in all intercourse between independent states were discontinued towards the British authorities; and lastly, hostilities were actually commenced by an attack that was made upon a small number of Mysore horse, by a body of about 200 of Holcar's cavalry. Agreeably to the orders of the Governor-general, the utmost forbearance had long been exercised by Sir Thos. Hislop towards the court of Holcar, notwithstanding these manifest indications of hostility. At length, however, the nonage of the young prince, and the thralldom under which he was placed, could no longer apologize for our inaction; for, as it was next to impossible for a Mahratta government to comprehend the honourable motives by which we were actuated, they naturally attributed the hesitation we evinced to a consciousness of weakness. The question therefore of war or peace was brought to a speedy issue, and the gallant attack that was made by Sir John Malcolm, immediately

after, upon the enemy's position at Meinpoor, may justly be said to have terminated at one stroke our contest with this restless and determined foe.

While several divisions of our armies were thus engaged in subduing the hostility of open enemies, and defeating the machinations of insidious friends, the original object of the war was not forgotten. By the approach of Gen. Marshall and Col. Adams, in directions from the east and south, the adherents of Kurreem Khan and Wassil Mahommed were speedily compelled to abandon their territories. They retreated in the first instance in a formidable body, but were pressed upon by our troops with unremitted assiduity. Proceeding in the direction of Kotah, and disappointed of the aid they had expected from Scindia, they had soon the mortification of discovering that their retreat was intercepted by the advance of Gen. Donkin from the north-east. In the mean time their families and baggage were captured by their pursuers; and as it was now sufficiently evident that their own situation was utterly desperate, they dispersed in straggling parties, seeking refuge wherever it might be found. On the first approach of our forces, Cheetoo had directed his course towards the territories of Ameer Khan, upon whose co-operation he confidently relied; and the perplexity in which he was involved by the refusal of this chieftain to answer in any degree the expectations he had fostered, reduced him in a moment to the same distressing difficulties which attended the present fortunes of his former rivals in power, but coadjutors in cruelty and rapine. By the latest information that has been published he is confidently reported to have been killed by a tiger.

As soon as the division of our army, commanded by Sir John Malcolm, had effected the reduction of Holcar, it returned to its original object, the pursuit of the Pindarries. Kurreem Khan, who, in the course of his wanderings had succeeded in reaching the defeated army of Holcar, was shortly driven from this his last asylum, by the positive requisitions of our government; and after roaming about for some time in solitude and misery, surrendered to Sir John Malcolm, on a promise of pardon and the means of future subsistence. The surrender of this chieftain was immediately followed by that of numbers of his former adherents; and, as it was highly expedient that they should be removed to as great a distance as possible from their former haunts, a tract of land in the district of Goruckpore, in Bengal, equal in value to 16,000 rupees per annum, was granted for their support. A similar policy was pursued in regard to other chieftains of inferior consequence; but it was necessary that limits should at length be fixed to a system, that threatened to become expensive. The numbers therefore who afterwards presented themselves at our outposts were rejected, on the plea of having forfeited every claim upon our generosity by the lateness of their surrender.

From the commencement of the campaign every encouragement was held out to the inhabitants of those districts, which were likely to become the seat of war, to attack and plunder the Pindarries; and the exemplary vengeance of the British government was generally denounced against "the chiefs or heads of villages, who, with any means of opposing or destroying them, continued to protect or aid these freebooters." Unless, indeed, they were deprived of their horses and arms, and reduced in other respects to a state of abject helplessness, we could

indulge no reasonable hope of effectually preventing them from returning to their former courses on the first favourable opportunity. The extreme misery to which they were now reduced, distressing as it must have been to the feeling heart, ought to be regarded, however, not simply as a just retribution for their past enormities, and the only means by which they could be extirpated, but as a fearful example peculiarly desirable in the countries in which they wandered; for, in the language of Sir John Malcolm, they were not "more addicted to plunder than the Mahratta horsemen, or the mounted adherents of every Grassiah chief in Malwah." Such was the rigid severity of our measures, but on the principle of public safety it was necessary and just.

By virtue of our treaty with Scindia, at the opening of the campaign, the fortress of Asseergurh was to have been garrisoned by British troops during the continuance of the war, and duly restored on its termination. From whatever cause, however, it might arise, whether from a secret understanding with Scindia, or, as was currently reported, with the Peishwah, the killidar, or commander of the fort, refused compliance. The place was accordingly besieged in form; and such was the nature of its defences, that it actually held out against our arms until the 8th April 1819.

Such has been the result of a contest, which opened in the issue a wider field for the exertion of our arms than our government in India had reason to anticipate. The promptitude and secrecy of our military arrangements, the energy and prudence of our accredited ministers at the native courts, and we must also add, the general precautions that were taken by the Governor-general, appear, under Providence, to have hastened the catastrophe of a dangerous plot before it was prepared for explo-

sion. We trust, however, that at the moment we are writing, the blessings of peace are universally restored to India; and that the avenging sword of justice will be always felt and feared wherever the atrocities of lawless bands shall infringe this boon of Heaven.

As our political relations at the present moment with the various native Powers, with which we were brought in contact in the course of the late events, are too important to be passed unnoticed, we must trespass a little longer on the patience of our readers.

It has often been a theme for animadversion, that the admirable policy of Marquis Wellesley, which received under British protection the several Rajpoot states, which border on the west our territories in northern India, was ever departed from; and, with truth it may be urged, that the predatory habits of various Mahratta chieftains have been fostered ever since by the almost certain plunder derived from their continual inroads into the territories of these helpless and inoffensive states. Happily for their future security, the period has at length arrived, when the protection of a powerful nation will guaranty their native rights, and though the splendour of their ancient greatness is probably for ever gone, will perhaps enable them to recal once more the long-lost arts of peace, the lights of their early science, and the ties of social life.

The following are a few of the most important points that have been mutually agreed upon.

The states in question "will always act in subordinate co-operation with the British government, and acknowledge its supremacy." The British government engages to protect them against all enemies. The princes of the several states are to "remain absolute rulers" of their respective countries, and to retain their civil and criminal jurisprudence. If any of

these states have been tributary to Scindia or other Mahratta Powers, it is arranged that these tributes shall be henceforth determined by fixed schedules, and pass through the hands of the British government. Lastly, it is agreed, in order to secure the more effectually the future tranquillity of India, that the Rajpoot states shall "not commit aggressions upon any one; and if by accident a dispute arise with any one, it shall be submitted to the arbitration and award of the British government."

By these conditions, as is positively asserted by the Governor-general, no prejudice was wounded: the arrangement was one which these ill-fated nations had long and anxiously desired. So little, indeed, was their pride affected by admitting the British government to the right of interference in their political concerns, that this was considered as of trifling moment, when compared with the grand and paramount advantage of full and permanent security.

The Nabob of Bhopaul had always courted our alliance, and could fairly urge a claim upon our gratitude for his conduct on former occasions. He likewise came forward with the utmost alacrity in the present instance to assist in the extermination of the Pindarries, and behaved in all respects as a prince who deserved our confidence. Accordingly, on the termination of the war, his dominions were enlarged by several tracts of territory that had been conquered from the Pindarries, and the state is now under the protection of the British power, by mutual consent of the respective parties.

Such were our arrangements with the friendly states: let us now recur to those whose conduct towards us was far otherwise. And first, the Pindarry power, as we have already seen, was utterly annihilated. Secondly, in regard to the several states of Holcar, Poo-

nah, and Berar, the Governor-general thus writes to his honourable employers. "The efforts of the Mahrattas have been crushed, but the necessity has at the same time been exhibited for our rendering that faithless race unable to practise a similar treachery hereafter. This security can only be attained by reducing to small compass the territories of those whose perfidy and wanton outrage against us justify their being so punished. Such of those districts as you cannot make over to a safe ally, must unavoidably, on defensive principles, be retained for the Hon. Company." We have also to observe, in addition to what is here declared, that Holcar has engaged to subsidize a British force to be stationed in his own territories.

As Scindia had ostensibly observed the several conditions of his treaty, we had only, with respect to him, to fulfil our own engagements. Little however did this crafty politician anticipate, in originally acceding to the terms proposed, that his means of future aggression would be so completely circumscribed by the final result of the war. Contrary to his expectation, the Pindarries have been utterly destroyed; and his dominions are completely surrounded by states protected by the British power.

Such is the general aspect of affairs, and such the foundation of our hopes for the future tranquillity of India; but that great and manifold evils may ultimately arise from this necessary extension of our subsidiary system is sufficiently obvious from an example that is thus strikingly described by the intelligent author of the "*Origin of the Pindarries*"

Strange as it may appear, we have been compelled to combat the servants and subjects of the very power we are bound by our engagements to protect. The ministers at Hyderabad are daily guilty of such acts of injustice towards the Jagheerders and Ryots, as in the end drive the former into revolt, and the latter into exile. These excesses they would scarcely

venture to commit, if deprived of our support; and therefore we incur the whole odium of their vicious measures, while they are permitted to enjoy the fruits of their indiscriminating extortions, and boundless rapacity. The dominions of the Nizam every where exhibit a sad and melancholy picture of the baneful effects of misrule and oppression; vast tracts of fertile land lie waste and unpeopled, agriculture is at a stand, and improvement is not to be expected where a regular system of corruption and violence actuates the members of every station, from the lord to his meanest dependant. The interior of the country is therefore a scene of perpetual tumult and confusion; and the villagers, left totally unprotected, have to trust to themselves alone for defence against the depredations of domestic as well as of foreign marauders.

The government of the present Nizam has some resemblance to that of the late Omdut ool Omrah, (or perhaps a nearer one to the former government of Lucknow); and the corruptness of his court is only to be equalled by the general spirit of licentiousness which pervades every quarter of his capital. In regard to the Nizam himself, he rarely moves beyond the walls of his Haram. He seldom or never holds a public Durbar, attends but little to the affairs of his dominions, and has only once, I am told, quitted the precincts of his palace since the year 1806. He lives almost entirely with women; his business is chiefly transacted by verbal messages communicated by female attendants, and he never goes from one chamber to another, without being followed by four or five women slaves. The Nizam is extremely jealous of his near relations, whom he suspects of designs against his life; and never sees his children except upon the first day of the Mahomedan year. Mooner ool Moolk, who succeeded Meer Allum, the late minister, enjoys no share of his confidence, and is, in fact, only a nominal minister, the whole of the business being transacted by Chundoo Laul, a Hindoo, who is supported by all the influence of the British government. The debauched life of the Nizam has enervated his faculties, and totally incapacitated him from holding the reins of government himself. When momentous affairs render it necessary that he should be consulted, he evinces not merely indecision and apathy, but a sullen disinclination to business. Perhaps this feeling is in some degree grounded on disgust at his condition; he is also supposed to have a rooted animosity against us, but who can judge of the motives which influence a mind of such a construction?

The population of the city of Hyderabad amounts to about three hundred thousand souls. It is, and ever has been, a

sink of iniquity, where vice has its full sweep, and where the inhabitants are lost to every sense of shame and propriety. Indolent, luxurious, and depraved, they pass whole nights and days in drunkenness, riot, and the vilest debaucheries; the basest of crimes have a fixed price, and the life of an enemy may be bargained away for a trifle.

The Nizam's army has undergone a very considerable, though gradual, reduction, since the year 1807; and it may now be estimated to amount to about thirty thousand men, who may be generally regarded as unfit for military purposes, and whom it might be dangerous even to assemble. I do not in this computation include the Russell brigade, or the corps under Captain Davies, because these troops are in fact employed by us, and imposed upon his Highness as a sort of contingent. The Russell brigade consists of two regiments, each of a thousand men, recruited from the Bengal provinces, and disciplined by British officers. They are clothed and armed better than our own sepoys, and their pay, which amounts to about thirty thousand rupees per mensem, is regularly issued from the treasury of the residency. The corps, organized by Captain Davies, amounts to about five thousand horse, and may in general be depended upon, if led by natives of respectability and enterprise. It is difficult, however, to accomplish this object, as the better classes of Mahomedans have a strong aversion to any thing like an introduction of European tactics. The Nizam has no regular train of artillery, and the few pieces of ordnance which he possesses are badly served, and in point of fact, unfit for use.

These and such-like evils we shall often find it extremely difficult to guard against. Internal commotions will occasionally arise from disputed claims to sovereignty, from the restless disposition of turbulent chieftains, from the partial administration of justice, or from pleas of general oppression. On occasions such as these our interference will be requisite: and the wisdom of our civil authorities will then be severely tried, in adapting their conduct to the spirit of existing treaties, in doing justice at the same moment to the sovereign we have undertaken to support, the subject we must not oppress, and India which looks for tranquillity.

Before we close our article, we shall present our readers with several extracts from the Journal of Col.

Fitzclarence, on subjects which appear to us particularly interesting.

There has never been, to my knowledge, an instance of any Hindoo of condition or caste being converted to our faith. The only conversion of any kind, if it can be called so, that has come within my observation, was that of a high-caste Bramin of one of the first families in the country, who is not only perfectly master of the Sanskrit, but has gained a thorough acquaintance with the English language and literature, and has openly declared that the Braminical religion is in its purity a pure deism, and not the gross polytheism into which it has degenerated. I became well acquainted with him, and admire his talents and acquirements. His eloquence in our language is very great, and I am told that he is still more admirable in Arabic and Persian. It is remarkable that he has studied and thoroughly understands the politics of Europe, but more particularly those of England; and the last time I was in his company, he argued forcibly against a standing army in a free country, and quoted all the arguments brought forward by the members of the opposition. I think he is, in many respects, a most extraordinary person. In the first place he is a religious reformer, who has, amongst a people more bigoted than those of Europe in the middle ages, dared to think for himself. His learning is most extensive, as he is not only generally conversant with the best books in English, Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, Bengallee, and Hindoostanee, but has even studied rhetoric in Arabic and in English, and quotes Locke and Bacon on all occasions. From the view he has thus necessarily taken of the religions, manners, and customs of so many nations, and from his having observed the number of different modes of addressing and worshipping the Supreme Being, he naturally turned to his own faith with an unprejudiced mind, found it perverted from the religion of the Vedes to a gross idolatry, and was not afraid, though aware of the consequences, to publish to the world, in Bengallee and English, his feelings and opinions on the subject. Of course he was fully prepared to meet the host of interested enemies, who from sordid motives, wished to keep the lower classes in the state of the darkest ignorance. I have understood that his family have quitted him; that he has been declared to have lost caste, and is for the present, as all religious reformers must be for a time, a mark to be scoffed at. To a man of his sentiments and rank, this loss of caste must be peculiarly painful; but at Calcutta he associates with the English. He is, however, cut off from all familiar and domestic intercourse; indeed from all communication of any kind with his

relations and former friends. His name is Ram Mohun Roy. He is particularly handsome, not of a very dark complexion, of a fine person, and most courtly manners. He professes to have no objection to eat and live as we do, but refrains from it in order not to expose himself to the imputation of having changed his religion for the good things of this world. He will sit at table with us while the meat is on it, which no other Bramin will do. He continues his native dress, but keeps a carriage, being a man of some property. He is very desirous to visit England and to enter one of our universities, where I shall be most anxious to see him, and to learn his ideas of our country, its manners, customs, &c. I have heard of another Bramin in Bengal, who, within the last three years, has written a book to prove that Christ and Mahomet are incarnations of Vishnu: and this belief is perfectly consistent with their religious opinions, as Sir William Jones informs us the Hindoos believe that the Deity has appeared innumerable times in many parts of the world for the salvation of his creatures, and though we adore him in one appearance, and they in others, yet we adore, they say, the same God, to whom our several worship, though different in form, are equally acceptable, if they be sincere in substance. Nay, one of their authors asserts, that Almighty God delighted in the various forms of religion, just as he delights in the various face of nature which he has created.

Without pretending to enter on the present occasion upon the contested subject of Indian missions, we must nevertheless be permitted to observe, that it is somewhat too late to affirm that no Bramin has been converted to Christianity. So long as Col. Fitzclarence confines his assertion to his own immediate observation, we have no objection, but his inference in the extract we have just given, as well as in a preceding page is sufficiently clear.

As a further evidence of assimilation on the part of our Indian subjects to the manners of their European masters we quote the following passage.

The following anecdote will shew how much the prejudices of the people are giving way to more liberal ideas. It is customary in the autumn at a Hindoo festival, called the Doorga Poujah, for the natives of wealth in Calcutta of that persuasion to give great assemblies, which are frequented by the Europeans of both

sexes. The Hindoo women, far from partaking of the festivities, are only allowed to sit with screens before them so as not to be seen. The difference being pointed out to one of these entertainers, he remarked that it was an absurd custom, and that he trusted to see it done away, as it had only been introduced by the Mahometans; and that now we were their rulers it would be better to assimilate on this point with us, as it was originally their own custom.

So interesting indeed to us is every attempt to assimilate to European manners, that we are always pleased to observe it under whatever ridiculous forms it may appear; as in the following ludicrous portrait of Namdar Khan.

His suite went off to the side of the road, and he got out of his palanquin and came forward to receive us. Capt. Hicks and myself dismounted from our elephant, and walked forward to meet him. It required all the good breeding I was master of to refrain from laughing. A modern equipped Othello stood before us. He had on an immense cocked hat, with a long queue doubled up to his head, hanging in an enormous loop. He was dressed in a red coat laced with silver, very large epaulettes, a silver star embroidered on his right breast, and a French grey pair of loose trousers, not long enough to hide another pair of red silk under them, the latter dangling over his shoes upon the ground, for he had no boots; and to complete his toilet, he had a grenadier officer's regulation sword. He shook hands with both of us, as it appears to be his anxious wish to copy all our manners and customs, and then introduced us to his cousin Golaim Hossein Khan, the son of his uncle Futteh Jung. His was a grotesque imitation of European dress, entirely in compliment to us; but the cousin was in the Mahometan costume, and embraced us in the native manner.

We shall now take our leave of the gentlemen who have afforded us so many hours of entertainment and instruction; hoping for a renewal of their labours, and that their example may be followed by numbers who are possessed of the same means of observation and research. The recesses of India are now laid open, the splendid vestiges of former years demand the investigation of the learned, and whether for the statesman, philanthropist, or missionary, an expanse is broadly spread for the practice of every duty.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A meeting was held at the society's apartments on Friday the 12th February, the most noble the president in the chair.

An extract from a letter was read from J. H. Harington, Esq. tendering his resignation of the office of vice-president, in consequence of his leaving India; at the same time assuring the society that he should at all times be most happy to promote its interests to the utmost of his power. It was resolved that the high sense entertained of Mr. Harington's services be conveyed to him by the secretary, together with the thanks of the society.

It was also resolved that the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Harington's resignation be supplied by the election of a new vice-president, and that a fourth be likewise chosen, in consequence of the society being about to lose for a season the assistance of the Lord Bishop. Mr. W. B. Bayley and Col. Hardwicke were accordingly elected vice-presidents.

Mr. Jack and Mr. A. Colvin, proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected members.

A model of the apparatus used in weaving shutrincees was presented by Mr. Harington, with an offer from a lady, who has caused models to be made of almost all the native machinery employed in the different arts and manufactures of this country, to superintend the construction of duplicates of all the models in her possession for the Society's Museum, should such a collection be thought desirable. It was resolved that the offer be thankfully accepted, the society engaging to bear every charge attending the execution of the work.

In manufacturing shutrincees no shuttle is used; the woof being thrown from right to left, and from left to right, wound up in balls. An instrument is used something like a wooden hand with iron fingers, for beating the threads of the woof closely together.

Drawings of two ancient pillars found in the Loowreca and Lukheepoor districts in Tirlhoot, with copies of the inscriptions cut upon them, were presented by Mr. Harington. One of the pillars is forty-five feet high; and the circumference nine feet. On the east side, nine feet above the ground, there is an inscription in characters neither Persian, Hindue, nor Nagree. None of the villagers in that neighbourhood employ the same character. The west side is inscribed in a similar manner. On one part the name of Aurangzebe is written. The capital, which is decorated

with sculptured birds, is surmounted by a figure of a lion. The second pillar is twenty-seven feet six inches high, and has no capital. It bears an inscription in the unknown character.

Mr. Harington also presented some ancient coins received from Dr. R. Tytler, who is endeavouring to collect a complete series from the Mohammudan conquest to the present period.

A letter was read from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. to the secretary, stating that he has arranged with a professional index-maker, for an index to the twelve first volumes of the Asiatic Researches. Mr. Colebrooke has recently published a Treatise of Law, copies of which are expected from England.

A letter from M. Langles was read, forwarding a letter from the Count De Souza, presenting to the society a copy of his edition of the *Lusiad* of Camoens. The Count has been occupied four years in preparing this splendid work for the press, and in embellishing it with all the magnificence which French art could give. It was intended as a species of monument in honour of the poet who had so nobly celebrated the glory of Portugal. It is an act of pure patriotism, and a tribute to the illustrious dead, as disinterested as it is exemplary. The copies are not to be sold, but presented to all the principal public libraries and academies in Europe and the East.

The translation of Frisi on Bridges, &c. by Major-gen. Garstin, was presented to the society by the translator.

Dr. Wallich presented to the society, in the name of Captain W. S. Webb, the following articles:—

A cranium, with two perfect horns, of the Argali, or Ovis Ammon. A single horn of an animal of the deer kind. A marmot-skin, with a detailed description of the animal by Colonel Hardwicke, who observes that it bears a considerable affinity to the *Marmot Alpinus* of Linnaeus. Fragment of a temple, bearing some letters of the inscription noticed by Mr. Moorcroft, and supposed to be Chinese. An iron tobacco-pipe, used by the Tartars.

A skull and skins of the Argali were presented by Mr. Bayley.

A stuffed specimen of the *Bajra Ceta*, or pangolin, was presented by Mr. Moorcroft, and also fac-simile and transcript of a Sanscrit inscription in a temple at Rotas.

Col. Mackenzie presented to the society one of the vases cut out of the Gristee calcareous rock in 1812, as a speci-

men of the stone, and also a drawing of it for the library and museum. In the rude vases, or sarcophagi, that are found in the tumuli, now discovered over the peninsula, and perhaps extending over all India, are placed smaller vases, urns, and relics of the dead. Some fragments of arms are also found, and some fossil bones, the relics, it is presumed, of animals devoted on those occasions. Coins of a particular description have also been met with, and in one instance ornaments of some value. These articles are lodged in recesses formed by great slabs in the centre and bottom of heaps of materials, stones, &c. raised in the manner of the cairns of Scotland and Ireland; the barrows of Wiltshire, Cornwall, &c.; the hun-graafs of Germany and the north of Europe, Sweden, Norway, &c. and of the mounds and tumuli discovered in the vast countries extending from Petersburg and Moscow to the Euxine, and through the steppes of Tartary, Siberia, &c. to China, described by Pallas, Gmelin, Bell, Cox, Clarke, and other writers.

Col. Mackenzie has been engaged twenty-eight years in the research of these monuments in India, so indicative of a mode of sepulture entirely different from that followed by the present natives, the followers of the *Vedes*, that they evidently point to a change that has taken place since the age of Augustus. The Colonel has mentioned this name, because a silver coin of Augustus was found among a pot-full of the same kind of coins that were discovered in Coimbatore, in one of these tumuli; consequently it is inferred that these coins were current, and this mode of sepulture usual at a period later than Augustus, though how much later cannot be precisely fixed.

It was, we understand, the wish of Col. Mackenzie to have submitted a concise memoir of the origin and progress of this research, illustrated by drawings of these ancient monuments; but though he has found it impracticable at present, he trusts yet to have the pleasure of laying before the society a view of his progressive discoveries, with the advantage of further information.

Col. Mackenzie presented a drawing of ancient vases and urns, with some of the relics found in the centre of a tumulus near Trincomalee, in the Lower Carnatic; and another sketch, exhibiting the different forms in which ancient sepulchral structures have been observed in different parts of the Indian peninsula, pointing out the various aspects they display. This was designed to accompany a circular memorandum, calling for the aid of further research, which, under the countenance of the society, and the sanction and patronage of his Exc. the most noble the President, would undoubtedly obtain extensive

information from all the provinces of India on a subject so curious as the existence of one common mode of sepulture, at one period, over all Asia and Europe.

A description of the saltpetre works at Grisee, in Java, and of the quantities in which the saltpetre caverns are wrought, was also presented by Col. Mackenzie.

A letter was received from Major Pitman, transmitting the duplicate of a dissertation on the meaning of two Hebrew words used in the book of Job, chap. 38, v. 31, which the English version, according to the Septuagint readers, the Pleiades and Orion, intended to be an answer to Mr. Marsden's question on that subject, suggested among the *desiderata* in vol. vii. of the Asiatic Researches, by Fabre d'Olivet.

From Lieut. Fell was received a specimen of the dialect spoken by the Goands, inhabiting the hills lying between Hosingsabad and Nagpore, and called by them *Goondi Parsi*. It is curious to observe that the words appear to bear no analogy to any known dialect in the surrounding provinces.

A buffalo's horn, of unusually large dimensions, being four feet six inches long, and one foot six inches and a half in circumference at the thickest part, was presented by Mr. Gibbons; also an elephant's tusk, seven feet five inches and a half long.

Presents received since the last meeting. Petrifications found in the hills near Kemaon, by the hon. C. M. Ricketts.

Two copper coins with Greek inscriptions, from Allahabad, by Dr. Tytler.

A box of minerals with descriptions, by J. Adam, Esq. of Chunar. This collection comprises specimens of all the rocks met with in the course of the river from Calcutta to Cawnpore. No organic remains were found, excepting a number of small shells near Sultanpore, Benares.

Shells and seed vessels of plants from the Mergui Islands, by Mr. C. Barnard.

THE DESATIR.

We believe no copy of the translation of this work has yet reached this country, or the triple interest which attaches to an inquiry into the age and character of the original, would have induced us to procure one. Literature, history, and religion, have each something to gain or lose, in recovering an ancient MS., or discrediting one; in rejecting a fabrication, or receiving one. If passages too clear, aspiring to be prophecies, are found in the *Desatir*, looking like reflections rather than mystical anticipations of history; if such passages oblige us to assume, without

consulting any other evidence, that the original has been compiled some time since the era of Mohummud by a Parsee priest, it is requisite to institute the enquiry: To what century, to what reign, to what clime, to what tribe, is the forgery to be assigned? The analytical examination of this work which follows, is extracted from the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of 14th Jan. 1819. We know not the author who has chosen this vehicle for his elaborate review. But the observation has been many times repeated, that if the affairs of a nation were negotiated by a mere grammarian, the construction of a treaty would turn upon distinctions for which *verbal* is too unrefined a term; war or peace would hang upon the analysis of syllables and letters; a *case* might change the condition of society, a *tense* destroy the improvements of an age. Although we do not think the venerable translator of the *Desatir* is candidly treated in the analysis of his work which has been sent to us for insertion, yet to give this analysis all the effect which its own force can produce, we insert it without interrupting its uniform strain by any observation of our own. We have merely introduced four letters of reference, to shew to what passages the few remarks which we have ventured to offer as notes, at the end, are intended to apply.

The *Desatir* has been published to the world under particular advantages, and in a manner calculated to confirm its pretensions to antiquity and originality. It is nearly two years since the prospectus of the work was circulated, and subscriptions solicited. Mr. Duncan, the late Governor of Bombay, appears to have been satisfied of its authenticity, and Sir John Malcolm, also a distinguished oriental scholar, recommended its immediate publication, that its merits might be fairly investigated. The Supreme Government, under these circumstances, and always anxious to promote the advancement of literature, generously contributed its aid in forwarding the object in view, by officially announcing the intended appearance of the work. The editor and translator was in consequence abundantly patronised; and the amount of the subscriptions being about 14,000 rupees, he has been amply rewarded for his trouble.

The *Desatir*, or, as we should write the word, *Dusatir*, is said, by the translator, to be one of the most singular works that has ever appeared in the East.

If original, certainly the *most* singular. It professes to be a collection of the sacred writings of the different Persian prophets, who flourished from the time of Mahabad to the time of the fifth Sassan, being fifteen in number; of whom Zerdusht, or Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Sassan the last. The fifth Sassan lived in the time of Khosroo Purvez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, about six hundred years after the birth of Christ. The Editor observes, "that the *Desatir* is written in quite a different language from the Zend, the Pehlevi, and the Deri, the most celebrated of the dialects of ancient Persia," and further states, "that the old Persian translation was made by the fifth Sassan, who has added a commentary, in which some difficulties of the original text are expounded." It is from this Persian translation that the English version is taken.

Respecting the history of Ancient Persia, Sir William Jones has remarked that it had long seemed to him unaccountably strange, that although Egypt, Yemen, the Chinese, and India, had their monarchies in very early times, "yet Persia, the most delightful, the most compact, the most desirable country of them all, should have remained for so many ages unsettled and disunited. A fortunate discovery," he adds, "for which I was first indebted to Mir Muhammed Husain, one of the most intelligent Muselmans in India, has at once dissipated the cloud, and cast a gleam of light on the primeval history of Iran, and of the human race, of which I had long despaired, and which could hardly have dawned from any other quarter.

"The rare and interesting tract on twelve different religions, entitled the *Dabistan*, and composed by a Muhammedan traveller, a native of Cashmir, named *Mohsan*, but distinguished by the assumed surname of *Fani* or *perishable*, begins with the wonderfully curious chapter on the religion of Hushang, which was long anterior to that of Zeratust, but had continued to be secretly professed by many learned Persians, even to the author's time; and several of the most eminent of them, dissenting in many points from the Gabrs, and persecuted by the ruling powers of their country, had retired to India, where they compiled a number of books, now extremely scarce, which *Mohsan* had perused, and with the writers of which, or with many of them, he had contracted an intimate friendship. From them he learned, that a powerful monarchy had been established for ages in Iran before the accession of Cayumers; that it was called the Mahabadian dynasty, for a reason which will soon be mentioned; and that many princes, of whom seven or eight are only named in the *Da-*

bistan, and among them *Mahbul*, or *Maha Bel*, had raised their empire to the zenith of human glory. If we can rely on this authority, which to me appears unexceptionable, the Iranian monarchy must have been the oldest in the world.*

The same learned Orientalist says that "Mohsan assures us that, in the opinion of the best informed Persians, the first monarch of India, and the whole earth, was Mahabad, who received from the Creator, and promulgated among men, a sacred book in a heavenly language, to which the Musselman author gives the Arabic title of *Desatir* or regulations, but the ORIGINAL NAME HE HAS NOT MENTIONED." Sir William Jones has misinterpreted the *Dabistan* in what relates to the NAME of the *Desatir*. Mohsan says that, according to the Parsees, God revealed to Mahabad a book called *Desatir*, in which were taught every language and science; it was divided into many parts, there being several volumes to each language. And therein was a particular language bearing no resemblance to any tongue spoken in this lower world, and it was called the *heavenly speech* (*asmanee zuban*). Mahabad is said to have given a distinct language to every tribe, whom he sent to settle in such places as were best suited to each; and from thence have arisen the Persian, Hindoe, Greek, and other tongues.†

Desatir therefore is understood to be the original name of the revelations of Mahabad. And it is even here that the first difficulty arises. The word *Desatir* occurs in the body of, what is called, the original text, of the work before us. It is the Arabic plural of the Persian word *Dustoor*, which means institution, ordinance, &c. A Parsee priest is called *Dustoor*. Mr. Richardson observes, in the Dissertation prefixed to his *Arabie and Persian Dictionary*, disputing the authenticity of M. Anquetil's *Zend Avesta*, that "the number of Arabic words found both in his *Zend* and *Pehlevi* dialects, furnishes one strong presumption of their modern date; as no Arabic was introduced into the Persian idiom earlier than the seventh century of the Christian era." The same argument applies in the present case. The adoption of an Arabic plural by the Persians must have been subsequent to the Mahomedan conquest (a). The Persian plural would have been *Dustoorha* or *Dustooran*, not *Desatir*. How then can it be contended that the word *Desatir* belongs to the ancient language of Persia? We conceive that the very name of the work under consideration, reduces its antiquity to twelve

hundred years, at the utmost, and consequently certainly destroys its pretensions to be the institutions of a series of prophets of an older date! Besides, (b) the Persian translation is said to be the production of the fifth Sassan, who died nine years before the destruction of the ancient Persian monarchy, and therefore before the introduction of Arabic into the Persian language. But we have no doubt of its being manufactured at a much later period.

It is said in the preface to the *Desatir*, that the author of the *Dabistan*, who seems to have flourished in the reigns of Juhangeer and Shah Jahan, frequently mentions the *Desatir*, and indeed adopts it for his guide in the account he gives of the religious dynasties of Mahabad and his successors. Mohsan, in point of fact, does not refer to the *Desatir* as his authority, but relates what the Parsees are understood to believe and to profess. It is probable that he never saw the book. The reason why the present work, and the portion of the *Dabistan* which describes the Mahabadian and Parsee doctrine, accord so particularly with each other, is not difficult to conjecture. The traditions recorded by Mohsan may have proceeded from the same authors.

In opening the *Desatir* we did expect to see some attempt to prove the authenticity of the manuscript by Mulla Firoz in his preface. A volume which pretends to be the sacred and genuine deposit of religious predictions, the revelations of kings and prophets, fifteen in number, from Mahabad to the fifth Sassan, in which the coming of the Messiah, and even of Mahommed, are said to be foretold; such a treasure surely demanded a most circumstantial account of every thing known respecting its discovery. It is of importance to know in what state the manuscript was found, its present appearance, the style of writing, in what points it differs or agrees with the method now in use, whether illuminated or plain, the colour and texture of the material on which it is written, &c. But instead of a satisfactory detail of interesting particulars, we are told that the copy from which the present edition is printed is carefully taken from that in the possession of the editor, Mulla Firoz, being the only manuscript of the work known to exist; that it was purchased at Isfahan by his father, about forty-five years ago, from one Agah Mahommed Taher, a bookseller, who understanding that the editor's father was an Indian Parsee, brought it to him for sale, induced by the words *Kitabi Gabri* (a Gabr book) which were written on the cover. This account of a work of such importance, with reference to its reputed antiquity, is as unsatisfactory as it well can be; and the evidence

* Asiatic Res. vol. ii, pp. 48, 49, 8vo. edit.

† See Gladwin's translation of the part of the *Dabistan* which relates to the Parsees, in the Asiatic Miscellany, accompanied by the Persian text.

adduced in another part of the preface, to shew that a work called *Desatir* actually did exist, founded on the observations of writers of no higher date than two hundred years ago, is equally inconclusive on the question of the originality of the present one. It may also be observed, that the account given by Mulla Firoz of the manner in which the manuscript came into his possession, differs from that which Sir John Malcolm has published in his History of Persia, on the same authority, and in which it is stated, that Mulla Firoz informed Sir John Malcolm he had himself found the book when searching amongst some old volumes at Isfahan;—a variation rather unfavorable to the editor's accuracy. (c.)

Having offered these cursory remarks, suggested by the external pretensions of the *Desatir* to authenticity, we shall now proceed to inquire whether it has any internal claim to be credited as the production of a remote age, and of inspired writers. Fortunately the character in which the reputed original is written is favorable to a strict examination of the pretensions that have been advanced. Had it been of the Persepolitan kind, or of any other unfamiliar form, there would have been greater difficulties in the way of detection. Psalmanazar, when he gave an account of the language of Formosa, adopted a more ingenious plan, and *invented* an alphabet, as well as the construction of the grammar, and for some time deceived even the learned of Europe. The *Desatir*, on the contrary, has comparatively very little of a mysterious nature about it, for the character is Persian. Yet it is neither *Zend*, nor *Pehlevi*, nor *Deri*, nor any other known dialect of ancient Persia. The grammatical construction is Persian. The singular and plural, the participles, and the comparative degree, are formed in the same manner and with the same letters. The *ra* in the accusative case is used as in Persian. The very cadence and measure of the Persian translation approximates to the original, or rather, as it will be seen, the original approximates to the translation. The word *nam*, is *usam*, *asman* is *asaam*, *kumad* is *kumud*, *kurda* is *kyda*, &c. Indeed, setting aside the strange names and words that have been introduced apparently by no system or rule, the language is Persian, but corrupted for a particular purpose. The Persian is well known to be one of the most regular languages in the world. As one general rule, the third person of the present tense ends in *d*, the only excep-

Mulla Firoz, *ad* or *hud* generally answers to *ast*, *la ad* or *na ad* to *neest*; but there are many exceptions, which would not occur if liberties had not been taken with the words, probably with the view of puzzling the inquirer. It is also to be remarked, that the same words in the translation have not always the same words opposed to them in the original, in different parts of the book. *Asp*, besides *ad*, occasionally corresponds with *ast* (*d*). A particular examination of a few sentences may not be uninteresting; and as we suspect that, what is called the Persian translation, is the original from which the *text* is fabricated, we shall endeavour to shew with what skill and artifice it is done.

The *Desatir* commences with پناهیم به یزدان *Punaheem ba Yezdan*: 'Let us take refuge with God.' The original is هوزامیم فیه مزدان *Hozameem fa Mezdan*. Here we have the plural *eem*, and *fa* substituted for *ba*.

In the same page we have, بنام ایزد بخشاینده بخشایشگر *Ba nami Eezud bukhshainda, bukhshaihgur*: 'In the name of God, the bountiful, the beneficent.' The original: شید شمتای هرشنده هرششگر *Fa shydi Shemtaee, hurshinda, hurshishgur*. Here we have again *fa* for *ba*, *hurshinda* for *bukshainda*, and *hurshishgur* for *bukshaihgur*.

At the third page: بدی نکند و به بد خواهان نباشد آنچه کرده خوب *Budee nakund o ba bud-khahan nabashud, ancha kurda khoob ast*: 'He doth not evil and abideth not with the evil-inclined. Whatever he hath done is good.' In the original: رنجشتاب *Rinjishtab*

له کمند و فیه غنی جان له آسد هانچیم *Rinjishtab lakumud, o fa ghunee ja-an la asud, hancheem kyda ferkunoon ad*. *Rinjishtab* is Persian, and substituted for *budee*, *lakumud* for *nakunud*, *hancheem* for *ancha*, *kyda* for *kurda*, *ferkunoon*, evidently a corruption of *furukh*, (happy,) for *khoob*, and *ad* for *ast*.

The following, at page 7, gives an example of the third person plural. بالیدن و پژمردن و کام و خشم ندارند *Baleedun, o puzmurdun, o kam, o khushm, NA DARUND*: 'They have neither growth nor decay, desire nor aversion.' The original differs, excepting in the conjunc-

tions being است *est*, and هست *hest*, 'he is.'* In the *Desatir*, published by

* Richardson's Dissertation.

tions and sign of the plural. در کاجه و هرکاجه و پرکاجه و ورکاجه له مارند
Der kacha, o hirkacha, o purkacha, o wurkacha LA MARUND.

Also at page 9: در آسمان چندان خوشیست که جز رسیدگان ندانند
Der asman chundan khooshee'st, ka juz raseedgan NADANUND: 'In the Heavens there is pleasure, such as none but those who enjoy it can conceive.' In the original the sentence is دم آسمان جمیشارام

ایرادرام اد که جم فراشیدگام له شالند
Dem asman jumesaram iradram ad, ka jum furasheedgam, LA SHALUND. Here we have dem for der, asnam for asman, ka the pronoun is the same, jum for juz, furasheedgam for raseedgan, and la shalund for nadanund.

At page 13, the accusative case is illustrated: و هرکدام را پروردگار

است *O hurkedam RA purwurdigar ast:* 'And every one hath its guardian.' In the original, و ساب کیام را زنداب اد

O sab kyam RA zindab ad. Sab, often sub, looks like Hindoostanee, and there are several other words which in sound and meaning appear to belong to the same language. Sab is translated hur, every, and kyam is substituted for kedam.

The preceding passages are taken from the book of Mahabad; the following are from the prophecies of Jyafam.

Pages 54 and 55. گفتم که نخستین

آباد را بگزیدم و پس از و سیزده پیغمبر آباد نام پی هم فرستادم

Goofstum ka nakhusteen Abad ra baguzeedum, o pes az o seezda Pyghumber Abadi nam pye-i-hem feristadam: 'I have said that I first of all chose Abad, and after him I sent thirteen prophets in succession, all called Abad.' In the original the passage runs: زیدم که اغستم آباد را

فرجیدم و فیر هز سوتیدش فرجیشور آباد سام فراهین سب چمرانیدم

Zeedom ka aghusteen Abad ra furjeedom o feer huz sootedash Furjeeshwur Abadi sam furaheen sub chumraneedom. In this sentence we have zeedom for goofstum, ka the same in both, aghusteen for nakhusteen, furjeedom for baguzeedum, sam for nam, and chumraneedom for feristadam.

At the 57th page, the name of the book, *Desatir*, occurs: و اینک آسمانی

سخن برایت فرستادم لخت دساتیرش *O aemuk asmani sookhun, berayut feristadam, lakht Desateerush kun:* 'And lo! make the words of heaven, which I have sent unto thee, a portion of the Desateer.' In the original it is thus:

و هیمک سمبر نوش پلاید پرسمازم *O hymuk sameer nosh pelayud pur simazum lakh Desateerush kun.* Thus we have aemuk for aenuk; sumeer nosh is a different expression to what is used on other occasions, asnam being the usual substitute for asman. In a former case we had chumraneedom for feristadam; we have now simazum for that word. We have lakh for lakht, and again kum for kun.

At page 72 is the following curious exclamation. دانستنی است دانستنی

Danistunee ast, danistunee, danistunee, danistunee: 'Must be comprehended! must be comprehended! must be comprehended! must be comprehended!' In the original:

شالشتنی شالشتنی شالشتنی *Shalishtunee, shalishtunee, shalishtunee, shalishtunee!* There can be hardly any question of shalishtunee being formed from danistunee!

The following are from the prophecies of Shaikiliv. اکنون ترا گزیدم و به

پیغمبری فرستادم ستایش کن مرا *Aknoon tura guzeedom, o ba Pyghumberee feristadam, sitayush kun mera chuneen:* 'Now thee have I chosen, and sent thee on the work of prophecy; glorify me in manner following.' In the original it is written: آم تیم را بچاریدم

و به فرجیشوری یمشادم شیدایش *Am teem ra buchareedum, o ba Furjeeshwuree yemshadam, shidayush kum ahum ra chumeem.* The words in each are almost parallel. We have am teem ra for aknoon tura, buchareedum for guzeedom, a new word, yemshadam for feristadam, shidayush for sitayush, again kum for kun, ahum ra for mera, and again chumeem for chuneen.

At the 77th page are several examples of the comparative degree. One will be sufficient for our purpose. و بخش خوشتر

O luksh-khoosh FER; 'And thy generosity

more cheering.' In the original: *و پوشاز*

Oposhazi to shazter.

The remaining passages are from the revelations of Jemshid. *و پرستیدن*

نیرمایم خدایی را که نتوانم نمود

O purosteedun na purmayum Khodae ra ka natoanum namood: 'I would not enjoin the worship of a God whom I could not shew.' In the original: *و پرخیدن*

له ورزنام مرخارا چه له دوام یرمون

O purkheedun la wurzanum Merkharra cha ladooam yirmood. Here we have *purkheedun* for *purosteedun*, *la wurzanum* for *na purmayum*, *cha* for *ka*, and *la dooam* for *natoanum namood*.

The last we shall give is from the 147th page: *افریدم جهانرا یکت کس*

Afreedum Jahan ra ek kes: 'I created the world an individual.' In the original:

اییدم جهان کا اید رام

Apeedum Juhakk ka ed ram. In this instance we have *appeedum* for *afreedum*, *Juhakk* for *Jahan*, *ka* for *ra*, *ed* for *ek*, and *ram* for *kes*.

It would be easy to multiply illustrations of the opinion we have formed; but those already adduced will be sufficient, perhaps, to convince the Persian reader of the system that has been pursued in the fabrication of the *Desatir*. The passages that have been given seem to shew that it has been accomplished in a manner like the following:—Original. *Led ud teg refuge bid Mezdān.** Translation. *Let us take refuge with Mezdān.*

The comparison we have here given of the text with the translation goes a great way, we think, to establish the fact of the *Desatir*, published by Mulla Firoz, the learned chief priest of the Parsee religion at Bombay, being a modern work; composed in a jargon, and founded on the principles and construction of the Persian language. The notion that the Guebres of Persia had amongst them a peculiar modification or jargon of modern Persian, which they had substituted for their ancient dialect, and which receives such strong confirmation from the above comparison, is not now for the first time offered to the public. The works composed in Zend and Pehlevi, according to the accounts of the Guebres themselves, were in the first instance mostly burnt by Alexander, and those which escaped on that occasion, were subsequently destroy-

ed by the lieutenants of Omar, and the Mussulman sovereigns of Persia. Such portions of the language as were imperfectly preserved by tradition, were gradually lost, or incorporated with the dialects of the country, and its invaders became consequently unfit to record those sacred mysteries, the key to which was to be confined exclusively to the privileged order of the priesthood; or at all events to a decimated and proscribed sect.

As the Guebres became less the objects of persecution, and collected again in comparative security under the reigns of the most liberal of the Persian kings, those of the Abasside dynasty especially, the Dostoors, or Priests, found it necessary to replace from recollection the works of authority which had perished, and, in order to secure their sacred character, to coin a new language for them, which none but themselves should comprehend. Under these circumstances it is probable that the compilations translated by Dû Perron, the *Zend Avesta* and *Bouendeschesch*, were collected, and at some subsequent period, and in a different quarter, the *Desatir*. That the latter was the case is likely from its not being comprised in the copious list of *Paris* works procured in the west of India by Du Perron; and this likelihood becomes a certainty, by the account given by Mohsan of his Guebie friends, who "seceding from the main body *had retired to India, where they compiled a "number of books;"* one of which was probably the *Desatir*.

As far as we can judge from the few specimens given by Du Perron, the language of the *Desatir* differs also from that of the book he translated, and may have therefore been the independent gibberish of Mohsan Fausi's friends. Sir John Malcolm expresses an opinion that it may be *Pehlevi*, founded on a supposition however which now appears to be erroneous, that Mulla Firoz translated the original text, and which, had it not been *Pehlevi*, it was not probable he could have understood. Mulla Firoz, however, only translates the old Persian of the translation, and declares himself, that the original is neither *Zend*, *Pehlevi*, nor *Deri*! It is not necessary to suppose from his knowing what is not, that he was aware of its real character; although that character appears to have been ascertained by the celebrated traveller Chardin, a century and a half ago, who declares on the result of his most diligent inquiries, that the ancient Persian is entirely lost, and that the peculiar idiom which the Guebres possess is a jargon of their own invention, and though containing unknown words and written in unknown characters, seems to resemble very closely the current letters and language of the country, and to possess no claims to originality or an-

* This is intended to represent a jargon formed from English by a uniform substitution and transposition of letters.—Edit.

tiquity. The assertion thus advanced by Chardin, a traveller remarkable for his extensive and accurate inquiries, was constantly maintained by Sir Wm. Jones; and we shall conclude our present observations by citing his opinion, corroborating as it does the notions of Chardin, and confirmed as it is by the decidedly spurious character of the jargon of the *Desatir*. "The dialect of the Gabrs, which they pretend to be that of Zera-tush, is a late invention of their priests, or subsequent at least to the Musselman invasion."

Notes by the Editor.

(a) We cannot think that the adoption of an Arabic plural in the word *Desatir* is conclusive evidence against the antiquity of the original MS., or that the canon of criticism which asserts that "no Arabic was introduced into the Persian idiom earlier than the seventh century of the Christian era," can be literally and absolutely true, to the total exclusion of an individual word or straggling phrase. What was the ancient mound of separation that could shut out from Persia every Arabic term and idiom? Were these countries formerly more distant? or is conquest the only channel of intercourse? Although the Norman conquest is the era when a large mixture of French was introduced into the English language, can any critic undertake to say, that the inhabitants of this island disdained to borrow a single word from their neighbours the Gauls before that period? Commerce imparts names as well as commodities; emulous science borrows terms as well as systems; their derivations are permanent, because they are voluntary; such words are set in the stately robes and coronets of a language as diamonds and pearls: while conquest is like a deluge. When the time comes for reaction much of the foreign scum is thrown off. When the Moors were expelled from Spain, the repugnant feeling raised by the sight of a mosque caused the traces of their ascendancy to be viewed with more than patriotic aversion. A religious antipathy will obliterate all that it can. A religious sympathy has preserved, with veneration, so many deep impressions of Arabian learning among the Mohammedans of Persia. Who can say that the influence of a congenial superstition might not, in the lapse of former

generations, have connected some of the tribes of Yemen and Chaldæa? or that prior to the Hejira, there never was a time when their faith and rites had any thing in common. In a remote age, before they had fallen into the grosser idolatry of image worship, the Arabians adored the sun and planets. Where the two countries are not separated by the sea, nothing can be more faint than the geographical lines which divide Arabia and Persia. For a period antecedent to the time of Alexander, Mesopotamia had been attributed to ancient Arabia; and as to modern Arabia, Chaldæa is absolutely lost in its extended deserts. To maintain that it is impossible that *Desatir*, or any Arabic word or idiom whatever, could have been anciently known in Persia, either as part of the general language, or confined to the dialect of the Gabres, is one of those gratuitous assumptions which has not a probable foundation.

(b) "*Besides*." The paragraph thus commencing is the same argument in a different shape; therefore "*besides*" is calculated to make a false impression. The author who designs no artifice will be glad to see such an oversight pointed out. It may be said that this supplementary objection is directed against the Persian translation ascribed to Sassan, and the other against the original, but the groundwork of both is the same.

(c) We cannot see how the two statements are so utterly repugnant. The first was, that Mulla Firoz found the MS. among some old volumes at Isfahan. The second is, that his father bought it 45 years ago of a bookseller at Isfahan. On the face of the two accounts, the last appears to be the legitimate ancestor of the first, elicited by the circumstance of Mulla Firoz becoming the editor and translator of the work, and in that character feeling it incumbent on him to search as high as he could into the pedigree of the MS. The confirmation of both statements, or the improbability of either, must depend on incidents in the biography of the father and son, with which we are unacquainted; but from what appears at present, they cannot be charged with obvious inconsistency.

(d) "The same words in the translation have not always the same words opposed to them in the original, in

"different parts of the book." The example given of this is very trivial. The difference between *asp* and *ad* is much the same as that between *does* and *doth*, or *has* and *hath*. Their employment, if alternate, may be a transition from the familiar to the grave style, and *vice versa*, to correspond with the subject; or if the work be the growth of ages, one form may really be more ancient than the other. Varieties of phrase in a collection of writings ascribed to fifteen successive authors, cannot be evidence of a fabrication.

If the authenticity of the MS. can be successfully impeached, it must be upon other grounds. From the specimens given in the above review, no satisfactory estimate can be formed of the character of the work. We intend to give extracts from the translation as soon as we can obtain a copy of it.

SITE OF PALIBOTHTHA.

Col. Wm. Franklin, of the Bengal establishment, well known to the literary public as the author of the *History of Shah Allum*, a *Tour in Persia*, and an *Enquiry into the Site of the Ancient City of Palibothra*, has recently made an exploratory tour, with the view to set at rest all controversy on the interesting question, the subject of his last named work. In this it is believed by his literary friends in India that he has succeeded. Col. F. was enabled in his journey to make valuable additions to his collections in mineralogy, mythology, &c. the results of which will, in due time, be laid before the public. The third part of his enquiry into the site of Palibothra is in a course of preparation for the press.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

An extract of a letter from Mr. D. Scott was read. It contains an account of some marine remains, consisting of coekles and other shells, that have been laid bare by the river Bramaputra, near the north-east frontier of Bengal. The circumstance that is chiefly worthy of notice is, that the bed of shells appears to extend under the adjoining hills, which, of course, must have been of subsequent formation. The Garton hills, which are in the vicinity of Bramaputra, are of two formations: the first, which occasionally rise to the height of from 2000 to 3000 feet, consist of granite, with veins of quartz and felspar; the second, which rest upon these, seem to have been deposited from water, as their strata are nearly horizontal: it is

under or through one of these latter that the bed of shells appears to extend. These hills are seldom more than 150 or 200 feet in height, and consist of clay, sand, and small stones.

NALOPAKHYANAM.

A Sanscrit poem with a Latin version must be allowed to form a very classical combination. Such a work has been just published under the following title: "*Sri Mahābhārata Nalopākhyānam, Nalus Carmen Sanscritum e Mahābhārato: edit, Latine vertit, et annotationibus illustravit Franciscus Bopp.*" We are happy to announce this attempt to facilitate the access of the Sanscrit student to the wonderful language which attracts his attention. Many persons have highly condemned the use of such helps; but the student who discovers that, after reading a voluminous and complex grammar, the aids to a further progress are but scantily supplied, will rejoice in the advantage of an index pointing out the right track through the intricacies of the steep ascent to the knowledge of a language which, towering with an inaccessible aspect, shines like its own *Meru*, with the splendours of the genius of remote antiquity, and contains of ancient philosophy and science even all which the civilized nations, with the exception of Judea, knew or imagined for ages. Mr. Bopp has placed his Latin version most commodiously for the student, page answering to page, line to line, and word to word.

NEW LONDON PUBLICATIONS.

Quarterly Review, No. 42.

Sermons. By the Rev. C. Maturin. 8vo. 12s. boards.

Edinburgh Review, No. 62.

Bibliotheca Britannica; or, a General Index to the Literature of Great Britain and Ireland. By Robert Watt, M. D. Vol. 1, part 2. £1. 1s. boards.

Travels in France in 1818. By Francis Hall, Esq. 8vo. 12s. boards.

A Circumstantial Narrative of the Campaigns of the French in Saxony. By Gen. the Baron Ocheleben. 2 Vols. 8vo.

IN THE PRESS.

Italy, in 1818 and 1819; comprising Remarks critical and descriptive on its Manners, National Character, Political Condition, Literature, and Fine Arts. By John Scott.

Gleanings in Africa; collected during a residence and many trading voyages in that country, particularly between Cape Verd and the river Congo. By G. A. Robinson, Esq.

Winter Evenings' Tales. By Mr. James Hogg. 2 Vols. 12mo.

Lays from Fairy Land. By Mr. John Wilson, author of the *Isle of Palms*.

Part 1, of Mr. Taylor's *Historical Account of the University of Dublin* (to con-

sist of 12 Parts), uniform with *Ackerman's Histories of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge*.

MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROMISED COMMENTARY ON THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S LETTER.

In the Letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta given in our last Number, the expression "hereditary priesthood" occurs (p. 287) in reference to the Hindû natives of India. A correspondent has favoured us with some remarks on that letter, of which it does not suit us at present to avail ourselves, farther than to notice that he denies the propriety of the expression quoted. He affirms that the Hindû priesthood is *not hereditary*, and offers to prove this affirmation, "if necessary:" this offer we accept, without pledging ourselves to enter into any discussion on the point.

CALCUTTA.

Tracts are distributed every evening by the Missionaries of the London Society, and conversations held thereon with the people. The demand for them is very great. Various tracts, chiefly in the form of dialogues between supposed natives, have been written by Messrs. Townley and Keith, who had also received supplies of the tracts issued by the Church Missionary Society, and by the Baptist Missionaries; and had, in their turn, furnished those bodies with their own publications.

The opportunities for preaching were multiplying faster than the Missionaries seemed able to embrace them. Toward their intended chapel the contributions had increased to 14,000 sicca rupees, or about 1750*l*.

Upwards of 2300*l*. had been contributed at Calcutta to the different objects of the mission in less than two years.

MADRAS.

The schools are increased to 11. They consist of a boy's school, a girl's school, a Sunday school, and native schools. To the native schools one has been added for instructing native boys of character and talent in English. The whole number of scholars was about 500. An application had been received from some natives for a "Female Native School," a rare thing in India. The natives discover an in-

creasing disposition to send their children to those schools where Christian principles are *professedly* inculcated.

The missionaries preach to three English congregations and one native, all of which are in a prosperous state.

A course of theological lectures are delivered every Tuesday evening, in the vestry of the chapel. About 12 young men, natives, attend, who by these means are likely to become qualified for imparting to their countrymen that view of the Gospel which they are taught.

We must not omit to notice a work just completed at the Madras Commercial Press. It is the *NEW TESTAMENT*, translated from the original Greek into Teloo-goo, by Mr. PRITCHETT, a learned missionary. — In two volumes, comprising 688 pages 8vo.

SOUTH TRAVANCORE.

The house occupied by the missionaries was formerly that of the Resident, and was given to the mission by the Queen of Travancore. It is situated at Nagracoil, about four miles from Malaudy, in a healthy and central situation, close to the southern extremity of the Ghauts, and surrounded by scenery of singular sublimity and grandeur.

The district allotted to the labours of the mission in South Travancore comprehends ten distinct stations, or villages, most of which have churches and schools, and all increasing congregations. At each station the word of God is read every Sabbath day by a native catechist, who also preaches as well as his measure of knowledge will enable him.

Hundreds of the natives had renounced all connection with heathenism. They had cast their household gods out of doors; and, on their public profession of Christianity, each of them had voluntarily presented a note of hand, declarative at once of his renunciation of idolatry, and of his determination to serve the living and true God.

An institution had been projected, to be called the "South Travancore Seminary," in which it is intended to educate thirty boys, to be selected from among the most intelligent in their congregations, and brought up in the mission house, on the principles, and, as far as possible, in the spirit and practice of Christianity.

Mr. Mead had been appointed to the office of a judge in the native court. On this subject the report states :

Some portion of his time was occupied by a civil appointment, which he had received from the Rannee, or Queen of Travancore. The discharge of the duties connected with this office seems to have conferred upon the natives many substantial benefits ; and had apparently not only excited in their minds strong sentiments of grateful esteem for Mr. Mead, but made an impression throughout the country highly favourable to the success of missionary labours. The directors, however, will consider it to be their duty, in reference to this subject, to intimate to Mr. Mead the importance of not suffering this, or any similar appointment, however useful in itself, to divert his attention from the proper objects of the mission, with the vigorous prosecution of which nothing should be allowed to interfere.

Mr. Norton, of the Church Missionary Society, had accepted a similar appointment at Allepie, and with like advantage to the natives ; but it has been relinquished, as all the advantages connected with it would not by any means counterbalance the loss which the mission would have sustained, by the unavoidable diverting of his attention from its proper concerns, and by involving him with the parties and litigations of the natives.

Mr. Mead writes, under date of Nov. 24, 1818 :—" The increase of converts in South Travancore is almost incredible. At one village, Tamaracolum, upward of 1000 have entered on the register. At Nagracoil several high-caste natives have come forward. Our numbers here are 290."

On Dec. 14, he writes :—" Yesterday fifty families were added to our numbers at Nagracoil, some from remote villages, who came as the representatives of their neighbours, requesting the establishment of schools among them, and other means of religious instruction."

BOMBAY.

The following is extracted from a report of the American board for foreign missions :

Of Mahim, Mr. Graves writes, under date of March 27, 1817.—" The brethren had already two schools at Mahim, and two or three in its vicinity, so distant that it was tedious to superintend them, and they judged it as easy for me to attain the language here as in Bombay, having intercourse only with natives ; accordingly, myself and wife removed to this place on the 7th inst. We are about six miles from the brethren, and seven or eight from the Fort of Bombay ; and owing to the difficulty and expense of any mode of conveyance, and the danger of walking so

far in this climate, neither of us can frequently meet with the brethren in their religious exercises, so that we spend most of our Sabbaths with ourselves alone, attending religious exercises at the usual time. We are truly happy in our condition. The place contains nineteen thousand souls ; the immediate vicinity is also populous, and it is but about half a mile across to a thick population on Salsette. Mrs. Graves is attempting to instruct, in English, a number of Portuguese and Hindoo boys in our verandah."

Of Tanna, it is stated :—" The island of Salsette, formerly separated from the northern part of the island of Bombay by a narrow strait, but now connected with it by a causeway, contains a population of about sixty thousand, Hindoos, Parsees, Jews, and Portuguese, but chiefly Hindoos, in a deplorably abject and wretched condition. Tanna is the chief town ; it is distant from the mission-house at Bombay about twenty-five miles, and commands the passage (about a furlong broad) from the island to the neighbouring continent, where the principal language, both of Bombay and Salsette, is common to a population of about nine millions.

One passage in the report makes a candid disclosure.

It would be the highest joy of the committee, could they communicate intelligence of the conversion of many from darkness unto light and from the power of Satan unto God. This joy they have not yet. Our beloved missionaries express themselves in moving terms—" We can now say, that, for years, we have preached the gospel to the heathen. But we are constrained to take up the bitter lamentation of the prophet : Who hath believed our report, and to whom hath the arm of the Lord been revealed ? We know of no one who has been brought to the faith of the gospel under our preaching. This severely tries, but does not discourage us.

They then quote a text to which missionaries frequently resort as a rallying point.

" He that goeth forth, and weepeth, bearing precious seed, shall doubtless come again with rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with him."

But it never seems to occur to any of the sects who travel to the East to make proselytes, that it is possible that what they propose to communicate as a true interpretation of the gospel may be a radical perversion of it. The seven churches were removed from Asia Minor because the superiority of christianity was not vindicated by the doctrines of the pas-

tors and the practice of the congregations.

CHINA.

The labours of Dr. Morrison are still confined by the rigour of the government.

Dr. Morrison expected to be able to finish the writing part of the alphabetic portion of his dictionary about the beginning of November last. He had drawn up and printed, at Macao, "A view of China, for philological purposes;" also, for private distribution, a series of lectures delivered at that place in the year 1817. In addition to these labours, he had translated and printed, for the use of the Chinese, the "morning and evening prayers of the Church of England;" and the "psalter," divided, as in the prayer-book, for each day in the month. At Malacca, the printing of Dr. Morrison's translation of the Psalms had been completed; and that of other parts of the sacred volume was in progress, under the superintendence of Mr. Milne, who is also printing a small work of Dr. Morrison's entitled a "Retrospect of the first ten years of the Chinese mission."

MALACCA.

Preaching.—Mr. Milne preaches in Chinese every sabbath morning and evening: and conducts a catechetical exercise at mid-day. He also continues his lectures in the Pagan Temple on Thursday evenings, in which service Mr. Medhurst has begun to assist.

Chinese Schools.—Mr. Medhurst has the charge of the Chinese Schools, of which there are three day, and one evening.

The language with which the Chinese children resident in Malacca are best acquainted, is the Malay; but their parents prefer that they should be taught the language of China.

The Fokien dialect is taught in the evening school, and is chiefly spoken by the Chinese at Malacca. A difficulty arises from the utter dissimilarity of the dialect used in conversation by the Fokien people from that taught in their schools; and a further difficulty attends it, from the singular method pursued by the Chinese schoolmasters in Malacca. Of these it is said,

No persuasives will induce them to read as they converse, or to converse as they read. They content themselves with giving their pupils the sound, without explaining the characters; so that a boy may be able to read with facility through the "four books" of Confucius, without understanding a single line of them, although he may be perfectly master of the pronunciation.

Mr. Medhurst has therefore adapted a different method; his scholars learn, each

day, the form, sound, and meaning of four characters. By a year's regular attendance, they will thus be taught to write, pronounce, and understand 1200 characters.

ISLAND OF CHIAUW—AND MOLUCCAS.

In the autumn of 1817, Mr. Kam visited the Moluccas. The following is an extract from his *survey*.

"I arrived at the island of Chiau, or Ziau, on the 24th of September, and was pleased to find the king of the island a very pious man. After my painful journeyings, his company was as a refreshing spring to my weary soul. He was employed every day in studying his bible. The love of God, which passeth all understanding, had taken possession of his heart. This good man seemed exceedingly glad of my arrival, and obliged me to explain to him certain passages of the holy scripture. Whatever I said that he was not previously acquainted with, he put down in a writing-book, with which he had provided himself for this express purpose.

He requested that I would baptize a considerable number of the slaves, both men and women, who had been instructed in the doctrines of Christianity. Having convinced myself, as far as possible, of the sincerity of their professions, I complied; rejoicing in the work which God is carrying on in this part of the world.

The 29th of October was set apart for this great solemnity. The king and his queen were both present on the occasion: and assumed the office of sponsors, in behalf of their slaves, promising to exercise a watchful care over their souls. When the administration of this solemn rite was finished, we sang the eighty-seventh psalm. A great number of people attended on this occasion, and also at a service in the evening.

During the solemnity of baptizing his slaves, the king seemed much affected; and, on his return to his house, out of the fulness of his heart, he himself addressed these new members of the Church, and in a manner which I shall never forget. Thus he spoke; "Now you have placed yourselves under an obligation to love God your Creator, and Jesus Christ your Redeemer, and all men as brethren; to abstain from all Heathen pleasures, as well as from all their superstitions; because, said he, "this is the way to enter into the kingdom of God."

Before I arrived at Chiau, I was acquainted with the excellent character of this good man, but I little expected to be the instrument of introducing into the church of Christ so large a number of his slave servants. As I perceived that Christ was living in his heart by faith, I encour-

raged him to address his people frequently, and to read to them some sermons, of which I promised to send him copies on my return to Amböyna.

Touching the islands which have been restored to the Netherlands, the report states :

Everywhere Mr. Kam found the schools which had been formerly established by the Dutch in a very neglected state, and some of them entirely destitute of schoolmasters.

The Netherlands' Missionary Society has sent out three missionaries into this extensive field.

TARTARY.—KARAITE JEWS.

Extract of a Letter from Dr. Pinkerton, dated Polangen, July 10.—In the suburbs of the ancient town of Troki, which was founded in 1321, by the Lithuanian Grand Duke Gendemin, I paid a visit to a colony of Karaite Jews, who have inhabited this delightful spot for several centuries past. On entering the house of their chief rabbi, I saluted him in Tartar; and, to my astonishment, was answered in the same language. None of them could speak Jewish German, the common language of all the Polish Jews. I enquired whence they originally were? The answer was, "from the Crimea." They and their ancestors have resided at Troki for nearly 400 years. They possess very distinguished privileges from the ancient dukes of Lithuania and kings of Poland. I asked them whether they still had intercourse with their brethren in Dschoufai Kalé? they replied, that they not only visited them but also were visited by them. The Tartar language is still the only one spoken in their families, though most of the men could speak both the Russian and Polish. The number of Karaites in Troki is about 160 souls.

Before I had finished my enquiries relative to these particulars, the house of the rabbi was filled with his brethren, who were all anxious to know who the stranger was, and what he wanted. Our conversation then began about the signs of the times, and the coming of the Messiah, and lasted upwards of an hour and a half. I stated the truth to them as clearly and forcibly as I could.

The rabbi defended his position, that the Messiah was still to come, with the Old Testament in his hand; but having no Talmudic interpretations to screen himself behind, he was soon at a great loss. The people in the mean time were all eye, all ear; they had never heard such discourses before. The rabbi was at last so much touched with what was said, that he changed colour and turned aside. Another of his brethren, a merchant, then came forward; and with considerable

shrewdness, attempted to defend the cause, in the view of the people, who were now muttering to each other, and anxious to know how all this would end. Having proved to him, also, that the Messiah must needs have come, I spoke of the purity and spirituality of the Gospel, and of that eternal life which is revealed in the doctrines which Christ taught. The merchant, I found, had read the Polish testament with considerable attention. The rabbi stood like one confounded: I never saw any individual in such a state before.

I asked them whether they had ever read the doctrines of Christ and his Apostles in Hebrew. The question seemed to rouse their curiosity to an extreme; they replied, that they had heard that such a thing existed, but that they had never seen the Hebrew Testament. I then enquired whether they desired to see it? they all replied, that they would be very happy could they get a copy of it. By this time my calash and servant, with fresh horses, were before the door. I took out five copies of the Hebrew Testament, and presented the rabbi with the first. He seemed to get new animation at the sight of it, accepted it most willingly, embraced, and thanked me for it. I then gave a copy to the merchant, who seemed no less overjoyed, and was warm in his expressions of gratitude. Now the difficulty was how to distribute the remaining three. All hands were stretched out, and every one cried out, "Oh, let me have one also!" I was put to great difficulty. An interesting young man stood near me; several times he stretched out his hand, as if eagerly desiring to grasp at the third copy, which I held in my hand, and as often he abruptly drew it back again. I read in his countenance a strong combat in his feelings between civility and desire. To him I gave the third. His countenance now shone with gratification and joy, and all present loudly approved the act. A fourth and a fifth I bestowed on this interesting people. They all commenced reading with great avidity, and before I left them, gave me proofs of their understanding well what they read. They displayed a mixture of curiosity, wonder, and desire to know the contents of the volume.

Amidst loud expressions of gratitude and wonder, I left the house of the rabbi, took farewell of this truly interesting little people, and proceeded on my journey. The merchant did not part with me, however, so soon; he walked with me upwards of a verst up the border of the beautiful lake, whose surface, with the charming surrounding scenery, was gilded by the rays of the evening sun. He put many questions respecting the signs of the times, the spread of the Gospel, &c.

and left me with these words: "I believe that some important crisis with our people is at hand. What it is I cannot now say. God will direct all."

ASIA MINOR.

As renegades have been in every age despised, so have martyrs been regarded with exalted admiration. Our present number will contain several instances of the former, and one example of the latter, which have recently occurred in Asiatic Turkey.

Englishmen becoming Mahomedans!—Part enclosure of a Letter from Dr. Jowett, dated Aug. 8, 1817.—I send this extract from my journal without delay, on account of the magnitude of the evil which I had occasion to witness. I am informed that one man had turned Turk from H. M. S. Myrmidon, Capt. Gambier; four from the Satellite sloop of war, Capt. Murray; and four from the admiral's tender, the Express.

Friday June 5th, 1817.—At Smyrna I had heard, late yesterday evening, that an Englishman is going to turn Turk. I thought, yet not without trembling, that I should like to be present at the scene, and that it might be turned to some good purpose. I obtained, therefore, what information I could on the subject; and noted down some questions which I should like to ask the man.

This morning I inquired whether I might witness the ceremony, and happily found no objection.

Mr. John Werry and myself, therefore, preceded by the English dragoman or interpreter, and by the head janissary or Turkish guard in the service of the English consul, went to witness a scene of this nature. As we were going, I asked whether the man, a sailor, was as yet under British protection, and a British subject? Mr. Werry said, that till, in the presence of the consul and other witnesses, the man had been asked three times whether he would be a Turk, they could not make him one: yet he expressed a fear that they had made him one already.

The only case of one refusing, within memory, was about twenty-five years ago. A boy, of seventeen or eighteen, when thus challenged, as they called it, exclaimed,—“They brought me here, I did not know what for; and I don't want to turn Turk.” But since that time many have turned Turks, and only one refused to do so!

Of all men, sailors are most exposed: for they are very whimsical and obstinate; whimsical, because they have so limited a knowledge of society on land; and obstinate, because their understanding is

full grown, without having been properly exercised.

We entered the apartments of the mayor; his deputy received us, in a very shabby room. Pipes and coffee were served; very little conversation. The deputy had a pair of long scissors in his hand, with which he was cutting square pieces of paper, called tesseras; on which he had written orders or patents, and which he signed with a small signet.

While we sat, we heard a man in the yard suffering the bastinado. At every stroke he sent forth a terrible howl; but as the punishment was short probably he soon confessed what they wanted to get out of him. I could see a dozen Turks and Greeks cross the adjoining hall, and stand at the door out of curiosity, to see the punishment inflicting.

Presently a stout man came in, attended by servants bearing a present in a basket. The man was a Tunisian, and was come to raise troops for Algiers. Never did I see so stout a body; he seemed built like a tower.

The talk, after a little while, was about the expedition which the British are preparing to explore the North Pole; and, after having thus remained a full half-hour, the chief magistrate crossed the hall, and went into an adjoining room, more splendid than the one we were in. We rose, and followed him. He was a very handsome, lively, keen man. Near him sat one who acted as a priest; an equally handsome man, with a very expressive countenance. Pipes and coffee were served, which occupied us about ten minutes.

The man was soon brought in, and stood at the far end of the room, in the midst of a group of Turks. There were sixteen Turks in the room; and the Russian dragoman was also present.

Mr. Werry began by asking, why he wished to turn Turk? He said, for a very plain reason; that he could not live by his own religion! He had been on board many years, and suffered ill treatment. This he said in a faint and skulking manner; standing so that Mr. Werry could only just see him, and entirely avoiding my view. Mr. Werry said, that he was there on the part of the English consul, whose son he was, to offer him safe passage to England; and, if he had been bribed, that he would see to his being set in a fair way of business, or something to that effect. The man answered, “no, I shall remain where I am. I have made up my mind.” Mr. Werry said, “remember, that what you are going to do now cannot be undone, and that it is a disgrace to a man to change his religion.” The man made no reply, except to mutter something, that he saw no importance in

the question of religion. Then turning to me, Mr. Werry said, "you see he is resolved: what more can we do?"

I then asked the man how long he had taken to think about it? He said he had been now two days thinking of it. "And don't you know, that, in changing your religion, you are denying your only Saviour—the Lord that bought you?" He just looked at me, but gave me no answer. "You said that you change in order that you may live better; but what will you do in the day of judgment?" He said something which seemed to me to imply that he did not take my meaning; probably not having looked for such kind of questions. I therefore said, "when, Jesus Christ, the Redeemer, comes to judge the world, what will you do, who have denied him?" He hung back behind the Turks without answering.

"You see," said Mr. Werry, "that he is lost."

It seemed to me, from the manner of the company, that they were now going to bring him forward, to go through the form; and Mr. Werry, by his manner, gave him up as a lost man. He was himself, indeed, as he afterwards said to me, inwardly depressed, at the sight of such a victim. I said, however, to the man—"My friend," for he would hardly face me, but slunk back, so that I was obliged to lean forward a little; "since you seem bent on this bad act, yet remember, hereafter, that Peter denied his master three times; yet afterwards he repented, and Christ forgave him; and it would be better for you thus to repent." I had no time to say more, for they put him forward, and he willingly stepped upon the raised floor where we sat, and stood before the Moolah; though I am persuaded not without some uncomfortable sensations, for he was very much indisposed to speak to us, very white in the face, and once or twice his legs trembled, as I perceived from his loose trowsers, whether from a troubled conscience, or only from the impressiveness of the scene, I cannot divine. Thus he stood before the priest, who went over a form of words in Arabic, two words at a time, so that the man might repeat them after him. They might be about five sentences. I did not understand them; but they ended with the usual declaration, that there is but one God, and Mahomed is the prophet of God. The man was then immediately taken out of the room. The governor then called the English dragoman up to him, and was engaged five minutes in close conversation. Mr. Werry, who understands Turkish, says it was only some consular business. After compliments, we left the room.

From the man's being brought in, to

his being taken out, was about five minutes. To-day, being Friday, he will probably be taken to the bath and circumcised.

In the evening, I called on the bishop, and mentioned what I had in the morning witnessed with so much pain. I asked whether the Greeks ever turn Turks in this way. The assistant bishop was sitting with him. They confessed, that sometimes they do; generally in consequence of intrigues with women, when they are obliged to turn Turk and marry them. The Greek children, when in a violent passion, will often threaten their parents that they will turn Turk.

I afterwards called on a very intelligent and philanthropic Englishman, to whom I related what had taken place. He said that some few had succeeded in afterward running away; and he added, "you have no idea how bad the character of some of the lower Europeans is here. It seems almost necessary to let them suffer their deserts."

Claude Alexander, the French Count of Bonneval, upon turning mussulman, as an apology for his want of principle said, "It was only changing his night cap for a turban."

Recent Martyrdom.—The following particulars of an event which occurred in Smyrna last April, have been transmitted by an English gentleman:—

Athanasius, a Greek Christian, 24 years of age, was the son of a boatman, who carried on a small trade in the Archipelago. The gains of the father being unable to support the son, or the business sufficiently great to require his assistance, he was obliged to look out for employment in some other way. He engaged in the service of a Turk, who, being pleased with his conduct, considered him as a proper object for exercising his influence in converting him to the Mahometan faith. After holding out great offers, he ultimately prevailed on him to renounce Christianity, in presence of the Meccamay, who is the Turkish judge and bishop. He continued in the service for about a year after, when he quitted it, and having experienced severe reproofs of conscience for his apostacy, he made a pilgrimage to Mount Achar, where there are many convents, from which he returned some months after.

On his arrival at Smyrna, in the costume of a Greek monk, he proceeded instantly to the Meccamay, expressed his repentance at renouncing the Christian faith, and his resolution to abjure the tenets of the Mahometan. On this he was confined in a dungeon, and endured the torture with the greatest fortitude, persisting in his resolution to die a Christian.

A day was then appointed for his execution in the most public part of Smyrna, and opposite one of the principal mosques, and he was led to the scaffold bound, attended by the Turkish guards. Here he was offered his life; nay, houses, money, in short riches, if he would still continue in the Mahometan creed; but no temptation could induce Athanasius again to apostatize.

On this occasion a Turkish blacksmith was employed to decapitate him. As a last attempt, however, to effect, if practicable, a change of opinion, the executioner was directed to cut part of the skin of his neck, that he might feel the edge of the sword. Even this, however, failed of success. He was then ordered to kneel on the ground, when he declared, with a calm and resigned countenance, that "he was *born* with Jesus, and would *die* with Jesus!"

At one blow the head was struck off. The guards then instantly threw buckets of water on the neck and head of the corpse, to prevent the multitude of surrounding Greek spectators from dipping their handkerchiefs in his blood, to keep as a memorial of an event so remarkable. The body was publicly exposed for three days, the head placed between the legs on the anus, and afterwards given up to the Greeks, by whom it was decently interred in the principal church-yard of Smyrna. This is the third instance of the kind which has occurred at Smyrna during the last 20 years.

GERMANY, GEORGIA, AND CIRCASSIA.

A caravan of about 300 emigrants, of all ages and sexes, from the kingdom of Wurtemberg, reached Dresden on the 12th May, on their way to Georgia and Mount Caucasus. They assigned as the cause of their emigration, that their consciences had been wounded, by their government forcing upon them a new creed and liturgy, at variance with the old Lutheran doctrines. An article from Wurtemberg, however, gives some explanation on this topic, which shews that the complaints of the emigrants, as to the violation of the rights of conscience, are unfounded. About ten years ago it is said a reform was made in the liturgy of the Protestant Church of Wurtemberg, which met the approbation of upwards of 800,000 of its members. Some gloomy devotees took offence at the omission of any mention of the devil in the new baptismal office. To remove this stumbling block, the government ordered, that in all cases where the parties bringing children to be baptized desired it, that passage of the old service which relates to the devil should be used. As this indulgence was still unsatisfactory, they were permitted to form themselves

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into distinct religious communities. But nothing, it appears, would satisfy them but the entire restoration of the old liturgy; and their wishes on this head not being complied with, they resolved to expatriate themselves. The dissidents consist, in all, of about 1000 families.—*Nuremberg Paper.*

CRIMEA.

Intense efforts are making by the Russian government to add the Pagans in the empire to the Greek church. At the same time, missionaries from various Protestant sects are stimulating the people to bring the doctrines and discipline of the national church before the tribunal of private judgment. The problem, whether toleration ought to have any limits; whether latitude of opinion is the parent of strictness of principle; whether selfishness, the bane of society, can be corrected and subdued by the culture of schismatic separation, till at last each dissenter regards the meeting as the meeting does the church, and forms for himself an individual faith, an individual doctrine on baptism, an individual code of moral philosophy; the want of a satisfactory solution to this problem begins to embarrass the benevolent intentions of the Emperor Alexander.

A new sect of Christians, deviating from the Greek church, has sprung up in the south-eastern parts of the Russian empire, and a curious rescript has been issued by the Emperor Alexander, containing directions for its treatment. We know nothing of the tenets of these Christians, except that it is intimated that they resemble the Paulicians of the 8th century, of whom an account may be found in Gibbon. We may infer, therefore, that they approach to the protestant churches now established in Europe. The course prescribed by the Emperor Alexander touching these sectaries, though more humane, certainly reminds us of Trajan's celebrated letter to Pliny. The similarity has also struck the continental editors, who refer to the passage which we here subjoin:

"They are not to be sought for; but if they are denounced and convicted, they are to be punished: yet so, that whoever shall deny himself to be a Christian; and shall have given proof of it by worshipping our Gods, though he may have been suspected in time past, shall obtain pardon from his repentance."

The Russian converts to the new faith are said to have been already driven from their homes, and placed in an insulated

situation, in order to prevent proselytism. They are called *Duchoboozi*. and the rescript, which is addressed to the military governor of Cherson, is to the following effect:—

“The sect having been removed from the Ukraine to the circle of Melitsholks, in the Tauris, in consequence of the blamable way of life imputed to them, and to prevent their opinions from spreading, the governor is directed to consider the motives of this removal, which is said to have been ordered by the Emperor, with a view at once to protect the sect from improper mortifications, and to stop the spreading of their opinions; and the government, not having received for many years any complaints from one side or the other, or reports of disorders, had every reason to suppose that the measures adopted were sufficient.

“The departure of this sect from the true faith of the Greco-Russian church is stated to be a division founded on some erroneous representations of the true worship, and of the spirit of christianity; but as they are not without religion, for they seek for what is divine, though not with right understanding, it does not become a Christian government to employ harsh and cruel means, torture, exile, &c. to bring back to the bosom of the church those who have gone astray. The doctrine of the Redeemer, who came into the world to save the sinner, cannot, it is said, be spread by constraint and punishment; cannot serve for the oppression of those who are to be led back into the paths of truth. All the measures of severity exhausted upon the *Duchoboozi* in the course of 30 years, have not been able to extirpate this sect, and have only increased the number of its adherents. They are therefore, in future, to be protected from unmerited insults on account of the difference of their faith. By being removed to another settlement they would be again placed in a hard situation, and be punished on a mere complaint, without examination.

“The colony is therefore recommended to the special superintendence and particular care of the governor; who without regarding false allegations or preconceived opinions, is to examine into all the local circumstances, their way of life,

their conduct, and take care of them as an impartial governor who studies the good of those who are confided to his care. The fate of these settlers must be permanently secured; they must feel that they are under the protection of the laws: and then, but not before, his Imperial Majesty says, we may expect from them attachment and love to magistrates. But it is added, if these sectaries seek to draw away others from the established church, and to injure them with their own religious notions, then the energy of the law must be exerted against such violators of it, and such illegal conduct must be checked. But even then it is not allowable, that on account of one or more criminals who are convicted of a violation of the law, the whole colony, which has had no share in it, should be made responsible. Such complaints and accusations require a careful examination, from whom the complaint comes, and what may be the motives of it. Thus the two *Duchoboozi* named in your representation, who after their return to the true church accused this society of various transgressions, and deposed to their blamable way of life, may have done this out of malice or revenge; perhaps they were excluded from the society for crimes, or deserted from a contention and inimical spirit. Such mere complaints, which deserve altogether no attention, must never induce the adoption of severe measures, which may be followed by the arrest, imprisonment, and torture of those who are not yet convicted of any bad intention, or any crime.”—*Cal. Journ.*

MONASTIC SCHOOLS.

The Emperor of Russia has advanced 180,000 roubles, out of 300,000, the sum destined for the establishment and support of conventional schools, or seminaries, attached to the monasteries in Russia. In the Ukase published upon the subject, his Majesty expresses himself in the following terms:—“It is my personal wish to see schools of truth flourish. Minds are not truly enlightened, except by that divine light which shines in darkness, and which darkness cannot extinguish. Jesus Christ is the way, the truth, and the life. Education ought to be founded on practical Christianity.”

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

The official intelligence relating to military operations in India, which it is our business this month to record, happens to consist, as expressed in the supplement

to the London Gazette dated Aug. 7, of Copies and extracts of general orders, dispatches, and reports, which did not arrive in the regular course of the dates.

INDIA.—BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political, — Official.

Ext. G. O. Fort St. George, Feb. 2.—Relations with the Nizam.—In conformity with instructions received from the supreme government, the undermentioned officers are permitted to place themselves under the immediate orders of the resident at Hyderabad, with a view to their employment in his highness the Nizam's regular service.—Maj. J. Doveton, 7th N. C.; Capt. J. Grant, 5th N. C.; Lieut. F. L. Doveton, 3d N. C.

Relations with the Rajah of Nagpoor.—Lieut. W. Low of the 8th N. I. is permitted to place himself under the orders of the resident at Nagpoor, in view to his employment with the corps of auxiliary horse in his highness the Rajah's service.

Provisional Government in the Dukhun.—The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the commissioner at Poonah, to be employed in the surveying department in the Dukhun.—Lieut. J. Boles, 9th N. I.; Lieut. J. Perry, 16th N. I.; Cornet D. Montgomery, 7th N. C.

Court Martial on a Gunner, the survivor in a duel.

G. O. by the Commander-in-chief, dated Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1819.—At an European general court martial assembled at Nagpoor, on Tuesday, the 22d day of December 1818, Robert Kenyon, gunner in the hon. Company's 1st bat. Madras artillery, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge:—"Robert Kenyon, gunner in the hon. Company's 1st bat. Madras artillery, placed in confinement, and charged with the wilful murder of Matros John Leviston, of the same corps, at Chandah, on the 8th day of Oct. 1818."

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision.—**OPINION AND SENTENCE.**—"The court having duly considered the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what has appeared in the defence, do acquit the prisoner, Gunner R. Kenyon, of the crime of wilful murder; but the court do find the prisoner guilty of having killed in an affray (in which they mutually went to arms, and fired at each other,) Matross John Leviston, of artillery, which act being subversive of order and discipline, and in breach of the rules and articles of war, the court do sentence the prisoner, Rob. Kenyon, gunner 1st bat. artillery, to be placed in solitary confinement for the period of nine months, at such station as may be directed by his excellency the most noble the commander-in-chief in India."

Remarks by the Commander-in-chief: "Though the commander-in-chief concurs entirely in the humane and just consideration which influenced the court, and to which the court apparently found difficulty of giving effect otherwise than by the terms adopted, his lordship cannot confirm the sentence as it stands, lest a dangerous misconception should be entertained from it among the troops. Where two soldiers go out by agreement as in the present instance, to fight with their fuses or other mortal weapons, it is not a case of affray, which implies unpremeditated contest, but a case of deliberate duel; and in the latter, notwithstanding each party has voluntarily staked his life, if one be killed, the survivor is, in the eye of the law, guilty of murder. As manslaughter is a distinction peculiar to the common law of England, it is a modification of the crime which a military tribunal would not be competent to pronounce; but the court would be confined to laying its sense of the extenuatory circumstances before the commander-in-chief. Probably this restriction on the court occasioned the judgment now in question, which, from the foregoing explanation, the court will perceive to have been incorrect. Agreeing in the essential point with the court, the commander-in-chief will not subject the prisoner to the suspense and imprisonment during several weeks which would attend his lordship's ordering a revival of the proceedings, but directs Robt. Kenyon to be discharged as acquitted of murder. The circumstances, however, which induce this lenity, are to be particularly explained to the men of every corps: namely, that the deceased had without provocation wantonly assailed the prisoner with blows; that the deceased gave the immediate challenge; and that there was not time between the irritation from the assault and the criminal act for the prisoner to reflect adequately on the nature of what he was about to do. The prisoner to be released and to return to his duty, and the court to be dissolved, should it have no further duty to perform.—JAMES NICOL, Adj-gen. of the army.

Political. — Unofficial.

Calcutta, March 15, 1819.—We have been favoured with the perusal of an extract of a letter from an officer serving with the force under Col. Doveton. The writer has, with much feeling, described the execution of six sepoys, belonging to the Bengal establishment, who had deserted, and who were recently taken in arms among the adherents of Appa Sahib. Three of these unfortunate men are said to have belonged to the 22d bat. N. I. and were taken when attempting to enter

Asseer Ghur. They were tried by a drum-head court martial on the 9th ult., and sentenced each to be blown from a gun. The writer of the letter alluded to says, that the fortitude and resignation exhibited by these men, when they were led to execution, almost exceed belief; and nothing could surpass the calm composure with which they encountered death. Three others were tried and executed on a subsequent day, and it appears that they met their fate with similar fortitude and resignation. It is stated, that from the moment when these brave but deluded men were taken, they anticipated the punishment which awaited them; they refused to take any sustenance, and seemed to be ready for their trial and death. During their trials they manifested a deep sense of contrition for the crime which had brought them into their awful predicament; and their demeanor seemed to affect every man in the ranks with becoming commiseration. They heard their sentence without any visible emotion or change of countenance, and marched with firmness to the spot on which they were to die. When they approached the engines of their destruction, they wheeled in a regular manner, each person proceeding to the gun which was to terminate his existence. It is stated that their conduct throughout exhibited no symptom of profligacy or of obstinacy; and that although they were resolute and resigned, they did not appear to be ostentatiously braving their fate. One of them, after he was lashed to the gun, requested his eyes might not be bandaged, and when this request was not granted, he, for the first and last time, manifested some signs of uneasiness. They all suffered their punishments without attempting to justify their conduct; and it is said that their fate, while it excited a proper sympathy, was acknowledged to be just by all the troops who witnessed the awful ceremony. One of the sepoy of the 22d bat. of N. I. had assisted Appa Sahib in his escape from the British camp, and declared, when his sentence was pronounced, "that from the time when he had deserted from the Company's colours, he had not enjoyed a moment's peace of mind."

The sufferers are all described as men of high cast, and well made, good looking soldiers. The conduct of these brave but deluded men on this trying occasion, may serve to convince our countrymen at home, who frequently form the most erroneous opinions respecting the natives of India, that the Company's native military service is composed of courageous materials; and it must be acknowledged, that however the crime of the sufferers demanded the forfeiture of their lives, there is no instance recorded in which men have submitted to their fate with greater firmness

or composure. It is truly lamentable that such soldiers should have been deluded! —*Indian Gazette.*

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

Official—published in India.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 7, 1819.—The Rt. hon. the governor in council is pleased to express his approbation of the able manner in which Lieut.col. the hon. L. Stanhope carried into effect, on the 10th ult., an attack on a body of Coolies who had long been the terror of the Zillahs north of the Myhe and those of his highness the Guicawar, and who had taken post in Lohar. After a secret night march from Ahmedabad of twenty-four miles, the hon. colonel succeeded completely in surprising the banditti, and by the conduct and spirit of the officers and troops engaged on the occasion, completely routed them: one of their chiefs is killed, the others have suffered severely, and their loss has been so great that it is trusted they will not again disturb the peace and tranquillity of the country.

Official—published in England.

On comparing the two supplements to the *London Gazette*, noticed in our last number, with the intelligence previously derived from India, we find that several of the documents literally coincide. These it will be sufficient to point out as they occur, intermixed with other accounts which we have not before given.

ABSTRACT SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF 3 AUGUST 1819.

Published August 7.

[No. 1. *Thanks to Maj.gen. Marshall's Corps.*]

G. O. by his Exc. the Governor-general, dated Gorruckpore, June 18, 1818.

The service within the Nagpore territory having been closed by the reduction of the fortresses of Mundelah and Chanda, the Governor-gen. has infinite pleasure in professing his acknowledgments to Maj.gen. Marshall, and to Lieut.col. Adams, under whose able management the captures were respectively effected.

The difficulties which Maj.gen. Marshall had to encounter in getting forward his battering-train through a country singularly rough, and wholly devoid of roads, were such as, notwithstanding the indefatigable efforts of Capt. Cane, and of the ordnance department, under Acting Deputy Commissary Donald, could not have been surmounted by ordinary means. Nothing could have overcome the obstacles but the admirable zeal which appears to have per-

vaded every branch of the division. The sepoys deserve the highest encomiums for their patient and protracted labour in dragging the artillery and waggons up the rocky steep; and the Governor-gen. desires that his warm praise may be communicated to them; but it is obvious that their cheerful perseverance in such severe toil could only flow from the cordial confidence subsisting between their officers and them. To the officers, therefore, his Lordship directs it to be explained, that from an effect so beneficial to the public he knows how to appreciate justly the habitual tenor of their behaviour towards their men, for which he offers them his applause and thanks.

The conduct of the siege by the principal engineer, Capt. Tickell, was marked with the same science and judgment observable at Dhamonnie, and does great credit to the professional skill of that officer. The high terms in which Maj.gen. Marshall represents the exertions of Capt. Tickell, as well as those of Lieuts. Peckett and Cheape, Ens. Colvin and Irvine, and Cadet Warlow, of the same corps, are amply justified by the circumstances attending the fall of the fort.

The gallant manner in which Brig.gen. Watson led the assault, and dislodged the rallying enemy from various parts of the town, reflects great honour upon him, and must have materially influenced the success of the attack.

Maj. O'Brien, in procuring information on which to ground the plan for investing the place, manifested a judicious activity extremely useful.

The zeal and intrepidity of Lieut. Pickersgill, dep.assist.qr.mast.gen., in reconnoitering the breach, will remain duly impressed on the Governor-general's memory. His Lordship has further to be mindful of the unwearied assistance which Maj.gen. Marshall states himself to have received from Capt. Watson, assist. adj. gen., and from Capt. James, dep. assist. adj. gen. to the division.

No exposition of the meritorious service of the storming column, nor any proof of the energy of Brig. Dewar who commanded it, with Maj. Midwinter and Thomas under him, can be requisite, beyond the fact of its complete success: Lieuts. Lewis and Aitchison, with a small party of pioneers and a few men of the 1st bat. 14th N. I., had the pride of accompanying Brig.gen. Watson through the breach, and were eagerly supported by Capt. D'Aguilar, with a detachment of the 13th N. I.

In reflecting on this triumph, the speedy prostration of the enemy's defences, whence the storm became practicable, exhibits conspicuously the merits of Maj. Hetzler, Capt. Lindsay, and the other officers and men of the artillery. The

service rendered by Maj. Hetzler is highly estimated by the Governor-gen.

Where every man whose station gave him an opportunity of taking a special part is stated to have distinguished himself, the Governor-gen. could not, without going into a too minute detail, express his opinion of every officer particularized by Maj.gen. Marshall; therefore he must content himself with saying, that the confirms and echoes the praise bestowed on the several individuals or corps in the division order * of Maj.gen. Marshall on the occasion.

In adding the reduction of Dhamonnie and Mundelah to that of Hatras, all achieved with little loss, Maj.gen. Marshall has evinced how judiciously he applies the principles of art in sieges, a branch perhaps the most scientific in the military profession.

The skill with which Lieut.col. Adams made a scanty supply of heavy ordnance suffice for the capture of a strong fortress, powerfully garrisoned, fitly crowns the conduct that had distinguished him during antecedent operations. The vigorous decision with which he had previously given a blow to the army of Bajee Row, productive of irremediable distress and despondency in that force, is not more to be admired than the judgment visible in the attack of Chanda. The gallantry of the officers and men serving under him has well seconded the ability of their leader.

Lieut.col. Scott, of the Madras establishment, who guided the assault, displayed a courage no less calmly capable of perceiving and securing every advantage than it was brilliant. His success demonstrates how judiciously his valour was applied. He appears to have been worthily supported by the intrepidity of Lieut.col. Popham and Capt. Brooke, who led the right and left columns of attack. In noticing this part of the day's achievement the Governor-gen. should not forget the animated exertions of Lieuts. Beven and Fell (commanding the pioneers), or the zeal of Lieut. Hull, who volunteered to lead the Bengal grenadiers; nor can he omit noticing the strenuous bravery with which Capt. Charlesworth, Lieut. Casement and Lieut. Watson (all wounded on the occasion), contributed to the fortune of the day.

The rapid demolition of the enemy's defences and the speed with which a breach was effected would sufficiently testify the science of Lieut. Anderson, field engineer, and of Lieut. Crawford, of the Bengal artillery, acting as engineer, in indicating the positions for the batteries, even had

* See Gazette, 7th Dec. 1818, page 2194.—*Asiatic Journal*, Vol. VII. (No. 37), p. 74.

not Lieut.col. Adams professed his obligations to those officers so warmly.

It is distressing that Maj. Goreham has not survived to enjoy the just reputation which his eminent merit in the command of the artillery challenged for him; yet, if he sunk under his too earnest exertions, he bore with him to the tomb the universal admiration of the army, and his name will long be quoted to excite similar energy in others. Capts. Rodber, Macdowell, McIntosh, and Lieut. Walcott seem to have highly deserved the praise which their commander bestows upon them. Indeed the efforts of all the officers and men were laudable, and in particular the successful attempt of Lieuts. Paggenpohl and Hunter to get one of the guns of the horse artillery over the breach, exhibits a spirit and resource of superior tone.

The number of those who would be justified by their behaviour on this occasion to prefer a claim for separate acknowledgment, lays the Governor-gen. under the same impossibility of particularizing every body, which existed with regard to Mundelah; but his Lordship must notice that Maj. Clarke stands with his usual prominence of distinction; and that special praise is due to Capt. Scott officiating assist. adj. gen., and to Capt. Sandys, dep. assist. qr. mast. gen., the latter of whom attached himself to the head of the storming column.

In fine, the reduction of the two fortresses splendidly terminated a campaign of no ordinary exertion; leaving the commander and their troops with augmented title to that approbation from government which it is the purpose of this order to proclaim.

By order of his Exc. the most noble the Governor-general,—J. ADAM, Secretary to the Governor-general.

[No. 2. *Thanks to the Divisions and Detachments acting against the late Peishwah.*]

G. O. by his Exc. the most noble the Governor general in Council, dated Fort William, Aug. 29, 1818.

[See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VII. No. 39, pp. 311, 312.]

[No. 3. *Additional Thanks to Officers acting in the Poonah territory, or attached to the Deccan Army, under Sir Thos. Hislop.*]

G. O. by his Exc. the Governor-general in Council, dated Fort William, Sept. 26, 1818.

[See *Asiatic Journal*, Vol. VII. No. 41, pp. 548, 549.]

[No. 4. *Brig.-gen. Hardyman's Action at Jubbulpore.*]

Extract Report from Brig.-gen. Hardyman to the Adj.gen., dated Camp, Talwarah Ghaut, north bank of the Nerbudda, 20th Dec. 1817.

I have now the honour to report in detail, for the information of the most noble the Commander-in-chief, the leading particulars of the few operations which took place yesterday morning in action* near the large town of Jubbulpore.

After a march of twelve miles and at ten o'clock in the morning, Maj. O'Brien, commanding the 8th reg. of N. C., with his usual activity and intelligence, brought my small detachment before a large body of the Nagpore horse and foot, whom I could only consider as enemies to our government.

Their several positions were instantly and closely reconnoitred by Maj. O'Brien, Capt. Despard, maj. of brigade, and Capt. Fitz-Clarence, one of his Lordships's aides-de-camp, who honoured me with his personal attendance on this occasion.

Their line of horse, guns, and a large body of infantry interspersed, were ascertained to be strongly posted on elevated and broken ground, having to their front a difficult nullah for cavalry to pass.

Their right flank rested close to the base of a steep range of lofty rocks shaped into two separate hills, which were covered with infantry. Their left flank was protected by a large tank adjoining the town of Jubbulpore, and received further security from a fortified gurry not easily to be assailed.

To assault the enemy's line without loss of time, our disposition was shortly taken up as follows:—

Two squadrons under the immediate command of Maj. O'Brien, were pushed on nearly a mile, so as to threaten the enemy's left flank, and to be in readiness to take advantage of their flight towards the Nerbudda, which it was expected they would attempt in case of being routed.

His Majesty's 17th foot, under the command of Lieut.col. Nicoll, occupied a favourable position opposite their front, commanding a fire on their right and centre, where their guns were supposed to be placed.

Our battery, directed by Lieut. D'Oyley, was flanked by the 17th reg. having a reserve of cav. and inf. in the rear, commanded by Maj. Beck.

* A short notice of this action was contained in a dispatch from the government of Bombay, published in the Gazette of 9th June 1818, p. 1047. *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VI. p. 189. The same action is also distinctly applauded in G. O. by the Marquis of Hastings, dated Camp Oorrough, 11th Feb. 1818, vol. VI. p. 299; also in G. O. dated Camp Oocher, 28th Dec. 1817, vol. VII. p. 187.

The troops all thus formed to advance, our guns were unmasked by withdrawing the cav. and instantly commenced a fire of shrapnells well directed, into the enemy's ranks. The discharge was rapidly returned from four guns, and soon followed by rockets, grape and chain-shot, which fortunately flew high over our troops, who continued steadily to advance. Our opponents were soon observed to be in motion. This was the moment for a general charge. Lieut. Pope with his squadron took the lead, passing under a galling fire from the heights, and rapidly penetrated to their guns, driving the fugitives before him. He was ably supported by Cornet Kennedy of the 5th cav. with the remainder of the reserve, assaulting their left flank. Maj. Beck with two companies and guns pushed on to the centre, secured the enemy's guns and tumbrils, and having upset the whole of them, took a commanding position on the heights where Lieut. D'Oyley again formed his battery.

Lieut.col. Nicoll, with six companies, lost no time in charging their inf. strongly posted on the two hills (Capt. Thompson leading the left division), and completely dislodged them at the point of the bayonet, descending on the opposite side of the heights, in possession of 7 of the enemy's standards taken during the last contest.

The number of the enemy were estimated at about 3000, and 400 were said to have been killed.

During the action, the public cattle, stores and baggage were collected at a tank in our rear, and there protected by the rear guard.

Considering the march of the morning, I trust the most noble the Commander-in-chief will be satisfied with the exertions of all the officers and men, Europeans and natives, throughout the day. They have my utmost acknowledgments. It fell to the lot of one individual to be more conspicuously distinguished than the rest, and that fortunate officer is Lieut. Pope of the 8th cav. He charged steadily under a heavy fire from the heights, penetrated to the enemy's guns, received a spear into his body, and continued the pursuit with vigour.

In the course of the afternoon and next day the whole of the guns, ordnance stores, and other valuable articles found in the arsenal within the town, were either brought into camp or destroyed on the spot by the exertions of Maj. O'Brien, Lieut. D'Oyley, and Lieut. Harvey, of the commissariat.

Return of Casualties in the Detachment under the command of Brig.gen. Hardyman, in the action at Jubbulpore, on the 13th Dec. 1817.

2 rank and file killed; 3 officers, 2 serjeants, 5 rank and file, wounded.

Officers wounded.—Lieut. Pope, 8th N. C., severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Maw, 17th foot, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. Nicholson, 17th foot, slightly.
H. DESPARD, M. B.

[No. 5. *Surprize of Remnant of Holkar's Force by Gen. Brown.*]

Extract from a Report from Maj.gen. Brown to the Adj.gen., dated Camp near Rampoorah, 10th Jan. 1818.

[See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VI. (No. 35.) p. 507. with an additional Letter, dated the following day, correcting the report of Roshun Khan being among the slain.]

[No. 6. *Siege of Sholapore.*]

Extract from a Report from Brig.gen. Munro to the Hon. M^{rs} Art Elphinstone, dated Camp, Singapore, 15th May 1818.

I have the honour to report that after the defeat* of the enemy's force before Sholapore on the 10th inst., preparations were immediately begun for the siege of the place, but from the difficulty of procuring materials, our batteries were not ready to open until the morning of the 14th; the fire was so well directed that before noon a breach was nearly made in the outer wall, when a message was received from the Killedar requesting that hostilities might cease, and that he would give up the place at sun-rise next morning. The terms were agreed to, and the garrison marched out at the time appointed with their arms and private property; they were accompanied by Gunput Row Phanseah, who had gone into the fort on account of the wound which he received on the 10th.

I have been greatly indebted to Lieut.col. Dalrymple, commanding the artillery, and to Lieut. Grant, of the engineers, for their able services, and to all the officers and men of the force, for their meritorious exertions during the short but active operations of the siege.

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp before Sholapore, 14th May 1818, by Brig.gen. Munro.

[See *Asiatic Journal*, vol. VI. (No. 35.) pp. 521, 522.]

Extract from Division Orders, dated Camp near Sholapore, May 15th 1818, by Brig.gen. Munro.

The commanding officer congratulates the force on the surrender of Sholapore this morning: this important event has been greatly accelerated by their gallant efforts on the 10th inst. which, by dis-

* An account of this affair was published in the Gazette of 15th Oct. 1818, p. 1829.—*Asiatic Journal*, vol. VI. (No. 35.) p. 519

persing the enemy's army, removed every obstacle to the immediate commencement of the siege. Lieut.col. Dalrymple is entitled to great praise for having, in a few hours firing, nearly effected a practicable breach; and the commanding officer begs that Lieut. Grant, of the engineers, will accept his best thanks for the skill shewn by him in selecting the positions for the batteries.—By order,

WAL. JOLLIE, A. A. Gen.

[No. 7, Capture of Durmajee.]

Extract from a Letter from Lieut. Sutherland to Maj. Pitman, Acting Political Agent in Berar, dated Camp, at Amba, 1st August 1818.

I do myself the honour to inform you that Durmajee* and his brother are our prisoners.

From intelligence received during the march on the night of the 30th, I changed the direction from Dyton to Duby, which place I reached a little before daybreak on the morning of the 31st, and surrounded it with a few men who had come up for some miles at a gallop; the place was afterward closely invested, and two thirty-foot ladders being ready by three o'clock, preparations were made for an escalade.

The garrison threw open the gate to receive my party, and stood to defend it sword in hand. Shadee Khan advanced with a coolness and determination which would have done honour to any troops, planted his ladder, and advanced through the body of the place to meet the other party. I was wounded at the gate and rendered unable to advance, but not until we had made an example of the fellows who so gallantly defended it; the two parties however advanced and carried every thing before them, drove the garrison from bastion to bastion, and at length came to the one where Durmajee had taken post with a few men; they threw down their arms, and here Durmajee and his brothers were made prisoners.

The ghurry is of considerable strength, and noted as a receptacle for thieves and vagabonds. It is a square of one hundred and fifty yards with eight bastions: the garrison were chiefly Brinjarries, and fought with the utmost determination, neither giving up their arms, nor taking quarter, except Durmajee and his small party; our loss is therefore, I am sorry to say, very considerable: a return of it I have the honour to annex.

I cannot conclude without bringing to your notice in the most particular manner the conduct of Nawaub Mahomed Azim Khan, who volunteered to accompany me from Bheir, and to whose intelligence and

local knowledge, on a night march of forty-five miles, the darkest and most rainy imaginable, I owe every thing. Return of killed and wounded at Duby on the 31st July 1818.

Killed: 1 jemadar, 8 horsemen. Wounded: Lieut. Sutherland, 22 horsemen.

[No. 8, Forts reduced by Col. M'Dowell.]

Letter from the Hon. M. Elphinstone to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal government, dated Poonah, 16th September, 1818.

SIR:—I do myself the honour to forward for the information of the most noble the Governor-general, copies of a letter under date the 10th instant, together with several inclosures; transmitted by Lieut.col. M'Dowell, shewing the casualties at the siege of Malligaum,* the strength of his detachment when it commenced operations, and the number of forts that fell into our hands in consequence.—I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

M. ELPHINSTONE, Resident.

List of Hill Forts, &c. in the Chandore and Syadoree ranges of mountains, that fell or surrendered in consequence of the success of a detachment of the Madras army, commanded by Lieut.col. A. M'Dowell, between the 4th April and 14th June, 1818.

Unki Tunki, Rajdair, Indrie, Dhooruss, Trimuck, Ramseige, Cantra, Kote Dhur, Katchna, Kunneira, Rowla, Zowla, Marcunda, Eyewuntah, Atchula, Hatgur, Dher, Waggera, Heysha, Bashemgurrh, Gurgarra, Koconge, Tringlewarry, Rowla, Manuchfony. In Candesh Malligaum.

[No. 9, Surrender of Amulneir.]

Letter from Col. Huskisson, of H. M. 67th regt. to the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, dated Camp, before Amulneir, 30th November, 1818.

SIR:—It gives me the greatest satisfaction to have to announce to you, for the information of the most noble the Governor-gen. of India, &c. &c., that the fort of Amulneir surrendered unconditionally to the force I have the honour to command, about noon this day, where, as soon after as possible, Brevet Maj. Owen, of H. M. 67th regt., by my orders occupied the whole of the gates and fort with part of the flank companies of that regiment. This service, I am happy to say, was effected without firing a shot. May I request your orders respecting the disposal of Ally Jemadar and his followers, who are now prisoners in camp.

* The returns of killed and wounded here referred to, were published in the Gazette of 14th January, 1819, page 98.—*Asiatic Journal*, vol. VII. (No. 38.) p. 185.

† In Candesh.

* This is the service referred to in the Gen. Order of 25th Sept. 1818, published in p. 1385 of this Gazette.—*F. A. File* p. 322.

The particulars of this with a detail shall be forwarded in the course of to-morrow.—I have, &c. S. HUSKISSON,
Col. commanding troops at Candeish,

[No. 10, *Reduction of Gurra Kota.*]

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Maddock, Political Agent in Bundelcund, to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal government, dated Camp, Gurra Kota, 30th October, 1818.

The fort of Gurra Kota* was this morning taken possession of by the army of Brig.-gen. Watson. The garrison were permitted to march out with their arms.

[No. 11, *Affair with Dhokul Sing.*]

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Stewart, acting resident with Scindia, to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal government, dated Gwalior, 1st Dec. 1818.

I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the most noble the Gov.-General in council, Capt. Blacker's report of the affair with Dhokul Sing. Considering that this is the first occasion on which the contingent has been engaged without the support of the British troops. His Excellency will, I doubt not, appreciate the steadiness and resolution with which they behaved, particularly when opposed with such gallantry by the Rajpoots of Kurheewarrah, who have hitherto been regarded by the Mahrattas with considerable awe.

It is evident that the good conduct of the contingent on this occasion is to be attributed in a great degree to the order and subordination introduced into the corps by Capt. Blacker, and to the example of courage and resolution set to them by that officer, to whose conduct I may therefore be again permitted to draw the attention of his Exc. the Gov.-gen.

Extract from Capt. Blacker's report, inclosed in the preceding, dated Camp Purwah, 25th Nov. 1818.

Dhokul Sing was at Muxoodenghur levying contributions, and threatened to proceed to Bhelsa; he had a force, it was said, of about three thousand horse and foot, the latter were composed of Scinds, and he had also a small body of horsemen of the same tribe. The Rajpoot horse formed a small but very brave body of men, and the remainder consisted of Pindarries or late adherents of Ameer Khan, on whom no dependence could be placed.

On my arrival at Serroge (by which route I came to deter him from going towards Bhilsa,) I was joined by Capt. Fielding with the second corps of the contingent.

Dhokul Sing moved from Muxoodenghur in a northerly direction, and crossed the Parbuttee river west of Raooghur: I followed him, requesting Capt. Fielding to take a route to my right to prevent his entering the jungles of Keetrywarra.

I crossed the Parbuttee on the 21st, when hearing that he was not far distant, I advanced at sunset with five hundred of the British levy, and fifteen hundred Mahratta horse. About midnight I was assured by the villagers that he was only five miles distant, and halted such time as would allow me to reach his camp by daylight.

He had, however, moved in the evening, and taken to the thick jungles which line the banks of the Parbuttee, supposing, as I have since heard, that I could not follow him. I arrived at eight A. M., 22d., at the ground he had left an hour before, and could perceive his party at intervals about three miles in front of me.

I pursued as fast as possible, but the jungle was so thick, and the ground so broken with deep ravines and rocky nullahs, that a single sowar could with difficulty pass in most places. After proceeding about six miles, I found him drawn up on a small open spot, with his infantry and a select body of horse. The utmost I could muster then, owing to the thickness of the jungle, was about two hundred British levy and one hundred and fifty Mahratta horse, with which, as he stood, I formed and moved down; he however, anticipated my attack by charging us; a small party penetrated through the line, but none I believe returned.

This was decisive of the affair; the remainder dashed their horses through the jungle, and being well mounted, while our cattle were fatigued, soon escaped from the pursuit which was continued only a short distance; twenty-five or thirty were left dead on the field, and I ascertained from one of the wounded that they were his principal people. Two Scinde jemadars were among the number. His party dispersed in every direction through the jungle. Dhokul Sing himself was wounded in three places, and was carried on a cot into Kiowda, twenty miles distant on the right bank of the Parbuttee, where he arrived alone; about two hundred persons altogether reached that place, which was their rendezvous; next day he dismissed his followers, and with a few servants retired to the thick jungles in the direction of Sereey, it is said.

I came here yesterday, when learning of Capt. Fielding's having taken up the pursuit, I deemed it unnecessary to proceed further.

It was my intention to have proceeded to-morrow across the river again, and, by a rapid movement, endeavour to surprise

* In Scindiah's Territory.

Adjeet Sing;* but I have just received a reply to my letter, in which he accepts the terms proffered to him, and as this was written previous to his knowledge of Dhokul Sing's* disaster, I have little doubt of his sincerity, and have dispatched an escort to accompany him to my camp.

[No. 12, Occupation of Ajmere.]

Extract report from Brig.-gen. Knox to Maj.-gen. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B., commanding in Rajpootana, dated Camp, near Ajmere, June 29, 1818.

I have the satisfaction to inform you of my being put in possession of the fortified city of Ajmere.† The whole of the garrison have marched out and encamped a short distance from the town, which is occupied by Maj. Lawry and the 2d batt. 7th regt.—See also D. O. under next art.

[No. 13, Occupation of Tarragurh.]

Letter from the Adj.-Gen. to Mr. Adam, Chief Secretary to the Bengal government, dated July 25, 1818.

SIR—I am directed by the Commander-in-chief to transmit, for the information of the government, the accompanying copy of a dispatch, dated the 3d inst., from Brig. Knox to Maj.-Gen. Sir David Ochterlony, and of its inclosures, reporting his having obtained possession of the fort of Tarragurh,† and the circumstances which led to the early acquisition of this important place.

The Commander-in-chief anticipates the approbation with which the Gov.-gen. in council will view the judicious conduct of Brig. Knox, to which, aided by the exertions of his troops, is to be attributed the early possession, without bloodshed, of so strong a fortress. I have, &c.

JAS. NICOL, Adj.-gen. of the army.
Extract Report from Brig.-gen. Knox, inclosed in the preceding, dated Camp, near Ajmere, 3d July, 1818.

In consequence of authentic information which I have received, that the Rajah was extremely desirous of leaving the fort, and had even some hopes of making his escape, I requested Maj. Cartwright to proceed to an advanced post, for the purpose of receiving him should he succeed in the attempt, if not the battery was to begin firing half an hour after Maj. Cartwright's arrival. I am happy to add, that within the prescribed time, the Rajah himself succeeded in getting out, giving up possession of the first gateway. I have the pleasure to add, that we obtained possession of the fort at five P. M., and

I herewith transmit a copy of my detachment orders of this day's date.

Detachment orders by Brig. A. Knox, commanding, dated Head-quarters, Camp, near Ajmere, 3d July, 1818.

In offering his congratulations to the troops under his command, on the surrender of the strong fortress of Tarragurh, Brig. Knox feels it peculiarly incumbent on him to express his belief, that the successful issue of this affair is principally to be attributed to the zealous and spirited conduct of the detachment employed in the operations of the 1st instant.

The close and attentive reconnoissance of the town and fort of Ajmere, executed by Lieut. Hall, of the qr. mast. geus. department, and Ens. Garston of the engineers, appear to have led to the immediate evacuation of the former, and to the consequent occupation of positions by our troops of the greatest importance to our ultimate success, whilst the decisive effects on the minds of the defenders of the fort, caused by the battery which had been planned by the latter of these officers, affords the best test of its position having been judiciously chosen.

To Maj. Butler, who voluntarily undertook the superintendence of the artillery detail; to Capt. Arden, of the 27th regiment native infantry; Lieuts. Pringle and Air, of the pioneers; and generally to all the officers and men employed on this occasion, the brigadier begs leave to offer his best thanks. The facility with which, during a very stormy night, and in spite of great natural obstacles, the battery was erected by the pioneers, clearly shews how much may be expected from the services of that valuable corps.

In the judicious and successful application of the labour of the public servants and cattle on this occasion, Lieut. Sneyd, of the commissariat department, has established an additional claim to that approbation on the part of Brig. Knox, which his former conduct had so justly excited.

A. Knox, Brigadier.

[No. 14.—Occupation of Futteeabad.]

Extract report from Lieutenant-Colonel Baldock to the Adj. Gen. dated Hanse, 28th July 1818.

I have the honour to report to you, for the information of the most noble the commander-in-chief, that Futteeabad* was occupied on the evening of the 26th instant, by two rissallahs of Skinners' horse, which, when I received intelligence of the place having been evacuated by the Bhuttees, I directed Maj. Fast to detach from Hissar to take possession of it.

* Adjeet and Dhokul Sing, refractory chiefs of Rajpootana, a dependency on the government of Scindia.

† In the Rajpoot territory, between Oudeypore and Jyepore.

• In the Bhutte country.

[No. 15.—*Siege of Madarajpoora.*]

Letter from the Adjutant-Gen. to Mr. Adam, chief secretary to the Bengal Government, dated 17th Aug. 1818.

SIR:—I am directed by the commander-in-chief to report, for the information of the Governor-general in council, that the detachment under the command of Lieut. col. Thompson gained possession of the town of Madarajpoora* on the night of the 29th ultimo, with the trifling loss of four men killed and ten wounded.

One column entered the town by the breach which had been made in the walls, and two others by escalade, and Lieut. col. Thompson reports the good conduct of the officers and troops employed on the service. The fort still held out.

I have, &c. JAS. NICOL.
Adjutant-General of the Army.

Extract report from Lieut.-col. Thompson, C.B. to the Assistant Adj. General, dated Camp, Madarajpoorah, 2d August 1818.

I beg leave through you to offer my congratulation to Maj. gen. Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G.C.B. on the surrender last night of the fort of Madogurh to the detachment under my command; the fort is at present occupied by a party of our troops under Capt. Watson, 1st. battalion 28th, and Baorat Sing quits it as soon as cattle can be provided for the conveyance of his baggage. He expresses his intention of proceeding to Muttra, and I have agreed to assist him with the loan of carriage, cattle, and a tent for his journey; he is also to be permitted to dispose of what grain he has in the fort, but in all other respects his surrender is unconditional; I trust this arrangement will meet the Major-general's approbation.

I cannot refrain from calling the Maj. general's attention to the zealous exertions, activity, and cheerful endurance of fatigue manifested by the whole of the officers and men employed in the present operations, and I should conceive it an injustice were I not to express how much the successful result is to be attributed to the unremitting exertions of Ens. Field, engineer, whose perseverance, although in a state of ill health, is highly meritorious and deserving my best thanks.

Maj. Butler and the officers and men of the artillery sustained the well known reputation of that distinguished corps, and are entitled to the highest commendation; the practice of the mortar and breaching batteries (the former under the command of Capt. Percila, and the latter under Capt. Graham, who zealously volunteered

his services to command the breaching batteries, both against the town and fort), was most excellent, to which and the fire from the other batteries, under Lieutenants Smith, Baker, and Whinfield, the surrender of the fort with so small a loss on our part must be attributed.

Lieuts. Pringle and Aire, commanding the two companies of pioneers, evinced great zeal, and the exertions and fatigue gone through in erecting the several batteries, where materials were procured with so much difficulty, is highly praiseworthy; the ladders also which preceded the different columns of attack upon the town, were carried and placed by the pioneers under the direction of these officers; and the whole detachment has been employed working day and night ever since our arrival before the place.

* The several columns of attack upon the town were commanded by Captains Leith, Arden, and Watson, and the steadiness shewn by the men during the attack, and the great vigilance exerted after the capture in the occupation by our troops, are highly creditable to those officers, who since commanded these alternately; and although no serious opposition was made, yet the determination and ardour displayed by the officers and men is a sufficient proof that no resistance of the enemy would have availed them.

To Capt. Gough and to Lieut. Hall, deputy assistant-quarter-master-general; I feel highly indebted for the excellent information and intelligence obtained by them, every circumstance of which has since turned out perfectly correct; and I have further to express myself under great obligation to Lieut. Hall for his suggestions regarding the plan of attack upon the town, as also his zeal in the application of the means in his power, as being in charge of the commissariat department, to the assistance of the engineer.

Previous to my arrival here, the town and fort were invested by the 2d local cavalry, and one squadron of the 2d regiment native cavalry, the former commanded by Capt. Borlase, and the latter by Lieut. Burgh; and I have much pleasure in reporting to the Maj. gen. that Capt. Borlase's arrangements for surrounding the place, and preventing communication with the country, were successful, and that I have experienced every assistance in his power from Capt. Borlase and the detachment under his command.

I have to acknowledge the unwearied assistance I have received from Lieuts. Lloyd and M'Kenzie, my personal staff, in carrying on the necessary arrangements and details during the operations. I beg to mention that Lieut. Lloyd volunteered and did command the party of support to Capt. Leith's storming party.

* In the Rajpoot territory, between Oudeypore and Jypore.

Division Orders by Major-Gen. Sir D. Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. commanding in Rajpootana, dated Head-Quarters, Jeypoor, 3d August 1818.

The Maj.-gen. offers his best thanks and congratulations to Lieut. col. Thompson, the officers and men of his detachment, on the surrender of Madarajpoorah, a place which for nearly a year resisted the attacks of Meer Khan, and whose garrison had boasted their determination to die in its defence with their chief.

The early submission of this small but strong fortress, surrounded as it is by a deep and wet ditch, cannot fail to make a serious and most favourable impression, contrasted as it must be by the protracted siege of Meer Khan, and so contrary as it was to the avowed intention of its defenders; and the Major-gen., under all circumstances, considers it equally judicious and humane in Lieut. col. Thompson, where the superiority was so manifest, to yield to the first overtures of Thagoor Barrat Sing, who is sufficiently punished for his contumacy by the loss of his ancient possessions, which he has delivered over, and are now occupied by our troops.

Lieut. col. Thompson's report of the zealous exertions, activity, and cheerful endurance of fatigue manifested by the officers and men, are highly creditable, and entitle them generally to the Major-general's cordial thanks. The Lieut.-col. has expressed himself in the most favourable terms of the zeal and active exertions of Ensign Garton, field engineer, though labouring under indisposition.

He also states that Maj. Butler, the officers and men of the artillery, have sustained the well known reputation of that distinguished corps, and particularly allude to Capt. Graham, who volunteered his services in the breaching batteries both against the town and fort.

The active exertions, zealous and cheerful services of the pioneers, under Lieuts. Pringle and Aire, appear on this occasion to have merited the approbation which the Maj. gen. has so often had occasion to express of this most valuable corps.

To Lieut. Hall, deputy assist.-quarter-master-general, to whose correct information and intelligence, as well as useful suggestions, the Lieut.-col. states himself highly obliged, the Major-gen. offers his best acknowledgements.

The Lieut.col. notices the conduct of Capts. Leith, Arden, and Watson, who commanded the columns of attack on the town, as highly creditable to those officers, also the judicious arrangements made by Capt. Borlase, commanding a detachment of cavalry, for the previous investment of

the town, and assistance after the arrival of the detachment.

Lieut.-col. Thompson likewise acknowledges the assistance he received from his personal staff, Lieuts. Lloyd and M'Kenzie, and expresses himself much indebted to Capt. Gough, who was requested to proceed to Madarajpoorah by the Maj.-gen.

The officers thus distinguished are requested to accept the assurance of the Major-general's cordial concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the Lieut.-col.

Lieut. Hall is requested to pay to the two hurkarihs who gave him the first and most correct description of the fort fifty rupees, as a reward for their intelligence and activity, and such smaller rewards to the most active of the men of his department as he thinks deserving, discharging the same in his public accounts.

EDM. CARTWRIGHT, A. A. General.

[No. 16.—Surrender of Sirsah and nine other Forts.]

Extract reports from Brig.-Gen. Arnold, to the Adjutant-General,

Camp, Sirsah, Aug. 25, 1818.—I have the honour to acquaint you of my arrival the day before yesterday at this place. The fort was given up to us without hesitation. The fort of Ranniah submitted the same as Sirsah.

Camp, Nowah, Sept. 18, 1818.—I have received confirmation of the subjects in the Bhuttee country being perfectly quiet. I am hopeful that the surrender of the eight following forts in the Desert of the Bickaneer Rajah's country will be attended with beneficial effects to the Rajah and to the Company.

Dudrena, Seedmook, Sirsilla, Chooroo, Zahirra, Soluknee, Gundele, Buhadra.

ABSTRACT SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 10.

[No. 17.—Recapture of Mooltye.]

Extract report from Lieut.-col. Adams, C. B., to the Adj.-gen., dated Head-Quarters Nagpore subsidiary force, Hussingabad, Aug. 24, 1818.

A letter from Maj. Cumming details the success which had attended a party of reconnaissance he had attached to Mooltye*, under Capt. Kerr.—The ability and judgment evinced by Capt. Kerr, in drawing forth the strength of the enemy after the successful surprise upon and destruction of their out-post, together with the gallantry displayed in the repeated charges by Cornet Duffin and the officers and men engaged, will, I trust, obtain for them his lordship's approbation.

* On the Tapti, 70 miles N. W. of Nagpore.

Extract letter from Maj. Cumming to Mr. Jenkins, resident at Nagpore, dated Camp, Moultye, 23d Aug. 1818.

I beg leave to acquaint you that the enemy evacuated the fort and town of Moultye, at a late hour last night. This information was not communicated to me till day-break this morning, when I sent a party to take possession, and at the same time detached a squadron of the 7th cav. and some infantry after the enemy.

Extract letter from Cap. Newton to Maj. Cumming, dated Camp, Moultye, 24th August 1818.

At about half-past five this morning, after a march of twenty-one miles, I came upon the enemy, who were encamped at the distance of about three hundred yards on the opposite bank of the Bheal river, a very rapid stream, and so deep that in places the cav. and inf. were obliged to swim. The surprise was complete, for until the cav. had been formed under Lieut. Lane, and preparing for the charge, which I immediately directed, they could have had no idea of our approach. Their number is said to have been about 150 horse, and 200 Arabs on foot; of this number I have the pleasure to say not more than half could have escaped without a wound, 117 having been counted dead in the field, amongst whom was recognized, by my sepoy, Ramdeen, a deserter from the 22d, and who accompanied the Rajah on his escape. Several of our *se-bundies* who proved traitors to the British government in the relinquishment (without resistance) of the town and fortress of Moultye, were also among the slain. The above party proved to be of the number who attacked and destroyed Captain Sparks and his detachment. It afforded me much satisfaction to witness the gallantry and steadiness of the troops I had the honour to command.

The gallant and destructive charge made by the troops of the 7th cav. conducted by Lieut. Lane (who had his horse shot under him), and Cornet Sidney, against a numerous and formidable enemy, could not be surpassed. Lieut. and Adj. Thompson also evinced zeal and judgment throughout this little affair, that could not fail to excite my admiration and applause. My loss, I am happy to add, has been very trifling.

[No. 18.—Affair of Larkeegaow.]

Extract report from Capt. Gordon to Capt. Bayley, assistant to the resident of Nagpore in the military department, dated Camp at Larkeegaow, Aug. 30, 1818.

I yesterday morning, at seven o'clock, marched from the village of Kuldee to-

wards Larkeegaow, with the artillery detail, as far as the village of Sillee, when two *hircarrahs* came in and said, that the men who had occupied Larkeegaow during the night, had advanced a mile and taken up a strong position on a deep and narrow nullah, the ravines of which afforded them cover. I left the gun and treasure under charge of 25 *sepoys* of the brigade and all the matchlock-men, and with the remaining part of the detachment, as detailed in the margin*, pushed on to Nowergaow, from whence the enemy was visible; here the *sepoys* left their knapsacks, and we moved down to the attack. On our approach within musket-shot, the enemy opened a fire of rockets and matchlocks upon us, which was immediately returned by our infantry. The passage of the nullah was contested for about ten minutes, when our men got through it, carrying their cartridge-boxes and musket on their heads. Having crossed the nullah, the fugitives were pursued in every direction and cut up.—The loss of the enemy, in killed, amounted to about 100; there were many wounded, and 30 prisoners taken. In consequence of their ill-directed fire, I am happy to say, our loss is very trifling. The enemy's force was composed chiefly of *Gosains*, *Rajpoots*, *Brahmins*, and *Mus-selmans*. I have great reason to be satisfied with all engaged; Lieut. Fraser and Cornet Wilkinson were most active.

[No. 19.—Occupation of Amlah.]

Extract report from Capt. Jones to Maj. Cumming, dated Camp, near Ambarrah, September 6, 1818.

I could not give you earlier information of the evacuation by the enemy of Amlah, for though they left the place last night, I only obtained information of the same a little before nine o'clock this morning.

[No. 20.—Additional respecting Moultye.]

Extract letter from Major Munt to Mr. Jenkins, resident at Nagpore, dated Moultye, September 24, 1818.

I have the official report of Lieut. Cruickshanks, on the subject of his attack upon the enemy on the 22d inst. There is a degree of judgment and gallantry observable in the conduct of Lieut. Cruickshanks, in particular, on this occasion, which I cannot doubt will give you full hopes of success on every future op-

* 1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 1 naik, and 25 troopers, of the 6th regiment of Bengal cavalry.—1 jemidar, 1 havildar, 1 naik, and 27 *sepoys*, of the 20th regiment of M. N. infantry.—200 *sepoys* of Major Jenkin's brigade of Nagpore infantry, and 600 of Capt. Pedlar's Nagpore horse.

portunity that may arise for making use of his talents; and it will be a source of particular gratification to me to convey to Lieut. Cruickshanks, and the officers and men employed under his command, the sentiments of commendation which I am persuaded you will have very great pleasure in causing to be communicated to them, for their highly distinguished conduct in this affair.

[No. 21.—*Assault of Arrapilly.*]

Extract report from Capt. Saunders to Maj. Waulfe, commanding at Chanda, dated Arrapilly, 24 September, 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you, that in consequence of having received information that Condoo Bapoo was assembling a large force at Arrapilly, with the intention of establishing a systematic predatory warfare in the neighbouring talooks, particularly Gatcool and Talody, and despairing of forming a speedy junction with Bhema, I determined on attacking this place before the whole of Condoo's troops could be assembled, and therefore marched yesterday evening from Chamoray and arrived here about day-break this morning, and immediately assaulted the fort, in which were (I learn from the prisoners) four hundred men, who, after a short resistance, fled in the utmost disorder. Our loss is less than might have been expected, that of the enemy it would be difficult to ascertain: in killed it amounts to 170 men, amongst whom is Nashan Condoo, a person entirely in the confidence of Condoo Bapoo, and one of his principal advisers.

[No. 22.—*Recapture of Ambagurh; and occupation of three other posts.*]

Extract letter from Mr. Jenkins, resident at Nagpore, to Mr. Adam, chief secretary to the Bengal government, dated 30th September 1818.

I have the honour to annex, for the information of the most noble the governor-general in council, the official report from Major Wilson of the capture by escalade of the fort of Ambagurh, which had been treacherously given up to the enemy, and I beg to bring to the favourable notice of government the judgment and ability evinced by Maj. Wilson in the recapture of this strong post without the loss of a man of his detachment, whose conduct appears to have been very exemplary. I have at the same time the satisfaction to report the surrender by the enemy of the forts of Langee, Kuttah, and Chandpoor.

Inclosed in the preceding, dated Ambagurh, Sept. 25, 1818.—Referring to my

letter of yesterday reporting the capture of Ambagurh, I have now the honour to detail the circumstances which led to that result. The detachment marched from Toonsur yesterday morning, and took up its ground before Ambagurh at 10 o'clock A.M. The latter part of the march was through a thick jungle, but within half a mile of the bottom of the hill I found an open space to the south and south-east, mostly covered with rice fields. We moved forward with the greatest dispatch and order; Lieut. Hendrie conducting the left, Lieuts. Haultain and Smith the other points towards the right. A body of the enemy, apparently Arabs, advanced into the plain to meet us, and behind them were displayed considerable numbers, but such was the activity and dexterity of the light infantry under their supports, directed by those officers, that the enemy were completely staggered, and their fire though brisk was perfectly harmless, because they could not choose their own time for it, nor direct it on any but scattered individuals in constant motion. Whole bodies of them fled, after giving a hurried and ineffectual fire, and being rapidly and unremittingly pushed, their posts (with the small guns in them) were all turned and taken without loss, and almost without resistance, which it was not indeed in their power to make. The whole of the success had been so quickly obtained, and the enemy so hard pushed, that their strength and courage seemed completely broken with fatigue, and there appeared little doubt but that an attempt on the place itself would soon bring it in our power. Having therefore ordered up a reinforcement with the ladders and pioneers, and posted Lieut. Haultain so as to prevent any annoyance from the right of the hill, I proceeded up to Lieut. Hendrie's post to select a spot for the assault or escalade, but as there was a strong inner fort and our men much fatigued, I thought it most advisable to bring on the fresh troops under Capt. Ewing and Cornet Kennedy to make the assault. After the arrival of the pioneers and ladders up the hill, the enemy began to abandon the outer fort, which Lieut. Hendrie perceiving, he promptly and judiciously advanced to the gate and had the wicket cut open with hatchets, the remains of the garrison escaping on the opposite side. This affair was all completed before twelve o'clock with extraordinary rapidity, against five hundred men, who were chiefly Arabs, Pattans, &c., and who, from their number and quantity of guns, gingals, and ammunition in the posts below, had no doubt intended an obstinate defence. I trust the conduct of all will meet with your approbation, and I cannot sufficiently commend to you the

conduct of Lieut. Hendrie, who is acting brig.-maj. to the detachments, of Lieut. Haultain, Adj. 2d batt. 1st regt., and Smith 6th regt. Bengal cavalry in the attack of the different posts. To Lieut. Hendrie the chief praise is due for the immediate capture of the place. The Native officers and men also of the 6th regiment Bengal cavalry, the 2d batt. 1st regt. N.I., and depot corps, who were engaged on the occasion, deserve every praise for their boldness and dexterity. I am sorry that circumstances should have prevented Capt. Ewing, commanding the 2d batt. 1st regt., and Cornet Kennedy, 6th regt. Bengal cavalry, from being more actively engaged, but they merit every thanks for their zeal and activity.

[No. 23. *Surprise of Kulloo, a Ghond chief.*]

Report from Lieut.-col. Adams, C.B., to the Adjutant-General, dated Hussingabad, 5th Oct. 1818.

SIR:—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the most noble the Commander-in chief, the inclosed dispatch received from Capt. Newton, commanding a detachment.

The exertions of the troops under Capt. Newton's command, operating in a jungly and hilly country, at a very unfavourable period, appear to have been highly commendable, and borne with that cheerful spirit and animation which were deservedly rewarded by the happy and complete success which attended the surprise upon Kulloo and his followers.—I have, &c. J. W. ADAMS, Lieut.-col., commanding Nerbudda Field Force.

Inclosed in the preceding, dated Camp, Door Pahar, 30th Sept. 1818.—In my letter to your address, dated the 27th inst., I advised you of my intention to move against Kulloo and other Ghond chiefs posted in the Door Pahar. After I had given the orders for the march, the ryots of the country came to me and gave information that Kulloo had moved from the Door Pahar, and was then with 100 matchlockmen and a few horses in the hills leading to Assar, four coss only from Runnypore; they appeared very anxious for me to attack him, and pressed their services to conduct me to the spot, which circumstance induced me to pay attention to their report. I accordingly ordered 80 sepoys to be ready to move immediately; Lieut. Cruickshanks, with that zeal and anxiety I have ever known him to evince, volunteered to command the party; of which offer I gladly availed myself, and as cavalry was recommended by the guides, I ordered Cornet Allan to accompany me with the squadron. At 11 P.M. we commenced our march in the rain, and after surmount-

ing, perhaps, as many difficulties as ever were opposed to a detachment moving over hills 1500 and 2000 feet high, unassisted by a moon, and the rain falling all night, we were fully rewarded by the success of a complete surprise on the enemy at 8 A.M. I feel greatly indebted to the whole of the officers and men of this detachment, for the willing and ready support they have afforded me in the execution of my efforts against the enemy for five successive days severe and arduous service. To Lieut. Cruickshanks, second in command, I feel particularly obliged, for an example of zeal which could not fail on every occasion to excite my admiration, and give an additional zest to the willing exertions of those under him. I am happy to state that in the affair with the enemy this morning I had only one sepoy wounded.

[No. 24. *Assault of Pownie.*]

Extract report from Major Wilson to the Major of Brigade at Nagpore, dated Camp, at Pownie, 8th Oct. 1811.

I had the honour yesterday to report the capture of the fort and town of Pownie* by assault, and I beg now to detail, for the information of Col. Scott, the particulars of this event. The part of the rampart occupied by the enemy in force was nearly a mile in length, their right on a river with a deep rivulet in front of it, and their left so far retired as to expose our rear and baggage in any attempt to turn it. I was obliged consequently to attack near their centre, to the right and left of the Bhoer ghaut. The light infantry there being previously extended, were brought gradually forward by Lieut. Hendrie, and lodged under cover about 150 yards from the enemy. Lieut. Haultain, with the main body of the 2d batt. 1st regt. was on the right, and that of the depot corps on the left. The party of the 6th regt. of cavalry were on the rear ready to push into the gate, and the Mughul horse under Synd Rizah Ali Khan were in reserve, partly for the same purpose, and a part to pursue the enemy round by the south of the town if they gave way. The enemy kept up a constant fire from matchlocks and other pieces of different descriptions planted on the rampart, from which our men were pretty well covered, and when all was ready we moved on with great briskness to the attack, drove the enemy from the rampart, pursued them through the streets towards the fort, which, however, few had time to enter; and as the walls were much dilapidated, though still difficult of ascent, they were scaled in two places, and the

* On the Bain Gunga, 30 miles S. E. of Nagpore.

place put in our possession with little further resistance. Lieut. Hendrie immediately on entering the town opened the bhar gate for the cavalry; and he was the first also to discover and lead over the walls of the fort. When the infantry advanced, the Mogul horse did the same with great resolution, and soon after, under Synd Rizah Ally Khan, forced the barrier gate opposite to them, and entered the town; but its intricacy and extent favoured the enemy's escape, and neither the party of the 6th regt. cavalry, which entered the bhar gate, nor the Mogul horse, could act with effect: the party, however, of the latter were ordered round the town, got to the place where the fugitives were embarking, killed several, and hurried others so precipitately into their boats as to upset two of them, by which all on board were drowned. I need hardly say any thing more in commendation of the small body of men by whom this success was so rapidly effected; the gallant conduct of Lieuts. Haultain and Hendrie was conspicuous; the native officers imitated their example, and through a heavy fire and great fatigue, the animation and alacrity of all the non-commissioned officers and privates of the party of the 6th regt. Bengal cav., the 2d batt. 1st regt. dépôt corps, and of the Mogul horse, ensured the speedy and decisive result which ensued; for though the fort was in a dilapidated state, yet the numbers of the enemy, which are variously estimated at from 1200 to 2000 men, and the strength of their position, could not but make them formidable. Our loss, I am happy to say, is not great; the enemy's, from subsequent information, I have reason to believe exceeds 150 men, and am only sorry that our small numbers and the nature and extent of the place should have prevented more signal chastisement.

[No. 25. *Capitulation of Asseerghur in Berar.*]

Extract report from Major Munt to the Assistant-adjutant-general, dated Camp at Baitool, 8th Oct. 1818.

My communications to Col. Adams will have placed him in possession of the particular circumstances affecting my situation with regard to the fortress of Asseerghur, and it is with great satisfaction I have the honour to report to you for his information, that a garrison in British pay is now in possession of this important position. It surrendered by negotiation. It has more than once fallen to me to

* In the Nagpore territory; we have substituted this for the original note in the Gazette, agreeably to the correction in a subsequent Gazette, referring to this Asseerghur, and distinguishing it from that between the Nerbudda and Tapti.—[See our last Number, p. 294.—Edit.]

have had occasion for consulting with Maj. M'Pherson, the officer in civil charge of the district, regarding points connected with the public service, during the short time I have hitherto been honoured with the command in this quarter, and on no occasion have I received more valuable assistance from that officer than in his zealous co-operation in my views for obtaining possession of this commanding station.

[No. 26. *Occupation of Chimmoor, and surprize of Bhamungaum.*]

Extract Report from Major Wilson to the Major of Brigade at Nagpore, dated Camp, Dhimmoor, 17th Oct. 1818.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the officer commanding, that having yesterday reached Jamboogurrah in my progress towards Chimmoor, it was ascertained that the latter town had been evacuated by the enemy on being apprised of the capture of Pownie. I learned at the same time that a party of more than two hundred of them had just appeared at both those places, having quitted the former two or three hours previously to the arrival of my detachment, and towards evening information was brought me of their being then at Bhamungaum, a place represented as one of their retreats, about seven miles beyond Chimmoor, and fifteen from my camp. I marched, at half past twelve o'clock last night to surprise them, with the detachment of the Pallamkotah light infantry under Capt. Agnew, and a party of the 5th reg. Bengal cav. under Lieut. Smith, leaving the 2d batt. 1st reg. dépôt corps, Mogul horse, and all the baggage, to march to Chimmoor in the morning under Lieut. Haultain; and I am happy to say we succeeded, as far as situation and circumstances permitted, in surprising a body of about seventy or eighty of the enemy, and killing thirty-two of them. That it was not more complete, was owing to a very deep nullah, which delayed the centre party for two or three minutes at a critical time, when close upon the enemy, and the number of them was so much fewer than had been told me, from many having dispersed in the evening, and taking different directions. Trifling, however, as this affair is, I hope I may be permitted to express, for the approbation of Col. Scott, my satisfaction at the assistance afforded me by Capt. Agnew, and all the other officers, and at the good conduct of the native officers and men employed on the occasion.

[No. 27. *Occupation of Pertaubghur.*]

Extract Report from Capt. Gordon to Capt. Bayley, Military-Assistant to the

Resident at Nagpore, dated Camp, near Pertaubghur, 22d Oct. 1818.

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the Resident's information, that I arrived before Pertaubghur* at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and found it occupied by the rebel Zemindar Chunder Shaw's men, of Barra Battee. At half past two P. M. I moved out of camp to reconnoitre, and ascended a hill adjoining the fort, on the northern face and opposite the wicket. Seeing me approach them so near, the garrison became alarmed, discharged a few matchlocks, and evacuated the place. I immediately descended the hill, moved round to the village of Pertaubghur on the S. E. of the fort, and from that side moved up and took possession of it about half past seven P. M. I secured the wicket and gate, and left in it one hundred sepoy, when I returned to camp, which I reached at half past nine o'clock P. M.

[No. 28. *Affair of Futtpoor.*]

Extract Report from Capt. Roberts to the Assistant-Adjutant-General, dated Bunkaire, 5th Dec. 1818.

I have the honour to state, that the detachment under my orders moved down to Futtpoor yesterday morning, in rear of which, and on the slope of the hills, which are covered with thick jungle, with two nullahs in front, the enemy were encamped. The streets of the town they had barricaded. The guns were brought up on a height this side of the town, on the banks of a deep nullah, which was round the north side of Futtpoor; this spot commanded the enemy's positions, and afforded complete range for the shrapnells. The infantry, under the command of Lieut. Tulloch, supported by half the cavalry, were pushed on to clear the town. On reaching the first nullah, on the other side of the town, the enemy's fire from the heights became very brisk. The guns were now advanced to a second position, sufficiently near to fire grape, when the enemy ultimately retreated. From their numbers, I am inclined to believe their loss has been heavy; as they were situated, opportunity presented to carry their killed and wounded into the hills. The officers and men of the detachment merit my best thanks, and I beg to draw the commanding officer's attention to Lieut. Debrett, who is entitled to my warmest approbation and acknowledgments. The guns were served in superior style, every shell bursting over the thickest of the enemy. They are stated to have had four thousand men.

* In the Nagpore country.

[No. 29. *Defeat of three Ghond Chiefs.*]

Letter from Mr. Jenkins, Resident at Nagpore, to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, dated Jan. 19, 1819.

Sir:—I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that Maj. Duncan, with the right wing of the 1st batt. 2d reg. of Bengal N. Inf. by a well concerted enterprise, succeeded in completely surprising and defeating, on the 13th inst., a body of five hundred Gonds and Pindarries, under the chiefs Futteh Sing, Ram Sing, and Pertaub Sing. This party was very strongly posted within the hills near Sohugpore*, having stockades in their fronts, which were all turned in the night, and the enemy, driven out of the village by the bayonet, fled in all directions, many being killed or drowned in a deep nullah, at the bottom of the mountains. Two villages and the stockades were burnt or destroyed, with large quantities of grain and ammunition.

I have, &c. R. JENKINS, Resident.

[No. 30. *Assault of Nowah.*]

Letter from Mr. Russell, the Resident at Hydrabad, to the Hon. M. Elphinstone, dated Feb. 5, 1819.

Sir:—I have the pleasure to inform you, that the fort of Nowah* was taken by assault by the force under the command of Maj. Pitman, on the 30th ult. The garrison, consisting of upwards of five hundred men, principally Arabs, having twice refused to surrender, and all their attempts to escape having been frustrated by the vigilance of Maj. Pitman's troops, were the greatest part of them put to the sword, four hundred and thirty-nine bodies having been buried after the assault, and one hundred being prisoners, of whom upwards of eighty are desperately wounded. Maj. Pitman's return of casualties through the whole of his operations against the fort, from the 16th to the 31st ult. exhibits six European officers wounded, two native officers and thirty-two men killed, and ten native officers and one hundred and seventy men wounded. The names of the European officers wounded are, Lieut. Sutherland, reformed horse, Lieut. Kennedy, Capt. Curry (severely), and Lieut. Burr, Russell brigade, and Capts. Johnson and Larkin, Berar Inf. I have, &c. R. RUSSELL, Res.

CALCUTTA.

Political.—Official.

REWARDS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

G. O. by Government, Feb. 2.—His Ex. the Commander-in-chief has recently

* Fifty miles east of Hoosingabad.

† In the territory of his Highness the Nizam, on the frontier of Berar.

brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the highly meritorious service of Soobudar Noor Sahib, of the 1st batt. 16th Nat. Inf. and Soobudar Sheer Ally Beg, of the 3d reg. N. C. who were attached to his Excellency's person during the late campaign in the Dekhun, and whose active zeal and enterprise in that situation, on every duty for which they were selected, are reported to have enhanced the claims to consideration which their previous exemplary conduct and high character during a long period of service had established for them.

The G. O. of 20th June 1809, granting a palankeen, with the usual allowance, to the former of these distinguished native officers, bears testimony to his good behaviour and his attachment to the service.—As a further mark of the approbation of the Government, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has resolved to confer on Soobudar Noor Sahib a grant of fifty *cawues* of cultivated Nunjah land, on *Shorrium* tenure, for three lives; and the Commander-in-chief is requested to ascertain in what district he may desire to receive this remuneration.

The Governor in Council is pleased to mark his sense of the merits of Soobudar Sheer Ally Beg, by presenting him with a palankeen, and the regulated allowance of rupees 70 per month, for the support of that equipage.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 29.—Mr. G. E. Law, the 1st assistant in in the secret and political department, to be also an assistant in the office of the secretary to the government in the general, foreign, and commercial department.

Feb. 19.—Mr. H. T. Owen, register of the Zillah Court of Dinagapore.

Feb. 20.—Hon. Edw. Gardner, resident for the native states of Bundelkund, and superintendant of the acquired territories adjacent to the Nerbudda.

March 1.—Mr. J. W. Sage, to be deputy collector of government customs at Ghazepore.

Mr. Thos. Mainwaring, collector of Juanpore.

Mr. W. J. Harding, collector of government customs at Allahabad.

Mr. H. Mundy, collector of Tipperah.

Mr. R. Barlow, collector of Ghazepore.

Mr. W. H. Belli, collector of Beerboom.

Mr. W. Fane, collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. R. Saunders, collector of government customs at Hooghly.

Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, deputy collector of government customs at Benares.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, collector of Ramghur.

Mr. B. Taylor, assistant to the collector of Tirhoot.

Mr. H. M. Parker, 1st assistant to the secretary to the board of trade in the salt and opium department.

Mr. R. Woodward, assistant to the secretary to the board of commissioners in Behar and Benares.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

New Custom House.—*March 12.* The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the New Calcutta Custom-house took place, and afforded a very interesting masonic spectacle.

Miscellanies.—*March 2.* The Rev. Mr. Anderson has been inducted into the pastoral charge of the Scottish congregation at St. Andrew's Church, and Dr. Bryce, who has been long waiting for the arrival of some clergyman to supply his place, has taken temporary leave of his congregation, during the absence occasioned by his return to Scotland.

Fires continue to be very frequent, and in some cases alarming. On Saturday, a fire broke out about noon, near the stables of Outram and Frisby, in the *Durrom-tollah*, and destroyed nearly three hundred tiled dwellings. A female lost her life on this occasion, and many animals were burnt to death. Though this occurred in the day time, no engine arrived at the spot until the fire was completely extinguished.

Delta of the Ganges.—A letter from the Sunderbunds, dated Feb. 1, states that the navigation of the country, except by the Sunderbunds, is entirely interrupted. Through the Mattabungah, and Kassykatta river, there is a little more than a foot depth of water, from which several boats had been obliged to return. H. M. 17th reg. of Foot had waited at the head of the Mattabungah for nearly a month, and at length proceeded by way of the Sunderbunds. The Mattabungah will not be navigable for budgerows until May. The writer, in a tone of strong complaint, remarks: "There appears a great neglect, and a shameful imposition in some quarter, seeing such an enormous toll is collected on this very river all the year through, and yet it is rendered impassable at the very period when it is of the greatest advantage—the dry season, by supplying an opening when other passages are closed up."

Burglary and Murder by Dacoits.—Feb. 1st, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the morning, the indigo factory of Juggurnauthpoor, (late the property of Mr. John Wallerton, deceased, and now belonging to Mr. John Brandt, his son-in-law) was invaded and plundered by a gang of Dacoits. Immediately upon the perpetrators entering the bungalow, they commenced the work of destruction, commanding a young man named Anthony Schnell (whom they had caught asleep and held in their

custody) to point out to them all the cash and valuable property, and after they had taken and destroyed all that they possibly could by force, the villains set fire to the bungalow, whereby that building, the choppers, and all the timber work of the vats, other houses, and a great quantity of factory stores, have been burnt to ashes.

No apprehensions having been entertained of a robbery so unprecedented in that district, there had been no precaution taken to ward off the blow: all was quiet, until Mr. Brandt, who was asleep in bed, was roused by the reports of guns, and hearing a loud murmur of voices, he got up and proceeded to a door of his bedroom, (which they were at that very time trying to force open): when, upon opening one of the Venetians, he found that the house was filled with men armed with long spears, swords, hatchets, and other destructive instruments. He immediately concluded what their business was, and therefore lost no time in endeavouring to provide for the safety of his wife and family, and himself, which he accomplished through passages that, fortunately, the robbers had no time to guard.

When all was over, there was found, lying near one of the godowns, a ploughman of the factory in a dying state, having been wounded in several parts of his body, apparently with a spear; of which wounds he died about twelve o'clock on the following day. It is however a matter of consolation that no other lives were lost.

Mr. Braddon, the magistrate of the district, is very actively employed in trying to apprehend the offenders; and as several people have already been taken up on suspicion, one or two of whom have been partially recognized as having been among the gang, it is to be hoped that at least the leading robbers will soon be found out and brought to punishment.

Effects of unseasonable weather.—Accounts from the Upper Provinces to the 16th February, mention that the cold still continued very intense. At Purneah, during the whole of the month of January, the climate was literally that of an English winter.—See No. for August, p. 183.—The distress occasioned by this excessive and extraordinary cold to the native inhabitants of that populous district was incalculable. Other communications represent the cold to have been equally severe in most parts of the interior, either lying a degree or two north of Calcutta, or consisting of tracts of which the face is much elevated. The neighbourhood of Jaunpore, the high levels in Rajpootana and Fattighur, have felt its destructive effects. Though rare and remarkable this extreme cold is not without a parallel, as the old men of the country remember a

similar frost which was preceded in the same way as the present by strong westerly winds, and was attended by the same train of calamitous circumstances. The present is, however, more extensive in its range than any former evil of the same kind, within the memory of the natives.

The following letter contains some striking details:

Purtabghur, Jan. 27.—From the 10th inst, when I left the station of Purtabghur, till the 16th, when I entered the city of Fyzabad, the wind continued to blow a gale from the west during the day. The nights were calm but extremely cold, the mornings clear and sharp. From the distance of thirty miles south of the city, I saw the Thibet hills during the greater part of the morning. The excessive evaporation which took place during the day, and the calm which existed during the night, occasioned the fall of a very heavy dew; nothing, however, appeared to be apprehended by the cultivators from this circumstance. Being in the habits of conversing familiarly with all classes of the natives on subjects connected with their various occupations and professions, I must have been made acquainted with their fears had any existed. The crops of wheat and barley were all in ear, and the face of the country appeared as lovely as the hopes of the peasantry were sanguine. The memory of the late scarcity seemed buried in the promise of the present abundance. The dreadful ravages of the cholera morbus had diminished the consumption of grain, and rendered the scarcity less obvious to the survivors. Scarce a village in Oude that did not derive great assistance from the remittances of their relatives in the Hon. Company's army. An old man who had served the late Begham thirty-five years, told me that the monthly contribution of two sons, one a naick and the other a sepoy, enabled him to rent and cultivate land that would in a few weeks, he hoped, yield him four or five hundred maunds of corn.

I left Fyzabad on the morning of the 21st; the water was in many places frozen over, and the hoar-frost on the ground had the appearance of a slight fall of snow. The potatoe crops, which on the 16th appeared green and fresh, were now brown and withered, the wheat and barley crops appeared luxuriant. I was told that the appearance was deceitful, and that the spring crops were all destroyed. Arriving at my tent I examined several fields, not an ear of corn could I find that had not been blasted by the frost. Like the poor peasants, the figure and colour remained, but the heart was withered. A general gloom pervaded the people; no appearance of men employed in irrigation: the face of the country was still green, but that

life, which an appearance of industry and animal motion imports, had forsaken it.

Twice had the water refreshed the blade now blasted by the dews of heaven! one supply more was to suspend the labours of the cultivator till harvest. No shop was open, and scarcely a person, save the traveller, was to be seen; the people had shut themselves up in their houses to weep over this last sad visitation of Providence.

For more than thirty miles south of Fyzabad, out of many hundred heads of corn, which I took from different parts of the fields I passed, not one contained a simple sound grain. Those blades which had not yet shot forth their heads to the dew, I was told, might still live; these however do not form a tenth part of the crops. The gram, the several species of dholl, the peas, and the sugar cane, have all shared the same fate; and to add to the misery of the people, almost all the districts of Oude are this year farmed out to amils; consequently no diminution in the demand of the state for revenue can be hoped. Gram, which on the 16th sold twenty seers for the rupee, was purchased on the 24th at fifteen seers only. The price continues to rise.

Unless some measures be adopted by individuals, from views of self-interest, or by the state, from feelings of humanity and political consideration, to supply the people from countries which have not been visited by the same calamity, all the miseries of a famine must be experienced by the inhabitants of this distressed province. The old man whom I have stated to expect four or five hundred maunds of corn, I found almost distracted. He took me over his fields, which were all blasted, and told me that he could neither eat by day nor sleep by night, and was to leave home to crave immediate assistance from his sons at Barrackpore. How painful is the contemplation of misery which we cannot hope to relieve!—*Calcutta Journ.* Feb. 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Corrected Account of the Loss of the Mysore.—We wish we could say that the first report which found its way into the Calcutta papers was as unfounded in respect to the fact, as it was as to the scene and cause of this calamity. It appears that the Mysore foundered at sea, and did not strike on Pulo Sapata. The captain, three officers, and ninety lascars went down with the ship. The particulars of this distressing event are thus related:—

“The Mysore left China on the 1st Dec. last, and had proceeded as far as the coast of Cochin China, in about lat. 13 north, when she experienced a heavy gale

of wind from the northward and westward, in which she scudded as long as was deemed safe under a reefed foresail; but on the 7th it blew so violently that the ship was obliged to be hove to under her bare masts. This had not been effected ten minutes, before her lower yards, top-masts, jib-boom, &c. were all swept away, and at the same time it was found that she had sprung a dangerous leak, and six feet water was reported in the hold. All other duty was laid aside, and every one repaired to the pumps, where their exertions proved unavailing, as by eight P. M. the water had risen in the ship to fifteen feet, and the gun-deck was also half full; it was then determined to save as many of the crew as possible, by getting their two remaining boats out (the other boats having been torn away from either quarter.) About nine o'clock the large cutter was got, and Mr. Wemys was charged with the care of keeping clear of the ship, and to remain close under the lee while the long boat could be got out. Nearly one half of the boat's crew deserted Mr. W. while getting clear of the ship, owing to a large hole being knocked in the boat against the ship, and only seven lascars remained with him, one of whom he employed in stopping it with a blanket, and the other six were employed at the oars. The gale having considerably abated, about eleven the long boat was nearly hoisted out, and Capt. Dobie hailed Mr. W. to approach the ship as quick as he could; immediately afterwards they heard a terrible crash, as if the ship had burst, or a heavy gun gone off, which was followed by a general shriek from those on board. Capt. Dobie hailed the cutter as before: “Pull hard Wemys, and approach us;” but in a moment after the ship sunk from their sight, and every soul perished. Nothing was seen except a large white whirl or boil in the water where the ship had been, and they appeared surrounded with the cries of people for assistance. The night was dark, and although they made every exertion to move the unwieldy boat toward the sound of voices, first on one side and then on the other, they failed in being able to save a single soul. Mr. W. now found himself in the open sea without a morsel of any thing to eat or drink, or a compass to steer by; they were so much overcome with fatigue that they fell into a sound sleep in the boat's bottom, and remained till next day; they then set the reefed sail and steered by the sun for Pulo Sapata, which they made on the second day, but could not land on account of the heavy surf; they made Pulo Condore three days after, but could get nothing to eat, except some fish they caught among the rocks, as the hostile appearance of the inhabitants prevented their going up amongst the trees: they

were eight days more before they made Tringano, and their only subsistence was six small biscuits, found on one of the lascars, and water they caught when raining. The Rajah of Tringano treated them hospitably for a month, and then sent them in a prow to Malacca, where they arrived on the 23d ult."

Lost in the ship Mysore :—Capt. Alex. Dobie, Mr. Wm. Buir, chief mate; Mr. Charles Lundin, 3d do.; Mr. Jas. Limond, 4th do., and about 90 lascars.

PRICE CURRENT, March 18.

<i>Exports.</i>		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>
Anniseed	per maund.	9	8
Borax	per do....	22	0
Cardemoms	per do....	14	8
Ditto	per seer...	3	0
Chillies	per maund.	8	0
Elephants' teeth	per do....	105	0
Ginger	per do....	5	8
Rice	per do....	3	2
Indigo, Violet	per do....	145	0
Ditto, Copper	per do....	130	0
Lac, Dye Lake	per do....	25	0
Ditto, Shell	per do....	22	0
Ditto, Stick	per do....	7	0
Opium	per chest	1790	0
Red Saunders	per maund.	2	4
Safflower	per do....	20	0
Sal Ammoniac	per do....	35	0
Saltpetre	per do....	8	8
Silk, Radnagore	per do....	13	0
Ditto, Malda	per do....	13	0
Ditto, Bauleah	per do....	12	8
Ditto, Bombay market	per do....	12	8
Ditto, Bengal	per do....	9	0
Sugar, fine White	per maund.	12	8
Ditto, middling	per do....	10	8
Ditto, low ditto	per do....	9	0
Ditto, Jagry	per do....	4	0
Ditto, Candy	per do....	19	0
Tamarinds	per do....	1	12
Tobacco	per do....	7	0
Turmeric	per do....	3	0
Tin, Block	per do....	27	0
Camphire	per do....	80	0
Cloves	per seer...	4	0
Coffee	per do....	40	0
Copper	per maund.	49	0
Gum Animi	per do....	16	0
Ditto Arabic	per do....	25	0
Ditto Galbanum	per do....	11	0
Mace	per seer...	7	0
Nutmegs	per do....	4	8
Nankeen	per corge	55	0
Pepper	per maund.	25	0
Ditto, Long	per do....	12	0
Sandal wood	per do....	16	0
Sago	per do....	5	8
Tea, Hyson Green	per chest	100	0
Ditto, ditto Skin	per do....	35	0

Imports.

Anchors	per cwt.	16	0
Beer, Hodgson's	per bhd.	75	0
Brimstone	per fy. md.	6	8

		<i>Rs.</i>	<i>As.</i>
Bottles	per hundred	7	0
Coals	per b. md.	0	6
Cochineal	per seer ..	31	0
Copper, Sheet	per maund.	43	0
Ditto, Peruvian	per do....	47	0
Ditto, Mexico	per do....	37	0
Copperas	per do....	3	8
Cordage	per cwt.	17	0
Gunpowder	per lb....	0	12
Hats, Good	per do....	6	0
Iron, Swedish square	per fy md.	6	0
Ditto, English	per do....	3	14
Ditto, ditto flat	per do....	4	0
Ditto, ditto bolt	per do....	3	8
Ditto Nails 2 or 3 in.	per cwt.	10	0
Ditto Hoops	per fy. md.	5	0
Ditto Kentledge	per do....	4	0
Lead, Pig	per do....	7	6
Ditto, White	per do....	11	4
Ditto, Patent Shot	per bag 28lb.	2	0
Lignum Vitæ	per maund.	1	8
Alahogany, St. Dom.	per foot ..	0	6
Morocco Skins	per each ..	5	0
Linseed Oil	per gallon.	2	0
Paints, White, Black	per lb.	0	7
Pitch	per barrel.	11	0
Quicksilver	per fy. seer.	2	3
Salt, Liverpool, refined	per maund.	4	0
Steel, English & Swed.	per do....	9	0
Ditto, blistered	per do....	10	0
Sprits, Brandy	per gallon..	6	8
Ditto, Hollands	per do....	1	8
Tar, Stockholm	per barrel..	11	0
Ditto, American	per do....	7	0
Tin Plates	per box ..	22	0
Turpentine	per barrel..	6	0
Wine, Claret	per doz....	50	0
Ditto, Port	per do....	20	0
Ditto, Madeira	per pipe ..	200	0
Verdigrease	per b. md..	45	0
Oilman's Stores			
Chintz, Good pattern			} Pr. Co.
Woollens			
Hosiery	10 per cent. dis.		
Stationery	20 ditto.		
Millinery	30 ditto.		
Glass Ware	50 ditto.		
Ditto Window	20 ditto.		
Earthenware	50 ditto.		
Cutlery	40 ditto.		
Birmingham hard ware	40 ditto.		
Muslins assorted	10 advance.		

BIRTHS.

Jan. 14.—At Muttra, the lady of Maj. Tombs, 1st regt. cav. of a son. Feb. 14. at Patna, the lady of J. W. Templer, Esq. of the civil service, of a daughter. 16, at Dinapore, the lady of Capt. Gavin Young, of a daughter. 17, at Nattore, the lady of Robert Betts, esq. of a son. 21, at Cawnpore, Mrs. Charles Kerr, of a son. 25, on the river, at Godagarry, the lady of Capt. Bolton, H. C. European regt. of a son. At Mozufferpore, the lady of W. Bradden, Esq. civil service, of

a son....26, at Gorruckpore, the lady of C. R. Crommelin, Esq. of a son..... Same day, at the presidency, the lady of Capt. Irvine, 14th N. I. of a daughter....28, at Cuttack, the lady of Capt. H. L. White, major of brigade, of a daughter.... *March* 2, at Ghazee-poor, the lady of Lieut. George Darling, H. M. 24th, of a daughter....7, at Lohangan, the lady of Capt. W. R. Pogson, interpreter and quartermaster, 2d batt. 24th N. I. and detachment staff at that post, of a son....8, at the presidency, the lady of Thomas Mainwaring, Esq. of a son....15, the lady of the hon. Sir Anthony Bulker, Knt. one of the judges of the supreme court, of son....17, at Benares, the lady of Capt. W. Blake, 13th regt. N. I. of a son.... Same day, at Fort William, Bengal, the lady of Major P. L. Grant, acting fort and town major, of a son....20, the lady of A. Ewart, Esq. assist.surg. Madras Establishment, of a still-born male child.... Same day, at the presidency, the lady of the Rev. John Lawson, missionary, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 12, Mr. J. Lindner, to Mrs. E. Dunn....16, A. Mactier, Esq. to Maria, second daughter of Alex. Binny, Esq....22, Mr. Francis Lewis Barber, to Miss Isabella Rae.....23, at St. John's cathedral, George Higgins, Esq. to Emma, eldest daughter of Maj. T. Isaac Anderson, H. M. 19th.... Same day, Mr. Samuel Barlow Wood, to Miss Amelia Hall, daughter of the late Montague Hall, assist. mil. dep.... *March* 20, Lieut. G. W. J. Hickman, 1st N. I. to Miss M. A. Judah....25, at the cathedral, Lieut. Laurence McMahon Durrock, 22d N. I., on this establishment, to Miss Evelina Jane Madge.... *Lately*, at the presidency, Mr. J. Vailet, to Mrs. Williams.

DEATHS.

Jan. 12.—At Futch-Ghur, Mrs. Jane Emblem, wife of Mr. W. Emblem, conductor of ordinance, aged 19 years.... Same day, the infant daughter of Mr. Conductor Emblem.... *Feb.* 1, Eliz. Maria, infant daughter of Capt. Alex. Brown, European regt....7, Nowrojee Cowasjee Banarjee, a Parsee merchant, of unaffected benevolence and inviolate integrity, aged 42....9, Arratoon Petrusc, Esq. aged 65.... *March* 3, at Muttra, the infant son of Capt. H. Hawtrey, 4th N. C....8, at Garden Reach, Hannah, infant daughter of Dr. Wallich.... Same day, Mrs. Catherine Clements, aged 60.... Same day, Mr. Christ. Dexter....14, at Gorruckpore, Emily Aenes, infant daughter of Joshua Carter, Esq. civil service....20, Agnes, wife of A. Ewart, Esq. of the Madras Establishment....21, Lieut. J. Stephens Parker, 28th N. R....22, at his quarters in Fort William, of the cholera morbus, Lieut. Allen Stewart, H. M. 17th regt. of foot, aged 33 years

and 5 months.... Ensign David Nesbitt... Ensign H. Cumming Ayscough Browne.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

March 9.—Mr. W. H. Parry, second assist. to the sec. to government in the revenue, judicial and public departments.

Mr. E. Bannerman, second assist. to collector and magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. W. R. Wheatley, assist. to the register of the Zillah court of Bellary.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 2.—Senior Maj. E. B. Bagshaw, 25th N. I. to be Lieut.col., from 27th Jan. 1819, vice M'Cally deceased.

25th N. I.—Senior Capt. Rich. Davis to be Maj.; Capt.lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Wm. Godley to be Capt. of a company; and Lieut. (Brevet Capt.) Rich. Crewe to be Capt.lieut., from 27th Jan. 1819, vice Bagshaw promoted.

Ensign J. Oliphant, Corps of engineers, to proceed forthwith to join the field force in the Doob, under the command of Brig.gen. Fitzler.

Lieut.col. Josiah Marshall, of the 14th reg. of N. I. to succeed Maj. S. M'Douall, as military paymaster and paymaster of extraordinaries at the presidency.

Surg. T. Trotter to be staff surg. to the field force in the Doob, vice Scarman.

Assist.surg. P. M'Millan, to place himself under the orders of the staff surg. with the force in the Doob.

Surg. J. Scarman to the residency at Mysoor, vice Jones deceased.

Feb. 14.—Assist.surg. C. Jones is removed from the 18th to the 19th reg. 2d bat.

Assist.surg. Jas. Smith is removed from the 19th to the 18th reg. 2d bat.

Feb. 17.—Senior assist.surg. R. Hunter to be full surg. from 7th inst. vice Heyne deceased.

Assist.surg. Sir Thos. Sevestre to the medical duties of the residency of Tanjore, vice Hunter.

In conformity with instructions received from the supreme government, Capt. John Morgan 12th N. reg. is permitted to place himself under the orders of the resident at Hyderabad, with a view to his employment in his Highness the Nizam's regular service.

Cadets Chas. Price Rose, and Donald Norman M'Donald, arrived at Madras 26th Jan. to be ensigns; the dates of their rank to be settled hereafter.

Lieut. J. Anderson 5th N. I. is appointed a member of the committee for the investigation of claims to pensions.

Assist.surg. Currie as a member of the medical committee of which surg. Annesley is president.

Feb. 22.—Surg. John Duncan, to be third member of the medical board.

Feb. 27.—14th N. I. Capt. T. Smyth is removed from the 1st to the 2d bat. Capt. T. King from the 2d to the 1st. bat.

Ensign C. P. Rose (late promotion) is posted until further orders, with 2d bat. 22d N. I.

Ensign D. N. McDonald (late promotion) is posted until further orders with 1st bat. 12th N. I.

Assist surg. J. Wilson is removed from the 22d N. I. to the 1st light cav. will join the head quarters during the absence of surg. Trotter on staff duty.

March 4.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, by permission of the hon. the court of directors, without prejudice to their rank. Capt. lieut. (brevet Capt.) A. Scott, 6th N. C.; Cornet M. C. Chase, 1st. N. C.

Cadets Isaac Campbell Coffin, 12th Jan. 1819. Arch. Douglas, 20th Dec. 1819, to be be ensigns, the dates of their rank to be settled hereafter.

First dressers Geo. Gordon and Isaac Chapman, appointed to serve with his Highness the Nizam's forces, relieved from that duty, are to place themselves under the orders of the superintending surg. with the Hyderabad Subsidiary force.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

March 9.—Lieut.col. E. Bagshaw 25th N.I. is transferred to the invalid establishment, at his own request, from 28th ult.

FURLONGHS.

Feb. 2.—Surg. B. Heyne to Europe, on sick certificate.

Garrison assist.surg. Claud Currie of Vellore, to visit the presidency, on leave of absence until the 10th inst.

Feb 9.—Mr. Alex. Boswell, third member of the medical board, to Europe, on sick certificate.

Lieut. S. Jackson, 6th N. I. to Europe, on sick certificate.

Feb. 17.—Surg. W. Fallowfield of the garrison of Bangalore, to remain at the presidency, on extended leave of absence, until 15th March.

Capt. H. W. Sale 11th N. I. to the Isle of France, for six months.

Capt.lieut. E. Bond, 15th N. I. from Ceylon to Bombay, for six months.

Lieut. fireworker G. H. Warre, artillery, to sea.

Capt. Geo. Sydenham 25th N. I. permitted by the government of Fort William to Europe, for three years.

March 4.—Lieut.col. C. Hodgson 22d N. I. to sea, and eventually to Bombay, for six months.

March 9.—Lieut. W. Murray, 25th N. I. Lieut. Owen Jones, 10th N. I. to Europe, for three years. Lieut. A. Fraser,

25th N. I. to Europe, Cor. W. Barlow, 6th N. C. to Europe.

The leave of absence granted in G. O. 17th July 1818, to Lieut. T. Thompson 18th N. I. is extended for three months.

Superintending surg. Baillie to remain at the presidency, on extended leave of absence, until the 10th inst.

The leave to proceed to Bussorah on sick certificate, granted by the government of Bombay, to Maj. John Moodie 6th N. I. has been cancelled, at the request of that officer.

MAURITIUS PRIZE MONEY.

The prize money for the capture of the Isle of France has been lodged in the hands of agents in England; and that each individual, commissioned, non-commissioned officer and private, entitled to recover, is required to execute a power of attorney, in the form herewith annexed, pursuant to the provisions of an act of 49 Geo. III. chap. 123. No prize-money can be received under this order except by an agent duly licensed, in conformity to the said act, or by the wife, one of the parents, or children of the grantor.—

“ — Day of 18 — At seven days
“ sight pay to — or order the amount
“ of my share of prize money for the
“ capture of the Isle of France, when
“ serving in the Madras volunteer batt.
“ in quality of — These are to certify
“ that we have examined the said —
“ who signed the above order in our
“ presence, and from the documents he
“ has shewn us viz. — and his an-
“ swers to our questions, we have rea-
“ son to believe that he was serving
“ in the said Madras volunteer batt.
“ at the time of making the capture
“ above specified. — Given under our
“ hands, &c.”

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Public Mourning.—April 15. The melancholy intelligence of the death of the Queen was announced at sun-rise on Tuesday by minute guns from the fort battery; the flag being hoisted half-mast, and continuing so during the day. The same marks of respect were paid from H. M. ship Phoenix; and the other ships in the roads had their ensigns hoisted half-staff till sun-set.

Episcopal Services.—March 23. The confirmation, for which the subjects of it had been prepared by pastoral examinations, was solemnized at St. George's church; upwards of 300 persons were confirmed. The right rev. the Bishop afterwards delivered an admonitory address from the pulpit. The performance of this interesting ceremony of our church occupied nearly four hours.

March 25.—The lord Bishop of the

diocese held a visitation at the same church, and delivered an able charge to his clergy. The visitation sermon was preached by the Rev. W. A. Keating.

Death of Mr. Ellis.—The unfeigned concern with which we contemplate the sudden loss to the community sustained in the death of Francis W. Ellis, Esq., will not let us rest satisfied with announcing this regretted event in the obituary. We cannot but express a desire to see from the pen of a friend qualified by intimate knowledge, a biographical tribute to the merits of a gentleman so greatly loved and valued as the deceased. Meanwhile we give utterance to a few sentiments in accordance with the honourable impression which the article in the obituary is calculated to make. The general acquirements and learning of Mr. Ellis were very respectable, but the object of his chief and unwearied pursuit was oriental literature, in the knowledge of which he was equalled by few. We believe we may say, without fear of being accused either of partiality or exaggeration, that no European gentleman was ever so well acquainted with the science of Hindoo law, and with the theology, habits, customs, and general literature of the Hindoos. Many of our readers will remember with pleasure the learned and interesting lectures delivered by him lately to the Literary Society of Madras: he was engaged in active researches to enable him further to elucidate the subjects which those lectures embraced. He has been cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of his literary labours.

Miscellanies.—March 6, H. M. 25th drag. marched from the Mount, and encamped on the North Esplanade, previous to their embarkation for Europe, which will take place in about ten days. The 84th and 86th foot are also under orders for embarkation.

March 9.—The cool season, if any such there is at Madras, may be considered over. The southerly winds have fairly set in, and the currents have changed; the heat has been very oppressive during the last few days.

Travancore.—We are sorry to learn that the cholera morbus has made its appearance in that neighbourhood, and with a violence, says the writer, proportioned to its long delay.

Sporting Intelligence.—March 29, the long expected four-mile race, three stone seven pound each, which has occasioned so much interest to the amateurs of the turf, between Restoration and Blood Royal, was decided in favour of the former. They ran the last three miles and a half in seven minutes and fifteen seconds neck to neck; it was very doubtful until the last 100 yards, when Restora-

tion sprang forward and won it by a length and a half. Six to four in favour of Blood Royal, who it was supposed would have won it had he not been short of training, owing to something being the matter with his feet. On the same day Hetty beat Pet a two mile race very easily.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.—March 2.—Eliza, Hay, from Columbo 4th Feb.—Passengers, Captain Hervey, 7th N. reg., Lieut. Cadell and 34 men, H.M. 86th reg. Mr. Maskell.... 5 Neptune, Carns, from Cuddalore, 2d inst.—Passengers: Mrs. Maria Byrne, Misses and M. Byrne.—6, H. M. ship Topaze, Capt. J. R. Lumley, from Tricomalee.—Passenger, J. W. Dare, Esq.... March 6, Flora, Young, from Bombay, —Passengers, Mrs. Aratoon and two children, Mrs. Jones, Mr. R. M. Aratoon, Mr. Biscoe.... 16, Adventure, Gillon, from Cochin, 11th February.—Passengers Mrs. M'Carty, Ens. M'Carthy, and Ens. Underwood, H. M. 47th.... 21, Mary Anne, Anderson, from Manilla.... 26th Jan. and Malacca 19th Feb.—Passengers, Mr. A. W. Tyndall, Mr. J. Zachariah, Mr. J. Carapit, Mr. H. T. Gabriel, Mr. J. Macartoon, and Mr. J. Pereira.... March 24th, Lady Nugent, Swanton, from Calcutta, 27th Feb.—Passengers, Miss Harington, Wm. Harington, Esq. and G. S. Hooper, Esq.... Jemima, Danby, from England 20th Aug. touched at the Cape and Isle of France.—Passengers, Dr. and Mrs. Gibson, Rev. Mr. Clow, Messrs. Jones, Smith, Hume, Whyte, Staunton, Laughton, and Crawley, Cadets.... March 25, John Taylor, Atkinson, from Liverpool 17th Oct.... 26, the homeward bound ship David Scott.—Passengers, Mrs. Baldock, Mrs. Kayan; Major gen. John Gordon, Bengal cavalry; Lieut. Col. Baldock, 17th N. I.; Capt. Montague, 20th N. I.; Capt. Hen. Warde, 6th light cavalry; Lieut. C. J. A. Dashwood, 2d do.; Lieut. F. Smallpage, 8th do.; Rev. James Bryce, D. D.; A. Robertson, Esq. H. C. C. S.; children, Misses H. Kayan, M. Kayan, C. Baldock, M. Baldock, C. B. Murchison; Masters T. D. and G. Reid.

Departures.—Feb. 28.—Moir, Hornblow, for London.... Forbes, Ford, for Calcutta.—Passengers, Mrs. Auvdall, two Misses Auvdall, Mr. A. Cameron, and Mr. Dolge, mariner.... March 6, Phoenix, Thompson, for London.—Passengers from Madras, Mrs. Yarde, Mrs. Storey and a child; Miss Roberts, Miss M. J. A. Vernon; Major H. Yarde, C. E. V. bat.; Capt. Brown, H. M. 69th regt.; Lieut. Enderby, H. M. 24th light dragoon; Lieut. Metcalfe, 4th reg. N. I.; Lieut. S. Jackson, 1st bat. 6th reg. N. I.—Children, Miss Helen Yarde, Miss Dorothea Yarde,

Miss Caroline Mary Jane Currie, Miss Margaret Currie, and Master Claud Currie. From Bengal, Mr. and Mrs. Gellebrand.... March 13, ship Flora, Capt. G. Young, for Calcutta.—Passengers, Capt. and Mrs. Young, 53d reg.; Lieut. and Mrs. Murphy, 8th light dragoons.... Neptune, Capt. R. Carns, for London.—Passengers, Mrs. Byrne, with two children; Lieutenant Holebrooke, H. M. Royal Scots; Lieut. Fraser; Cornet M. Barlow, 6th reg. light cavalry; and Mr. Kennal.... 16th, Reliance, Capt. M. Pike, for Masulipatam, Coringa, and Gaujam.—Passengers, Mrs. Church, the Rev. C. Church, Mr. and Mrs. Pouchard, Mrs. Yeates and children.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 24.—At Bellary, the lady of Capt. Wilkinson, maj. of brig. ceded districts, of a son.... 25, at Salem, the lady of J. Bird, esq. of a daughter.... **March 4**, the lady of Lieut. C. F. Smith, 2d batt. 8th N. I. of a son.... 21, at St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Lieut. col. Freese, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 19—At Trichinopoly, in St. John's church, Jacob Stutz, hospital serjeant of the above station, to Miss Sophia Matilda Delmont.... **20**, Mr. William Goodman, to Miss Sinclair.... **March 1**, at St. John's church, Trichinopoly, Edward Holden Cruttenden, Esq. civil service, to Miss Charlotte Taylor, second daughter of the late Harry Taylor, Esq. Madras civil service.... **8**, at Ramnad, Mrs. E. Christy, widow of the late Matthew Christy, Esq. M.D. to Major Campbell, commanding at that station.... **9**, at St. George's church, Madras, Sir T. Sevestre, K. T. S., to Emily Louisa, eldest daughter of George Lys, Esq. of Madras.... **15**, at St. Mary's church, Mr. Lewis Griffiths (of the firm of Griffiths, Cook, and Co.), to Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. R. A. Ferryman, rector of Iping, Sussex.

DEATHS.

Feb. 15, at Secunderabad, Mary Jane, the daughter of Lieut. Roe, 2d, H. M. 30th regt. aged 9 months and 7 days.... **18**, in camp, at Ajunta, Lieut. col. Charles Heath, 13th N. I.... **21**, in camp, near Belgaum, Lieut. R. B. Dawes, rifle corps.... **March 4**, at Palamcottai, Capt. John Smyth, 2d batt. 7th N. I.... **5**, at the same station, of the cholera morbus, Capt. Patishall, and Lieut. Herring, 1st. batt. 15th N. I.... **10**, at Ramnad, F. Whyte Ellis, Esq. civil service. In Mr. Ellis was united, with great activity of mind, an uncommon versatility of genius. The pursuits with which he was unceasingly occupied were various and often dissimilar;

but on whatsoever subject his talents were employed, whether the pursuit was enjoined by duty or prompted by inclination, he manifested the same ardour and the same happy competence. Even his failures exhibited a mind fraught with intelligence and information. With the language and literature of the Hindoos (particularly the nations of southern India) he was eminently conversant, and of their institutions, civil and religious, of their habits and modes of thought, of all, in short, which enters into the composition of national character, his knowledge was singularly accurate and extensive. As a public servant, he was always found more than equal to the duties with which he was charged, and always earning the meed of praise from those who were most capable of discerning merit. Though possessed of social virtues, and of a kind and benevolent disposition, Mr. Ellis did not maintain a general intercourse with his own countrymen; but by those who knew him he was loved and esteemed, and by the mild and intelligent natives of India, with whom he so intimately associated, his name will long continue to be held in grateful and respectful remembrance. A fatal accident suddenly terminated his valuable life in the 41st year of his age.... **10**, at Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Arbutnot, country sea service.... Same day, Marcar Satur Kaldar, Esq. aged 86, one of the oldest Armenian inhabitants of Madras.... **14**, at the presidency, the lady of G. Hewetson, Esq. assist.-surg.... **16**, at Goomrapoondy, on his march from Secundrabad to the presidency, Lieut. J. Rumley, H. M. 30th foot.... **18**, at Pulicat, Gerrit William Zervisscher, Esq. assistant resident at that station.... Suddenly at Roypooram, at the house of Mr. J. Crump, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Lieut. A. S. Crump, 1st. N. V. batt., aged 63.

BOMBAY.

OPERATIONS OF THE MARINE.

We are sorry to learn, by letters received from Bushire, that there is reason to believe that some unfortunate females have fallen into the hands of the pirates during the present season, and have actually been sold in the public bazar, at one of their principal stations in the gulf. Two of them are said to be Europeans, and the remaining three natives of India. They are said to have been taken in a boat coming to Bombay from some place on the Malabar coast, and the male Europeans in attendance on them to have been put to death. Meantime, it may be satisfactory to know that Capt. Loch, in H. M. ship Eden, supported by some of the Hon. C.'s cruisers, has proceeded to the station frequented by the pirates, to demand their immediate restoration, should the account prove to be founded in truth.—*Madras, March 26.*

A private letter from Bombay informs us of the capture of two native vessels, laden with cotton, on their passage from Guzerat down to Bombay, off the island of Diu. An Arab ship that sailed from hence in November last, under the name of the Mustapha, grab-built, but wearing English colours, and commanded by English officers, is said to have been captured also by these pirates. She belongs, we believe, to a Mohamudan merchant of Calcutta, Sheikh Gholam Hussein, and she had passed the port of Bombay in safety, but was captured about sixty or seventy miles to the northward of it.—*Calcutta, March.*

Captain Lock in H. M. ship the Eden, off the island of Kishmee and Angaum, on the 10th and 11th of January, fell in with eight sail of Joasmee Vessels, two of which were destroyed, and a third so much damaged as to make it impossible for her to reach any of the piratical ports, having several grape and one-thirty-two pounder shot through her hull. The two vessels destroyed were bugallows of considerable force; and the other six were trankeys, who must have suffered very severely from the fire of the Eden.—*Bombay, March 12.*

By the arrival at Bombay of the Hon. Company's cruiser Thetis, Lient. Tanner, from her cruising station on the coasts of Scind and Cutch, we have the satisfaction to learn that the Joasmee pirates have returned to the Gulph of Persia, having been intercepted off Ashtola island, on the coast of Guadelles, proceeding to the westward in three divisions, in all amounting to fourteen in number. H. M. ship Eden, and the H. C. cruiser Psyche, fell in with two trankeys on the morning of Christmas-day; these were so closely pursued, that they were obliged to drop a small captured boat which they had in tow, but by abandoning her made their escape. The H. C. cruiser Thetis, during the same day, continued in a close chase of a fleet consisting of seven sail, bugallows and trankeys, but they were enabled at length to get away under the darkness of the evening, and by their superior sailing. The next day four more were seen from the Thetis, but she could not get near them.

Since the 26th of October last, the Thetis and Psyche have met with the Joasmees no less than seventeen different times, in divisions of from two to ten in number, and have been constantly employed in hunting them out and driving them from place to place, and frequently getting within gun-shot of them; but so much had the pirates the advantage in sailing over these cruisers, that the utmost exertions of the latter to capture or destroy them, with the exception of one instance, have proved unavailing. More than once these skilful marauders

displayed their hardihood and insolence, by tantalizing and deriding their pursuers, observing to maintain such a distance from the bow-chaser, as to be just beyond the range of a long twelve pounder.—*Cul. Journal, Feb.*

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Military Movements.—Feb. 16. H.M.'s 65th regt., under the command of Col. Milnes, embarked for Kutch.

Launch of a ship for the Muscat Navy.—Feb. 10. At night the new ship built for the Imaum of Muscat was floated out of the old middle dock, and received the name of the Shah Allum; Mr. Meriton having been requested to perform the ceremony of naming her (contrary to the general opinion that she would receive her benediction from the hands of some Holy Seyed), hesitated a little about the wine, knowing that the Mahomedans had prejudices against it. On making known his opinion to Mahomed Ali Khan, the Imaum's agent at this place, he confessed that if that ceremony could be waived it would be pleasing to them; instead of wine, then, the ship received her name under a copious effusion of rose-water and ottar. The next morning she was saluted by all the Arab ships in the harbour.—The length of keel, 141 feet; length of gun deck 158 f.; length over all 181 f. 3 in.; breadth extreme 41 f. 5 in.; depth of hold 11 f. 6 in.; height of orlop 5 f. 3 in.; height of gun deck 5 f. 9 in.; height of poop 5 f. 9 in.; burthen in tons 1111; pierced for 56 guns.

Tiger caught.—March 2. The inhabitants of Ahmedabad were much surprised by the appearance of a royal tiger, which was brought alive from a neighbouring village; he had been caught in a large cage constructed on the principle of a rat trap, with a goat for the bait, but partitioned off with strong bars, so as to be beyond the reach of the tiger; the goat, was however taken out dead, without having apparently suffered any injury, we may therefore conclude that the animal died entirely of fright. A large and fierce dog, of the northern breed, was put into the cage for his food, and the gentlemen who were present were much surprised at observing the dog, instead of being alarmed at the terrific animal, immediately rushed forward and seized him by the nose, and it was a considerable time before the tiger could disengage himself. After having been kept for some days to gratify the curiosity of the natives, a gentleman of known celebrity in the sporting world, put an end to his existence by shooting him with a rifle through the forehead: the ball was afterwards extracted and was completely flattened,

which shews the extreme hardness of the skulls of these destructive animals. At the village at which this animal was caught above 60 people are said to have been destroyed by him.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 25.—At Bombay, the lady of Alex. Menzies, Esq. assist.-surg., H. M. 21st light dragoons, of a daughter. . . . The lady of John Grenfell Moyle, Esq. of a still-born son.

DEATHS.

Feb. 27.—At the presidency, Maj. Moodie, 6th Madras N. I. . . . March 12, Mr. James Davis Evans, late chief officer of the ship Francis Warden. . . . At Poonah, on the — March, Lieut. John Connellon, adj. of 2d batt. 1st regt. This brave officer greatly distinguished himself on the memorable first of Jan. 1818, in which action he received a gun-shot wound, and carried the ball with him to his grave.

PENANG.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 13, the lady of James Carney, Esq. of a daughter. . . . 14, the lady of W. Scott, Esq. of a son.

DEATH.

Jan. 21, Lieut. Charles Claude Nattes, Madras Engineers.

SINGAPORE.

Extract of a letter, dated Penang, Feb. 15.—“The new settlement is formed on the east side of a newly discovered river, up which vessels drawing 10 feet water can pass. Opposite the town is a bank, betwixt which and the beach the largest Indian can anchor in safety; the Blunds of Goa and St. John's are in front, and behind is a mountain called Mount Edgecomb. By all accounts the place is quite a paradise.”

Extract from a letter dated Penang, March 1.—“You are probably aware of the proceedings of the Dutch, and of their plans to exclude us, not only from the commerce of the Malayan Archipelago, but to obstruct our China trade. They had already made the most rapid strides, and not satisfied with declaring themselves sovereigns of all Borneo and the whole of the islands, were about to become sovereigns of the Eastern Seas, when it fell to be the duty of Sir T. S. Raffles, the Lieut.-governor of Bencoolen, to check their further progress by the establishment of a British port to the eastward of Malacca, at Singapore, the ancient maritime capital of the Malays. It possesses one of the finest harbours in those seas; the Dutch never had a factory there, and it promises to become at an early date one of our most valuable positions in In-

dia. The Dutch are terribly annoyed, as this step completely destroys all their plans for our exclusion. They will exert every nerve to injure the success of the establishment; but if it be only supported from home, its eventual success, and the advantages that must accrue, are in no way doubtful. The station is entirely commercial, and for the protection of our commercial interests, and if England can negotiate for Banca, her interests to the eastward may be considered as adequately provided for.”

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IRRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

(From the Papers of the Colony.)

June 5. The Caffres had been for some days perfectly quiet, but on the 8th of last month they shewed themselves in considerable force at the Upper Caffers-drift post, which they surrounded and attacked. Captain Birch of the royal African corps (who estimates their numbers at between three and four thousand), received them so warmly, that they were not disposed to persist in the attempt to carry the post, and after skirmishing for about an hour, he drove them off with considerable slaughter. We had one man slightly wounded in this affair. This post is situated on a high bank of the Fish River, about twelve miles from its embouchure; it commands one of the principal fords used by the Caffres in their incursions into the Zureveld.

“By recent advices from Graham's town, it appears that every thing there is proceeding quietly, and that Lieut.col. Wiltshire's arrangements are in as much forwardness as the circumstances of the season could have given reason to expect. The Commando from the Cape District marched to Junction Drift on the 24th of last month. Junction Drift is so called from the port being situated near the spot where the little Fish river falls into the large stream of that name. The horses of this detachment are reported to be in very good order. The Stellenbosch commander arrived at Graham's town on the 15th May, but their horses were much fatigued and very poor.

“Detachments of the 38th and 54th regiments have sailed to reinforce the army on the frontier.”—*Cape Town Gazette*.

June 26.—Every thing on the frontier remains quiet; the Caffres have ceased their depredations and incursions for some time past, but the armed inhabitants, are anxiously awaiting Colonel Wiltshire's orders to move beyond the Fish river. The horse sickness has disappeared, and the horses for the remount of the Zwellendani Command, and of such burghers from the other districts as have lost their horses by the fatal distemper,

have proceeded towards Graham's Town. Meanwhile Commandant Linde, impatient at inaction, has led a strong dismounted patrol through the thick wood at Trompetter's Drift, and having fallen in with a party of Caffres lurking there with plunder, he succeeded in recapturing above 200 head of colonial cattle; 12 Caffres fell in this rencontre. Mr. Anderson, the missionary at Griqua Town, has, by his excellency the governor's desire, communicated with the tribes of Briquas and Boshuanas, and with the numerous Bastards in his own vicinity, on the subject of establishing a fair at the Kookfontein, in the Beaufort district, in conformity to the proclamation of the 27th November last, and the tribes have expressed their great satisfaction at the proposal. The months of April and Sept. are considered the best for this purpose; but they have particularly requested that Wednesday, the 4th of August next, may be the day fixed for their repairing to the Kook: the Landdrost of Graaff-Reynet has very properly notified to them his acquiescence in this request, and the 4th August next is therefore the day fixed for the first fair on the borders of this colony. —Cape Town Gazette.

(From London Publications.)

Precautions against Scarcity.—We regret to find, by a letter from the Cape, dated May 10, that the scarcity, not only of grain but of all kinds of provisions, was so great that the governor had thought it prudent to restrict all the inhabitants, as well as the troops, to certain short allowances, until the arrival of supplies from England.

In consequence of this intelligence, government have despatched 1000 barrels of flour to St. Helena, which has hitherto derived its provisions almost exclusively from the Cape of Good Hope.

New Latakoo.—This new colony is about three days' journey nearer to Griqua's town than the old city visited by Mr. Campbell in 1813, and about 900 miles north of Cape Town. The last missionary report stated their removal to the Krooman river, and having commenced preparations for a new settlement; it was very much their wish to build the new town on the site of the original Latakoo, the scenery of which is peculiarly beautiful, not being surpassed even by that of Makoon's Kraal. When the king, however, and chiefs arrived, there appeared insurmountable obstacles against that project. It seems at the old city on the Krooman many persons had formerly died of the small-pox, therefore it was unclean: the people had also been driven away by the Caffres, therefore it was unfortunate. For these reasons, the force

of which may not appear to many in this country, it was resolved that the new town should be erected about two miles and a half lower down the river; here several dwellings had subsequently been built of cane-thorn. The foundation of a chapel had been laid, which was to be built of camel-thorn poles and reeds; a storehouse had been begun. The water of the Krooman, after great labour, had been led out of the adjacent lands, and several sacks of corn sown. On the whole there appeared a very favourable prospect of a permanent settlement at New Latakoo. The king, Matahee, his two chiefs, and the queen, constantly attended the Christian worship.

CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.

By the arrival of the Barretto Junior, at Madras, intelligence has been received in a letter from Canton dated Dec. 28, from which the following heads of intelligence are obtained:

Opium (new Bengal) was down to 870 dollars, at which rate a considerable quantity had been actually contracted for. Sycee had risen to 8 per cent. premium, for what reason it could not be discovered.

The ship Hope was to sail from Canton for this port about the 10th of Jan.

Bombay, March 17.—The commercial advices from Canton, by the Charlotte, are not of the most favourable kind, and from the daily arrival of ships out of season with cotton, the price continues low; Opium is also dull, and considerable purchases have been made at 800 dollars per chest.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

The Christmas festivities at Canton are always kept up *con amore*; the noble baron is always paid the highest respect to, and there is no want of etceteras to allerviate the disagreeables of a Chinese winter. In addition to these, Macao has been a scene of very unusual gaiety.

On the 26th of Dec. and the two following days, a splendid illumination took place at Macao, in honour of the Prince of Portugal being crowned king. In the Senate-square was erected the temple of gratitude, and in the Franciscan-square the temple of loyalty; they were about the height of the generality of houses in Macao, being made of paper of different colours and of different devices, and when lighted up, they had a very neat effect. Mr. Pareira erected a palace for his majesty, surrounded by the eight constant virtues, Faith, Hope, &c. From the entrance of the house there were 40 triumphal arches, each with two glass chandeliers, ornamented with artificial flowers

and a number of small lamps. On the trees around Mr. Roberts's tomb were hung cages of pigeons, with lamps in them, and in other parts of the garden were suspended rows of lamps from the trees. The whole had the most beautiful effect that can be conceived, to which the lustre of the palace, being well lighted up, did not a little contribute. In and about Mr. Pereira's garden there were 10,000 lamps, and it is supposed to have cost that gentleman alone about 1000 dollars. The temple of loyalty, through the carelessness of one of the attendants, suddenly disappeared early on the third evening, a circumstance which may be looked upon by some persons rather ominous. Every thing was conducted with the greatest order, no kinds of fire works were allowed in the streets, and they announced the lighting and extinguishing of the candles.

MAURITIUS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

May 1.—Mr. Blancard, commissary of the district of the Savanne, having failed in the discharge of his public duty, and having thereby forfeited the confidence of the government, it has become necessary to dismiss him from the service of the public, and he is hereby dismissed accordingly. The Maj. Gen. commanding has in consequence appointed Mr. Felix Ducray to be civil commissary of the district of the Savanne.

May 8.—Mr. Blancard having submitted to government a supplemental statement containing exculpatory facts, the maj.gen. commanding is gratified to think that his conduct in the instance which led to his dismissal did not proceed from any criminal intention. The maj.gen. though his duty compels him to mark with due reprehension the delinquency or negligence of any servant of government, will ever be found more ready to express its approbation than to pronounce its censure.

Though on this occasion it is impossible to review Mr. Blancard's conduct without perceiving a degree of inattention highly reprehensible in a public officer, it is nevertheless satisfactory to discover grounds to believe that Mr. Blancard was not influenced by any improper or unworthy motive. The major-gen. therefore trusts, that the purposes of the government will be answered by admonishing Mr. Blancard to a more circumspect discharge of his duty in future, without visiting his conduct with a more severe proof of its displeasure. The major gen. commanding, under this expectation, is pleased to order, that the government notice which appeared in the gazette of the 1st inst. shall be cancelled, and to restore Mr. Blancard to the functions of his office of civil commissary of the district of the Savanne.

In the Isle of France, a spring of Saline Chalybeate Water has been discovered on the heights of Champ de Loyt, nearly similar in quantities to some of the springs at Cheltenham in England. The proprietor (Mr. Tielemann) has published, under the sanction of the chief of the medical department, the following chemical analysis of it.

Contents in 13 gallons of water.

	oz.	drach.	scupp.
Magnesia Sulphatis	3	4	1
Soda Murialis	-	4	0
Muriat Calcis	-	6	0
Sulphat Calcis	-	2	0
Carbon Calcis	}	0	0
Oxidi Ferri			
Alumin			
Silica			

Total 9 6 1

This spring is described as being of the utmost efficacy in bilious and liver complaints.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 8.—A court of directors was held, when the undermentioned ships, taken up for the ensuing season, were thus stationed, viz.

For Bombay and China: Thomas Coutts, Capt. W. Marjoribanks; Earl of Balcarra, Capt. J. Jameson; Warren Hastings, Capt. T. Larkins; Thames, Capt. C. Le Blanc; Orwell, Capt. T. W. Leech; Marquis of Huntly, Capt. D. McLeod.—For Madras and China: Prince Regent, Capt. J. Innes; and Duke of York, Capt. A. H. Campbell.—For Bengal and China: Asia, Capt. T. F. Balderston; Astell, Capt. F. Creswell; and Castle Huntly, Capt. Hy. A. Drummond.—For St.

Helena, Bombay, and China: Canning, Capt. W. Patterson; and Lady Melville, Capt. J. Stewart.—For St. Helena, Bencoolen, Penang, and China: London, Capt. P. Cameron.—For China direct: Buckinghamshire, Capt. F. Adams; Dumira, Capt. M. Hamilton; Scaleby Castle, Capt. J. B. Sotheby; Marchioness of Ely, Capt. Brook Kay; General Hewitt, Capt. J. Pearson; and Princess Amelia, Capt. E. Balderston.

Sept. 15.—A court of directors was held, when the undermentioned ships were thus timed, viz.

Thomas Coutts, to be afloat Oct. 19, to sail to Gravesend Nov. 2, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Dec. 8.—

Orwell, and Marq. of Huntly, to be afloat Dec. 17, to sail to Gravesend Dec. 31, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Feb. 5, 1820.—Prince Regent and Duke of York, to be afloat Dec. 31, to sail to Gravesend Jan. 15, 1820, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Feb. 20.—Earl of Balcarras, Warren Hastings, and Thames, to be afloat Nov. 2, to sail for Gravesend Nov. 17, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Nov. 23.—Asia, Astell, and Castle Huntley, to be afloat Nov. 17, to sail to Gravesend Dec. 1, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Jan. 6, 1820.—Canning and Lady Melville, to be afloat Dec. 17, to sail to Gravesend Dec. 31, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Feb. 5, 1820.—London, to be afloat Nov. 2, to sail to Gravesend Nov. 17, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs Dec. 23.—Buckinghamshire, Scaleby Castle, Dunira, Princess Amelia, Gen. Hewitt, and March. of Ely, to be afloat Feb. 29, 1820, to sail to Gravesend March 14, to stay there 30 days, and to be in the Downs April 19.

Sept. 22.—Was held a quarterly general court of proprietors, made special for various purposes. A report of the business before the court, and of the debates to which some of the motions gave rise, is given in p. 399.

Departure of the Fair Circassian.—

August 20th, the fair Circassian and suite left his Excellency the Persian Ambassador's residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, to go on board the Lord Exmouth; she was accompanied to the ship by Col. D'Arcy, Capt. Willock, and Mr. Piercy, who slept on board that night. Sept. 6, the vessel, which is commanded by Capt. Mills, sailed for Gibraltar, whence the fair passenger will embark for Constantinople, whence she and her attendants travel by land to Persia. His Excellency remains in England till April or May next. He is shortly going on a tour through England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Miscellaneous.—The Countess de Montholon, children, and suite, on their arrival in the Downs from St. Helena, were not permitted to come on shore, but were sent off in a vessel to Ostend. She had obtained a passport from the French Ambassador here. Count de Montholon also intends quitting St. Helena, and will return to Europe.

On the 2d of Sept., while the assembled inhabitants of Westminster were in the midst of their deliberations, the landau of the Persian Ambassador drove into Palace-yard, and was placed, though at some distance, opposite the hustings. His Excellency appeared to be pleased, we might perhaps add surprised, by the scene which he witnessed. The people cheered him loudly, and he in return bowed to them in

the most gracious manner. After contemplating the scene for some minutes, he retired from it, amid the loud applauses of the assembled populace. His Excellency will now go from this country to Persia, impressed with a high idea of the advantage of having a city of statesmen, the wisdom which resides in plebeians, the patriotism of the leaders, and the address or good fortune which can win the attention of discerning auditors to their eloquence.

Letters from Cork state that in the course of a few days upwards of one thousand persons will sail from thence to settle at the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Palmer is appointed by government as magistrate for the district in which those persons are to reside.

The following private ships, laden with merchandize for New South Wales, have sailed from England since October last, viz.—Harriet, from London, 420 tons; Admiral Cockburn, ditto, 350 ditto; Regalia, ditto, 350 ditto; David Shaw, ditto, 350 ditto; Robert Quale, from Liverpool, 350 ditto; and three large ships on private account are now taking in goods in the river Thames for that colony, so that the two settlements, having only a population of 25,000 souls, are likely to be supplied under prime cost in England, for the next five or six years to come. These supplies, too, are exclusive of the trade from India and Batavia, from whence enterprize sends large quantities.

The Persian Ambassador, on his late visit to the university of Oxford, dined at the Star inn, and after dinner invited all the ladies who happened to be in the house to take tea with him; the invitation was accepted, and his Excellency added to the entertainment of his female party, by singing them several Persian songs.

Pirates in the Atlantic.—St. Michael's, July 29 :—Extract of a letter from W. H. Read, Esq. consul general for the Azores, and agent to Lloyd's. "The Portuguese ship Princeza de Brazil, Capt. B. P. de Araujo, has put into Fayal, after having fought two severe actions on the 2d and 5th inst. with a large brig, an Insurgent privateer, which was beat off in a most gallant manner. The Portuguese vessel the Hercules, which was in company, fell into the hands of the privateer, having only two guns and 30 men on board; she was bound to Oporto, laden with sugar, coffee, hides, and some specie. The privateer having the advantage of sweep, towed the ship Hercules out of gun-shot of the Princeza de Brazil, or there is little doubt but she would have been recaptured. The captain of the Princeza belongs to the royal navy of Portugal, and has conducted himself in a very gallant manner, as also his crew, of whom he had 9 killed and 12

wounded; amongst the former is a second mate. By the report of the master of the *Hercules*, who was taken on board the privateer, she had 24 killed and a great many wounded, including the captain. The privateer's crew would not tell her name, but acknowledged they had left Baltimore about 20 days before, and that they had captured the Portuguese ship *Flora*, belonging to Oporto, bound to Rio Janeiro."

CONTINENTAL NOTICES.

Hamburg, Aug. 31.—An article from Petersburg announces the arrival of the imperial Russian embassy at the court of Persia, where the ambassador and retinue met with a most friendly reception, and were treated by the Shah and the authorities with peculiar distinction.

Brussels, Sept. 15.—The Countess de Montholon is expected here shortly with her children, on her return to France. Her husband would not quit Buonaparte. The state of affairs at St. Helena is still the same. A very strict watch is kept both by land and sea. The health of Buonaparte is not in so unfavourable a situation as some persons have attempted to represent it, and his chief occupation consists in composing memoirs, in which he is assisted both by Gen. Bertrand and Count Montholon. It is affirmed that these memoirs are very voluminous, and that several copies of them are made, by way of precaution, that they may not be lost.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

Reinforcements sent out.—Sept 10, the 16th regt. of foot sailed from the Cove of Cork for Ceylon.

Troops returned.—Among the regts. to be disbanded are the 21st, 22d, and 25th light drag. lately arrived from India.

St. Helena Squadron.—St. Helena, July 17.—The ships that compose the squadron now on this station are, *viz.* Conqueror, bearing the flag of Rear-admiral Plampin; *Sophia*, *Hyæna*, *Nautilus*, and *Hardy* schooner; *Sappho*, at Lemon Valley; *Eurydice*, cruising to windward of the island; *Tees*, ditto to leeward; *Leveret*, at Ascension; *Redpole*, on her return from St. Thomas's and Ascension; *Redwing*, at the Cape of Good Hope, refitting.

Lieut. M. Quin, late of the *Sappho*, and Lieut. R. Ralph of the *Nautilus*, came home passengers in the *Dotterel*; Lieuts. Lawrence and Strachan (lately promoted) have been appointed in their room.

A court martial was held on board H. M. ship *Conqueror* at St. Helena, on the 10th of July, for the trial of Mr. Christ. Palmer, an admiralty midshipman, belonging to H. M. sloop *Leveret*, on charges preferred against him by Lieut. Godfrey Brereton, belonging to H. M. ship *Tees*, and late of H. M. ship *Queen Charlotte*, for defamation of character, highly injurious to him as an officer and a gentleman, respecting the cause of his leaving the *Queen Charlotte*. The charges were fully proved, and Mr. Palmer was severely reprimanded, and sentenced not to be promoted for two years. The court consisted of Capt. Stanfell (of the *Conqueror*), president; Capts. Robt. Wauchope, *Eurydice*; Geo. Rennie, *Tees*; Rodney Shannon, *Leveret*; Jas. H. Plumridge, *Sappho*; Mr. J. Elliott, dep. judge advocate.

Plymouth, Sept. 25.—The *Dotterel*, 18, Capt. John Gore, lately arrived at Portsmouth from the St. Helena station, is come here to be paid off.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Sept. 22, 1819.

A quarterly general court of proprietors of East-India stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street, for the transaction of a variety of business.

The minutes of the last court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Campbell Marjoribanks, Esq.) acquainted the court, that, agreeably to sec. 19, cap. 6, of the by-laws, a list of superannuations, granted to certain individuals since the last general court, was now laid before the proprietors.

The *Chairman* next acquainted the court, that agreeably to the by-laws, cap. 1, sec. 4, sundry papers that had been laid before parliament were now submitted to the court.

The clerk read their titles as follow;

"Regulations passed by the governor-general and council of Bengal, in the year 1817."

"Regulations passed by the governor and council of Fort St. George, in the year 1817."

"Regulations passed by the governor and council of Bombay, in the year 1817."

"Resolutions of the court of directors of the East-India Company, being warrants for allowances, in the nature of superannuations, under the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 93."

The *Chairman* then acquainted the court, that several papers would be now laid before them relative to the Company's college at Haileybury.

The titles of the papers were read:

"An account of the examinations of the students on the 3d of December, 1818, and the 28th of May, 1819, distinguishing those students who had obtained honours."

"A list of persons not educated at the college, who were permitted to go out to India during the last year. A list of those educated there, who have gone out during the same period."

"An account of the expense of tuition, &c., during the same period."

"An account of the expense incurred by the East-India Company for board, lodging, and education in the military seminary, from Sept. 1818 to Sept. 1819."

"A list of persons admitted into the seminary during the same period, and of those whose petitions had been rejected."

The *Chairman* said, he had now to acquaint the court, that the resolution appointing a chaplain to the factory at Canton, with a pension of £300. per annum; the resolution granting a sum of £60,000 to the Marquis of Hastings; and the resolution granting a pension of £800 per annum to Sir H. Doveton, late of the St. Helena establishment, had received the approbation of the board of commissioners for managing the affairs of India.

The *Chairman* stated, that the bill for granting relief to Messrs. Chace and Co., of Madras, on account of loans granted to the Nabob of the Carnatic, had passed into a law.

Mr. *Lowndes* wished to know, as the Nabob of the Carnatic had been mentioned, whether the commissioners appointed to inquire into his debts still received £1,500 a year? If it were so, he would bring the subject forward at some future time. Ten years was a period quite sufficient, he conceived, for looking into any man's debts.

The *Chairman* said, it was unusual to bring questions before the court in this incidental way.

Mr. *Lowndes* contended that he had a right to ask whether the commissioners still received salaries.

Mr. *Hume* said, if his hon. friend would come to that house, and examine the papers that had been laid before parliament, and were now open for the inspection of the proprietors, he would procure full information on this subject. By them he would find that the business of the commission would terminate in two years.

BY-LAWS.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court that it is made special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the proceedings of the general court of the 23d June last, upon a report from the committee appointed to inspect the Company's by-laws, altering by-laws, cap. 6, sec. 19 and 20, and cap. 7, sec. 1 and

8; repealing by-laws, cap. 13, sec. 2, 3, 4, and 5, and ordaining by-laws, instead of those proposed to be repealed."*

The altered by-laws, cap. 6. sec. 19. and cap. 6. sec. 20, were confirmed without observation.

On the motion that the altered by-law, cap. 7, sec. 1, be confirmed,

Mr. *S. Dixon* requested that it might, for his satisfaction, be read again, which was accordingly done.

The by-law set forth, that "if any member of the Company, by menaces, promises, collusive transfers of stock, or any other indirect means whatsoever, obtained any vote for the election of himself, or any other, to be a director, and be thereof declared guilty at a general court to be held for that purpose, such person should for ever be incapable of being elected a director."

Mr. *S. Dixon* said this was a declaration that, if the offence were imputed to any person, it must be proved to the proprietors, and its justice receive the sanction of a general court, before it could be acted on. Without this guard it would be a most dangerous law, since it would render every member of the Company liable to a charge, which might or might not be well-founded.

The by-law was then confirmed.

The by-law, cap. 7, sec. 8, was confirmed.

The repeal of the by-laws, cap. 13, sec. 2, 3, 4, 5, (relative to the hiring of ships), was confirmed; and the new by-law, proposed in their place, was also confirmed.

Mr. *Lowndes* said, the by-laws being finished, he hoped he would be excused if he said a few words on a subject of great interest. He understood that, instead of submitting every thing necessary for the service of the Company to a fair public competition, many articles were contracted for in a way that savoured very much of favouritism. They must all be aware of the danger that was to be apprehended from a spirit of favouritism, and he would do his utmost to put an end to it. Favouritism always produced corruption; and the true way of destroying it was to cut off the head of that corruption in so effectual a manner, as to prevent another from starting up in its room. Let a fair system of competition be agreed to, and every man would have an opportunity of bringing his industry to the East-India market. If the hon. *Chairman* wished him to allude to a particular circumstance, he could do so, and certainly would, on another day. He had received some information from a gentleman not then present, and he did not wish to disclose it in his absence. He believed,

* For the alterations in the by-laws, see *Asiatic Journ.* for Sept. p. 238, et seq.

when the hon. Chairman interrupted him three months ago, he was aware that he (Mr. Lowndes) had received some information on this subject, and therefore he wished to stop his mouth. He hoped he would be allowed to introduce this question at a future day.

**GRANT TO SIR G. H. BARLOW,
BART.**

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the court that it is further made special, for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolution of the general court of the 23d June, approving the resolution of the court of directors, granting to Sir George Hilary Barlow, Bart. G. C. B. a pension of £1,500, per annum."

The resolution was read as follows :

"At a general court of proprietors of East-India stock, held on Wednesday, June 23, 1819,—

"Resolved, That this court approve of the resolution of the court of directors of the 8th of April last, granting to Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G. C. B. a pension of £1500 per annum, to commence from the 21st of May, 1818, subject to the confirmation of another general court."

The *Chairman* moved that the above resolution be confirmed, which proposition was seconded by the *Deputy-Chairman*, (G. A. Robinson, Esq.)

Mr. *Hume* said, the by-law, cap. 6, sec. 19, which had just been passed, prevented the court from agreeing to the resolution. The by-law required that every resolution of the court of directors, granting a pension above a certain sum, should, when laid before the proprietors, be accompanied by all the documents on which the executive body had proceeded in coming to such resolution, so submitted and recommended by them to the general court. Those papers were to be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the period at which the grant was proposed. Now, in this instance, he was not aware that any one document had been laid before the court. If it could be shewn that documents had been produced, he was perfectly ready to be set to rights. The spirit and letter of the law provided, that when the court of directors proposed a pension of upwards of £200, in order to enable the proprietors to know distinctly the reason why the executive body came to such a resolution, a detail of facts was to be submitted to the general court. In the case immediately before them, they ought to be apprised of the services of Sir George Barlow, of the exalted situations he had filled, and of the moderate means he possessed for supporting his rank in society. These were the three points on which the grant was recommended ; and, he would ask, what documents had been laid before the general court to put them

in possession of the specific grounds on which the resolution of the court of directors proceeded?

The *Chairman* said, the business relating to Sir George Barlow was brought forward before the by-law alluded to had been passed. On that occasion the only document connected with the case was submitted to the court, and might, if necessary, be again read.

Mr. *Hume* said, he was perfectly aware that the subject had already been before the court, and if the resolution relative to Sir G. Barlow had been brought forward before the altered by-law was confirmed, it would have been competent to the court to agree to it. But a new by-law had passed, the provisions of which had not been complied with ; for the letter of Sir George Barlow contained no circumstance, except one, that could enable the court of directors or that court to come to this resolution. The circumstance to which he alluded was, where Sir George Barlow said, "the exact amount of my fortune is likewise known to the late Chairman, to whom I addressed a letter stating the value of my private property." He demanded whether Sir George Barlow's letter which had been laid before the court, was a document sufficient to shew the services of that individual, the stations he had filled, and the extent of his property? He submitted that this was an objection fatal to their proceeding farther at present. If the by-law were to be attended to, the point he had touched on was worthy of serious consideration.

The *Deputy Chairman* begged leave to state his opinion, to which, as the opinion of an individual, the court would allow what weight it pleased. The objection, he conceived, could hardly be said to apply to a question in such a state as the present confessedly was. A by-law, the confirmation of which had just passed, could hardly be considered as intended to interfere with any question that had been previously brought before the court. The subject of the grant to Sir George Barlow had been long pending ; and whether it was finally brought on before the confirmation of the by-law, or subsequently to that event, was, he thought, substantially of no importance. The by-law which had just received the sanction of the court had a prospective, not a retrospective operation. If it had any other than a prospective operation, it would throw the business of the court into a great deal of confusion, and would go to annul a rote which had been carried with perfect regularity. Under these circumstances, he hoped the resolution would be confirmed by the proprietors. A pending question ought naturally to go forward, without interruption from a

by-law, the effects of which could only be prospective.

Mr. Hume said, this was a question of vital importance, and ought to be maturely considered. It appeared plain to him, that the court was not in the present instance at liberty to proceed. He submitted whether, a law being once passed, the Proprietors could be justified in adopting any proceeding that was at variance with its provisions. The time of its being passed did not vary the question. A law was equally to be attended to, whether it was in existence one day, one month, or one year. The time could make no alteration whatsoever; for the by-law said, that no resolution of the court could be considered otherwise than as *in transitu*, until it had received the second approbation of the proprietors, by which it was confirmed. If that were the case, he contended, that, by passing the by-law to which he had before alluded, they had put it out of their power to proceed with the resolution. There were, however, learned gentlemen in the court, who could give their explanation of the law. If the proceeding were consistent with the by-law just agreed to, he certainly had no desire to interrupt it.

Mr. S. Dixon said, it was, perhaps, of very little importance, what line of conduct such an humble individual as himself pursued; but when he was called on to grant a vote of money, he always wished to be satisfied of the grounds on which the recommendation was founded. If it could be shewn that an individual had done the Company beneficial service, or that for length of service he required remuneration, in such case, although the applicant might not have done, or have had an opportunity of doing any very splendid action, still he thought the latter end of his life ought to be made as easy and comfortable as possible. In this instance he asked for information, because, although it had been said, and he supposed said very truly, that the services of Sir G. Barlow were fully considered at a former court, he must at the same time observe, that he stood, at that moment, unacquainted with any of those services; therefore he conceived he was not asking too much, when he desired some information on the subject. In doing this he did not intend to be capricious, or to ask for proofs of Sir G. Barlow's upright conduct. He took it for granted that he had filled his different offices in an honourable manner; but he should like to know whether the situations he had held in India had not enabled him, acting as an honest man, to arrive at that degree of affluence which was necessary to sustain his rank in society? He also could not help considering the amount and nature of the pro-

posed pension; and although he dared to say, that, in the original resolution, it was stated how long the pension was to continue, whether for a certain number of years or during Sir G. Barlow's life, provided the Company held their rights by charter so long; still he was unacquainted with that fact, which he thought ought to be made known to all. Here he begged of gentlemen to look at the great amount of their pension list, payable out of the territorial revenue or the commercial profits of the Company. However anxious they might be to recommend rewards to deserving servants, they ought never to lose sight of their means, and ought, in making grants, to be guided by their capability. Besides Sir George Barlow there would be many other claimants; and he thought if in rewarding one individual they prevented themselves from doing justice to others whose claims were equal to those of Sir George Barlow, they would feel extremely uncomfortable. To pay this sum of £1500 a year £30,000 of the Company's money must be locked up, must become unproductive. Under all these circumstances, he thought he was not asking too much (for he was not carolling at the motion, nor opposing it) when he called for that information which every proprietor ought to possess.

Mr. Rigby conceived that the question at present before the court had nothing to do with the merits of Sir G. Barlow, or with the services that might entitle him to the proposed sum. They were then called on to discuss the point of order, namely, whether the objection taken by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume) was or was not a good one—whether it was not fatal, *in limine*, to their farther proceeding? The matter lay within a very short compass. Some time since, the court voted £1500 a year to this honourable character, and they had now met to confirm the grant: but previous to doing so, the court came to a decisive resolution, that it should be one of the by-laws of this Company, that before granting a pension to any person exceeding a stated sum, the particular circumstances relating to such grant must be submitted to the proprietors. Now, aye or no, (for that was the simple question) had that by-law been complied with? It had been said by an hon. director that this law had just been passed; but he asked, how was the matter affected by the distinction of time? Whether the by-law had been passed five minutes, five hours, or five months, it formed a part of the Company's code, and must be observed. In point of order the resolution now proposed could not be entertained; since the by-law previously agreed to called on the directors to lay information before the

court which had not been submitted to it. To him it appeared absolutely necessary that such information should be produced before they proceeded a step farther. It might certainly be observed, by attentive persons, or by the friends of this gentleman, that the history of British India afforded evidence of the services of this honourable character. It might be so, but a difference of opinion might exist with respect to those services; and, except as the casual reader of the incidents of the day, he (Mr. Rigby) was as ignorant of the conduct and circumstances of this individual as the hon. proprietor who preceded him had professed himself to be. He bowed with deference to the representation of that most respectable body by whom the grant had been recommended, and who had undoubtedly the best opportunity of forming a correct judgment, but still he was of opinion that they could not proceed, under the existing by-law, until certain documents were laid before the court.

An hon. *Proprietor* said, this was not an original question, but a confirmation of a resolution that had already been approved of.

Mr. *Grant* said, warmly as he felt for the success of this measure, and confident as he was that the more it was discussed the more its propriety would be seen, still he confessed he was disposed to yield to what had fallen from those hon. gentlemen who supported the objection, particularly to the observation made by the hon. proprietor who spoke last.—(Hear! hear!) He (Mr. Grant) would not press this question, if there were the least shadow of informality in the proceeding. (Hear! hear!) But, as their learned counsel was present, he was desirous that his opinion should be taken. What that opinion would be he knew not; indeed he was completely unprepared for such an objection. It was a very nice point; and, if it were agreeable to the court, he wished to have it referred to their learned counsel.

Mr. *Sergeant Bosanquet* (the Company's standing counsel,) said, they must look at the proceedings as they then stood. The by-law, as now altered, it was impossible to set aside: it was as valid a by-law of the Company as any other. The question, therefore, was, "What are the provisions of the by-law?" for nothing remained to make it more perfect or valid, it having received the approbation of one court, and the confirmation of a second. The law ordained, "That every resolution of the court of directors for granting a new pension, or an increase of pension, exceeding in the whole £200. per annum, to any one person, shall be laid before and approved by

two general courts specially summoned for that purpose, before the same shall be submitted to the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; also a report, stating the grounds on which it is recommended; which resolution and report, and the documents on which it is founded, shall be open to the inspection of the proprietors from the day on which public notice has been given of the proposed grant." It appeared (continued the learned serjeant) that by the terms of this law, the documents on which the report was founded must be submitted to the general court before the resolution could be agreed to. It was impossible to put any other construction on the law. Though it was passed but a few minutes antecedently to the present motion, it was nevertheless a by-law, and its provisions must be attended to.

An hon. *Proprietor* demanded whether the law did not apply only to new resolutions? If so, he begged to submit that the present was not a new resolution. The proprietors were only called on to confirm that which had already been approved of.

Mr. *Sergeant Bosanquet* said the by-law applied to every resolution. It ordained that no grant of pension above £200 should be submitted to the commissioners of the affairs of India, until it had received the sanction of two general courts; the resolution and report of the court of directors, and the documents on which the latter was grounded, having been previously submitted to the proprietors.

Mr. *Louder* said he attended at the preceding court, and he must say that no grounds were then stated for agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. *R. Jackson* requested that Sir G. Barlow's letter, as well as the accompanying report, which were both very short, should be read.

Mr. *Hume* said, the question before the court now was, whether, after the exposition of the learned counsel, the letter of Sir G. Barlow could be considered a document sufficient to meet the spirit of the by-law. If the court thought it was, they might proceed; if not, their time, he thought, might be saved by postponing the resolution.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, if the letter of Sir G. Barlow and the resolution in form of a report were read, it would at once enable every person to judge whether this was the sort of document which the by-law contemplated, and guide the proprietors to a correct decision.

Mr. *Sergeant Bosanquet* said, the by-law was explicit. It provided that the documents, whatever they might be, on which the decision of the court of directors was founded, should be laid before the proprietors. It was a matter of fact.

The *Deputy Chairman* observed, that if the letter of Sir G. Barlow was allowed to be read, and the resolution founded on it, it would clearly appear that the court of directors had nothing in writing under their consideration when the resolution was agreed to, except that letter. It would be then to be considered whether it was necessary, according to the letter of the by-law, to lay that document before the proprietors.

The letter was then read; it was dated *Streatham*, May 21, 1818, and was couched in nearly the following terms:

“Gentlemen,—A period of four years has now elapsed since I returned to England, having served the Company in a civil capacity for 34 years. It would be unnecessary to detain you with an account of the high situations which during that time I held in the service of the Company; the important transactions connected with its best interests in which I have been engaged; the resolutions of the court of directors, expressive of their approbation of my conduct on various occasions; and the expectations which have, at different times, been held out to me, by your hon. court and his majesty's government, of the most distinguishing honours and rewards: of all these circumstances your hon. court is fully apprized. The situation in which I at present stand, after my long services, is also known to your hon. court, except the exact amount of my private fortune, which I also detailed in a letter to the late Chairman. To speak of it further is, therefore, unnecessary. I request that you will introduce my case to the favourable notice of the court. It will be, perhaps, sufficient to state the rewards that have been conferred on many of my predecessors, who have filled the high situation which I had the honour to hold. In your hands, hon. sirs, I leave my case, begging of you to bring it under the consideration of the court in such manner as you may think proper.

“G. H. BARLOW.”

Report of the committee of correspondence, dated March 31, 1819.

“Your committee have had before them a letter from Sir Geo. Barlow, submitting several circumstances to the consideration of the Company, which having duly weighed, they recommend that, in consideration of the long and faithful services of Sir G. H. Barlow, Bart. G.C.B. the many eminent situations, particularly that of governor-general, which he has filled, and the very moderate means he possesses for supporting the high honour conferred on him by his majesty; a pension of £1500 per annum be granted to him, to commence from the date of his letter, and to be paid out of the territorial revenue of India.”

Mr. *Pattison* thought it was his duty to state, that the documents on which the report was founded were confined to Sir G. Barlow's letter. The remaining ground on which this case rested consisted in the notoriety of Sir G. Barlow's history. He did not sign that paper, nor did he deem it necessary to enter into the question of Sir G. Barlow's services; but he conceived it right to state, that the letter which had just been read was the only document that had been laid before the court of directors. That letter was addressed to the preceding chairman, Mr. *Bebb*. He was bound to declare so much, and to state his opinion that, under these circumstances, the by-law had been fully complied with, as the ground of the resolution and report was laid before the proprietors.

Mr. *Hume* asked, from that document did the amount of Sir Geo. Barlow's fortune appear to the court? If a former chairman was apprized, by letter, of the amount of his property, that letter ought to be submitted to the proprietors. Therefore, the hon. director's own shewing his proposition that the by-law was complied with, would not hold. But let the court look to the resolution. They would find that the pension was not proposed on the mere ground of the smallness of Sir Geo. Barlow's fortune: two other reasons were given for it, but no document was adduced to prove their validity.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, nothing was more simple than the proposition of law which it had been endeavoured to argue, namely, that this not being a new resolution, it was competent for the court to proceed with it. The short answer was, that the by-law was law at that moment, but the pension was not law, and could not be so until it had passed through two succeeding courts. He admired and applauded the conduct of the hon. director (Mr. *Grant*) on this occasion. His feelings on the subject of the resolution were sufficiently known; but favourable as he was to it, he wished it to be postponed till the period should arrive when no such objection could legally be advanced against the proceeding. To say that the by-law could not operate because the resolution had already been before the court, was to maintain an untenable proposition. In this opinion he was borne out by his learned friend, who had most clearly expounded the law. Would they then act on a forced construction of the law, in order to prevent a delay of a few days? surely it would be most indiscreet, most improper to do so. He had intended to make some observations on the career of Sir G. Barlow; he would have offered them with all those feelings of generous sympathy which his case was calculated to inspire; but, in the same spirit, and with the same feelings, he

could not help deprecating a forced construction of the law, which, viewed as a precedent, would produce the most baneful effects. Was it long since they had adjourned the grant to the Marquis of Hastings, on account of an informality? In that case the directors had not set forth, in the form of a report, the grounds on which they recommended the grant. They were now asked to do something more than merely to set forth the grounds; they were to supply the proprietors with the grounds and with the documents from which those grounds were selected. What was submitted to them in this instance? No documents, but a catalogue of absent documents; a list of documents, not one of which had been seen by them, and without which he did not think they could proceed. Indeed he felt that it would be mischievous to Sir G. Barlow if they did proceed under such circumstances, for it would, and not unfairly, elicit observations that it would be much better to avoid. He would now call the attention of the court to Sir G. Barlow's letter, which, however, he would not quote from the *Asiatic Journal**. Sir G. Barlow adverted to "the high situations which he had held in the service of the Company; the important transactions, connected with its best interests, in which he had been engaged; and the resolutions of the court of directors expressive of their approbation of his conduct." Now (demanded Mr. Jackson) where are these resolutions? Has one of them been laid before the court? Why were they withheld? Would it be no glory, would it be no gratification to Sir G. Barlow to have those memorials of his honourable services published to the Company and to the world? It would, assuredly, be most satisfactory to him, as it must be to every honest mind, to have these acknowledgments of his praiseworthy services generally known and disseminated. Nothing could be more honourable to him, he could not desire a prouder trophy than those resolutions. If the court of direc-

tors now proposed to give a pension to Sir G. Barlow, founded on certain resolutions which he declared they had passed in commendation of his conduct, let the proprietors be put in possession of them. This was one of the propositions which he had a right to maintain. He wished those resolutions to be fairly set forth, as they were documents distinctly alluded to in Sir G. Barlow's letter. In addition to the grounds for remuneration which he (Mr. Jackson) had already quoted from the letter, Sir G. Barlow further says "and the expectations which have, at different times, been held out to me, by your honourable court and his majesty's government, of the most distinguished honours and rewards." With respect to the proceedings of his majesty's government towards Sir G. Barlow, that court had nothing to do with them; neither could they, in all probability, command those documents to which Sir G. Barlow alluded, when he spoke of the expectations raised by the court of directors; but certainly they could call for an account of those general measures which raised hopes and expectations of this kind. The executive body might say, in answer to their request, that certain letters did convey this or that degree of approbation, and that, in consequence, these expectations were cherished by Sir G. Barlow. By this mode of proceeding the court of directors would satisfy the proprietors that they had more than the statement contained in Sir G. Barlow's letter, as evidence of the facts mentioned in the report. "Of all these circumstances," continued Sir G. Barlow, "your honourable court is fully apprised." If so, he called on the executive body in their turn to apprise the proprietors of those facts, since a law had passed, within that hour, which rendered it absolutely necessary. He most decidedly agreed with the hon. director (Mr. Grant) that the fair interpretation of the by law which had been confirmed that morning, called for more information than had been given to the proprietors. What did the Deputy Chairman say? Conscious that there was a deficiency of documents, he observed, "that when the resolution originated this by-law had not passed." He never would have offered such an argument, but from a consciousness that something more was wanted. The law which the court had recently confirmed was one of the utmost moment. There ought to be something like a check given to that too generous disposition which would grant pensions without a proper investigation. The law in question provided that check. What was it? A direct command that the court of directors should not only lay before the proprietors the grounds on which they recommended a pension, but, these not

* In this part of his speech the learned gentleman made some severe observations on the manner in which the debates are reported in this publication, which we are unconscious of having merited. Those who are aware of the difficulty of reporting a protracted debate, where no facilities are afforded for the purpose, and where, for the most part, the back of the speaker is turned towards the reporter, cannot be surprised if errors sometimes occur. Where they do happen, however, they are wholly unintentional, and when pointed out we have most readily and cheerfully corrected them. We never have wilfully misquoted a document, or misrepresented any gentleman's argument. With respect to documents, it may be necessary to observe, that we have not access to those which are read behind the bar. They are read with great rapidity; the consequence is, that frequently we can only communicate their substance; but when this is fairly done, we conceive that we have performed our duty.

being thought sufficient, that they should also supply the documents. Let the court, then, in the first instance of carrying into effect this most protective law, see that it was properly attended to, and that no forced construction was put upon it. Sir G. Barlow would lose nothing by the delay; on the contrary, he thought his cause would acquire instead of losing strength, when his friends bowed to the provisions of this law.

The Deputy Chairman said, when he before offered his opinion to the court, he had done so with respect and deference, and merely stated his sentiments as an individual. Since that time he had heard authorities which inclined him to depart from his original opinion. He felt that the by-law having been passed before the resolution for granting the pension was confirmed, it was not strictly in order to proceed with the discussion of the subject: under these circumstances he would give his concurrence to a postponement of the business to a future day. He wished, however, to know whether this proceeding was to abrogate and annul the first steps that had been taken with respect to the resolution? He should be glad to learn whether the business was to be begun *de novo*, or whether the confirmation of the grant was alone affected by the present law? He requested the learned counsel to state his opinion.

Mr. Sergeant Bosanquet said, with respect to the nature of the documents on which the resolution proceeded, that was a question which must rest entirely with those by whom the resolution was originated. The question, whether this letter was the only document on which the directors proceeded, could alone be learned from them. If that paper, or any other, was produced, as the document on which the proceeding rested, it was for the general court to form an opinion whether it was a sufficient ground for such a resolution. But, whether it was or was not, the only document must in the first instance depend on the declaration of the directors. The by-law said, that before a grant of pension was submitted to the commissioners for the affairs of India it must be approved and confirmed by two special general courts, and the documents on which the resolution was founded, as well as the resolution itself, should be open to the inspection of the proprietors for a certain time. If this letter be the only document in the present case, and was laid before the court when notice was given of the grant, then the law had been complied with, but if there were other documents that had not been open for inspection from the day of the proposed grant, then, in his opinion, the by-law applied to the former as well as to the present court.

Mr. S. Dixon said, in a matter where considerable doubts rested and pressed on the mind, whether the business should be determined at the next court, or at a subsequent one, could not be of so much importance to Sir George Barlow as to have the proceeding properly conducted. Therefore, to prevent the possibility of any informality in their proceedings, he hoped they would be begun *de novo*.

Mr. Lowndes hoped the hon. proprietor, who had just sat down, would never call him to order again. He had spoken twice on this subject, which was contrary to the rules of all deliberative bodies. So much for preachers that did not practice: for his own part, he admired the man who practised what was right and made no boast about it. With respect to the question before them, it was clear that they had acted erroneously, and having taken a wrong step, they surely could not think of going on, and building on a bad foundation. If they found it bad, they ought to select a firmer ground, instead of persisting, and being ultimately obliged to annul their proceedings. The documents, it was demonstrated, ought to have been submitted to the proprietors, and that circumstance having been neglected, any further proceeding would be informal. It was very true they might be anxious to extend as much indulgence as possible to Sir G. Barlow; they might wish, in consequence of his services in India, to hasten his reward; but it would be a very dangerous precedent if they tolerated any irregularity, since there were many persons who, if you gave them an inch, would take an ell. The reason why he changed his opinion at the last court, was, because he was led to believe that Sir G. Barlow had resigned, instead of being removed from his situation. He asked for no documents, because Sir G. Barlow's conduct had been made the subject of much conversation in that court, and those who ran might read. Still, however, he conceived the by-law should be complied with. Some opposition was offered to the grant, perhaps, on account of Sir G. Barlow's politics. Now he (Mr. Lowndes) was a whig, and a true one; but must he therefore oppose Sir G. Barlow because he was a friend to government? (*Order, order.*) No, so long as he did service to the Company, he would support him, without looking to his political principles.—(*Order, order.*)

Mr. Howorth, to order. He begged of the hon. proprietor, whom he always heard with pleasure, to confine himself to the subject under consideration. They were not debating on the merits of Sir G. Barlow, but deciding on the nature of a by-law.—(*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Lowndes continued. His reason for

making these observations was, that the case of Sir G. Barlow had been so much discussed in that place and elsewhere, as to render documents less necessary, in this instance, than in almost any other. Still, however, he did not want to depart from the wholesome rule laid down in the by-law; he wished the proceedings to be taken up *de novo*, on another day.

The *Chairman*—"I also think that the best and safest mode will be to postpone the question, and begin *de novo*."

Mr. Hume said, Sir G. Barlow, in his letter, rested his claims on the Company on the repeated promise of the court of directors. He (Mr. Hume) hoped, that amongst the documents which would be laid before the proprietors, these promises would not be forgotten.

An hon. Proprietor said, Sir George Barlow also founded his claims on the resolutions of the court of directors, which the hon. gentleman forgot to mention.

Mr. Hume said, Sir George Barlow spoke of the resolutions of the court of directors, and also of promises made to him, both of which he hoped would be attended to when the documents were produced.

STATUE TO THE RIGHT HON.

WARREN HASTINGS.

The *Chairman* acquainted the court, that the court of directors had, in consequence of the long and meritorious services of the late Right Hon. Warren Hastings, come to the resolution of placing his statue in their council room, at the Company's expense.—(*Hear! hear!*)

"At a court of directors, held on Wednesday, the 7th of July 1819,

"It was resolved, that, as the last testimony of approbation of the long, zealous, and honourable services of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, in maintaining the possessions of the East India Company against the machinations of Europeans, Mahrattas, and Hindoos, the statue of that eminent person be placed in their council room."—(*Hear! hear!*)

The *Chairman*. "It is my intention to propose, at the next general court, for the approbation of the proprietors, that the statue of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings be erected in the council room, as a mark of their respect for his memory."

Mr. R. Jackson suggested the propriety of bringing the business forward at some period of the year when there would be a numerous attendance of proprietors. The next quarterly general court would, he conceived, be a very proper time.

The *Chairman*. "Then I shall propose the resolution at the next quarterly general court."

An hon. Proprietor observed, that the

proposition would reflect the highest honour on the sentiments and feelings of the court of directors; and would, he was convinced, be met outside of the bar with sentiments and feelings perfectly in unison with those from which it emanated.

Mr. Lounides said, his feelings were by no means in unison with the proposition; not that he felt any hostility to the individual whom they were going thus to honour, but because he did not like to see partiality manifested towards one person, while others of equal merit were neglected.

The *Chairman*. "The hon. proprietor will recollect that this is only a notice."

Mr. Lounides said, there was a pair of noble brothers to whom the Company owed a great deal; and he could not conceive why the Marquis of Hastings should have a statue—(*laughter*)—while no such honour was paid to the Marquis Wellesley, or the Duke of Wellington.—(*Laughter.*)

It was here intimated, that it was the statue of Warren Hastings, and not of the Marquis of Hastings; a tribute in honour of the dead, not of the living, that was to be erected. With this explanation, the right hon. proprietor sat down perfectly satisfied.

MR. WILKINSON'S CLAIM.

The *Chairman*. "I have now to acquaint the court, that it is farther made special for the purpose of laying before the proprietors, for their approbation, a resolution of the court of directors of the 14th of July last, granting to Mr. James Wilkinson, under the circumstances therein stated, the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, at 2s. the current rupee, with interest thereon, at six per cent. per annum, from the 11th Oct. 1816 to the day when payment shall be made."

Report of the 18th of August, 1819.—"The court of directors of the united Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies, in pursuance of the by-law of the said Company, cap. 6, sec. 26, inform the general court, that they have passed a resolution, in the words, or to the effect following:—

"Having, on the 14th of July last, taken into consideration a letter from Mr. James Wilkinson, dated the 5th of July, in which he expresses his readiness to bow to the decision of the court, and requests that his case may be reconsidered:

"Resolved, that, though this court thinks no ground exists for a reconsideration of his claims, which have already been fully investigated and decided on, nevertheless the court, taking an indulgent and liberal view of his case, recommend that there be granted to him, for

the reasons stated in the report of the committee of buying and warehouses, as a full compensation for the injury said to have been received by him, the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees, payable out of the commercial funds of the Company, at the rate of 2s. the current rupee, with interest thereon, at six per cent. per ann. from the 11th of Oct. 1816 to the day when payment shall be made; subject to the approbation and confirmation of the court of proprietors, and the approbation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the ground on which the said sum is granted, is the injury alleged to have been sustained by him, in consequence of the regulation of the Bengal government of 1812, renewing the monopoly of the saltpetre trade."

The *Chairman*. "This subject has been so often before the court, and has been so ably argued, that it is unnecessary for me to enter into a detail of it. I shall, therefore, merely propose, "That this court approve of the resolution of the court of directors of the 14th of July last."

Mr. *Lowndes* hoped that, for once, the court of directors would give him leave to praise them for their honourable conduct and great liberality on this occasion. They deserved the thanks of the court of proprietors for this act.—(*Hear! hear!*) Mr. Wilkinson, by exemplifying the fable of the dog and the shadow, and snapping at a large object when he might have secured a smaller one, had lost all claim on the Company. That gentleman was not present, therefore he would say no more on the subject; but, on behalf of Mr. Wilkinson, he thanked the court of directors for their kind and considerate conduct. He was always happy to give them thanks when their proceedings deserved that mark of respect.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said he could not sit comfortably in his seat, without acknowledging the very handsome way in which the court of directors had acted in this business. He knew that, as the friends of Mr. Wilkinson had opposed the smaller sum, and called for one of much greater amount, the court of directors would have been justified in that sort of resistance to the claim, which a refusal of their original proposition might be supposed to create. They had, however, acted on a principle of liberality that could not be too much applauded or admired; and, he was sure, they never could touch the true strings of affectionate feeling so well; they never could procure so much unfeigned respect and esteem, as when they set themselves above little considerations of every kind, and acted on the great principles of impartial justice, wholly unconnected with personal feelings. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *Pattison* said he perfectly agreed

in what the two hon. proprietors had observed with respect to the conduct of the court of directors. He considered them to have acted in a most dignified, honourable, and liberal manner. They originally proposed the grant of a certain sum to Mr. Wilkinson; an attempt was made to increase it; that attempt entirely failed, but still the court of directors, overlooking the opposition they had received, adhered to their first proposition. It was unnecessary to dwell on their conduct in this proceeding; the act spoke for itself, and proved that they were not influenced by any personal feeling or private consideration. But he hoped that those who opposed the principle on which the grant was founded, might, without offence, be allowed to retain their opinion, since the attempt to procure a larger sum of money offered no argument in support of the principle on which Mr. Wilkinson grounded his claim. He (Mr. Pattison) and other gentlemen opposed the proposition entirely on principle, because they viewed the grant as a gratuitous waste of the public money. To that opinion he remained firm; for, in his mind, the effort that was made to increase the sum did not strengthen, but rather weakened the force of the claim. He would not enter into the merits of this matter at all: to use an old adage, "it would be as tiresome as a twice-told tale;" but he would do that which he recollected Sir Roger de Coverly, in *The Spectator*, directed his chaplain to do. Instead of preaching his own sermons, he told him to select discourses from Tillotson, or some other great man of that day, and to preach them to his flock. What he (Mr. Pattison) had to say on this subject had been so well expressed by Mr. Dowdeswell, one of the Company's servants in Bengal, that he begged leave to request that that gentleman's minute should be read, as his last words on this question.

Mr. *R. Jackson* was sure his hon. friend would give him leave to say, that after he had declared he rose without any intention of discussing the subject, the course he adopted, in concluding, was not quite the way of adhering to that golden rule, which he had laid down for himself and others. Because, if the question had been so often debated as to render a repetition of it as fatiguing as a twice-told tale (to use the expression of his hon. friend), the reading of partial documents was not the mode best calculated to prevent further discussion. The court must feel, if Mr. Dowdeswell's minute was read, that it would owe it to itself, to Mr. Wilkinson, and to common justice, to cause all the documents connected with the question, from the minute of the Marquis of Hastings downwards, to be laid before the proprietors on the instant. In

a court like the present, which had met without any idea of this subject being likely to undergo further discussion, many of the members of which, in all probability, were not aware of those counter-documents, so as to be able to call for their production, how cruel it would be to read a separate and solitary paper! If his hon. friend insisted on its being read, he (Mr. Jackson) submitted whether it would not be just and proper to name a day when those who were friendly to Mr. Wilkinson's claim might come forward and call for the counter-documents? (*Hear, hear*). If an unfavourable document were demanded, and the favourable ones were kept out of sight, it would be in the highest degree unjust. He should be greatly surprised if, Mr. Dowdeswell's minute having been read, his hon. friend did not himself call for the production of the others as a matter of justice.

Mr. *Rigby*.—"I second the hon. director's motion, that Mr. Dowdeswell's letter should be read."

Mr. *Pattison*.—"I merely meant this document to be read as a part of my speech. Mr. Dowdeswell, in his minute, has said every thing I wish to say; and surely I have a right to call for it."

Mr. *Lowndes* wished gentlemen to recollect Lord Chesterfield's maxim, and if they did a favour to do it handsomely. Was this, he asked, a handsome proceeding? They gave this gentleman a sum of money; and, at the same time, they sent him to India with a mark on him like Cain. It would thus seem as if the grant were agreed to, not as an act of justice, but as a matter of favour. He considered it purely as an act of justice. They were giving him not one-fourth of what he had lost, for he believed Mr. Wilkinson had lost near £100,000. If the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Rigby*) persisted in seconding the hon. director's motion for having Mr. Dowdeswell's minute read, he (Mr. *Lowndes*) would put it to the vote whether it should be read or not.

Mr. *Rigby* said he was totally unaware of what the document drawn up by Mr. Dowdeswell contained, and he should be inclined to suppose that it consisted of some protest against this measure, rather than against the man; against the principle of granting sums of money out of the Company's funds to make up for unsuccessful speculations. He protested against it altogether, because it might lead to consequences ruinous to the Company's affairs; therefore he contended that every document which could throw light on such a subject should be read, not alone for the benefit of those who opposed the measure, but also for the information of the individuals who supported it. If this were not done, it might

be supposed that the grant was conceded as a matter of favour, and that, in fact, the whole was a job. He did not mean to say, or to insinuate that it was so; but he must be allowed to observe, that the principle was most dangerous. He thought the court of proprietors ought, in all cases, to be perfectly aware of what they voted money for. One day or other the tables might be turned, their affairs might be in an unfavourable state, and when the Company applied to the legislature for assistance, they might say, "Why do you come to us? You have given away your funds to make up for unprofitable speculations, and you are unworthy of assistance." Under these circumstances, he thought the letter of Mr. Dowdeswell, who was a very celebrated character, should be read; and therefore he would persist in his intention of having it submitted to the court.

Mr. *S. Dixon* recommended most strongly that no documents should be read in the present state of this business. The hon. director (Mr. *Pattison*) must be aware of the recent discussions which the question had provoked, and, he thought, must be anxious not to occasion a renewal of them. On the subject of the grant to Mr. Wilkinson, he most cordially agreed in the praises that had been bestowed on the court of directors for their conduct, and he publicly acknowledged the honourable liberality with which they had acted, after what had passed in that court; for certainly, if the executive body had proceeded as most individuals would have done, they would not a second time have recommended this grant. They might have said, and said with justice, after a large sum had been proposed by Mr. Wilkinson's friends, in lieu of that which they recommended, that they would not pay any further attention to his claim. The sum first proposed was 75,000 rupees; an attempt was made to raise it to 288,000; and, at length, a middle course was taken, and the supporters of Mr. Wilkinson moved for 180,000.

Mr. *Thompson* rose to order. The hon. proprietor, he observed, was quite out of order. What was the question before the court? It was, whether the proprietors would approve of the resolution of the court of directors, or call for the reading of Mr. Dowdeswell's letter. To these propositions the hon. proprietor ought to confine himself.

Mr. *S. Dixon* said, it appeared, if he understood the question, notwithstanding what had previously passed, that in the month of July last, a new motion was made in the court of directors, who now recommended to the court of proprietors to make a grant of a certain sum to Mr. Wilkinson, in conformity with a resolution agreed to by them. This, therefore,

was a new question, and he had a right to deliver his sentiments on it. When the friends of Mr. Wilkinson moved for 238,000 rupees, he took the liberty of saying he thought they were doing great injury to the cause they supported. Finding they were not likely to succeed in obtaining that very large sum, a gentleman, not now present, proposed a middle course, namely, that Mr. Wilkinson should receive 180,000 rupees, at the rate of 2s. 6d. each rupee. Under these circumstances the question went to a ballot, and was lost. He would not, on this occasion, withhold his opinion of the conduct of those gentlemen who called for the enlarged grant. It appeared to him, perhaps he might be mistaken, that a body of gentlemen who had been in India, came into that court with a strong presumption on their minds that the interest they possessed, and which they were determined to exert, would enable them to carry the larger sum. There was another point, and in speaking of it he would not use any improper term, which they conceived likely to prevail with a part of the proprietors; it was founded on an old maxim, which he had often seen exemplified in life, that those who would not think for themselves, who would not take the trouble of weighing matters, were always ready to adopt a middle course. Thus those gentlemen conceived that, when they abandoned the larger sum, when they found they could not prevail on the court to grant 238,000 rupees, they might rest assured that all friends to the middle course would support the reduced grant of 180,000. But, as he had been willing to give 75,000 rupees, and that sum was refused, he did not think that he was bound to vote for it when it was brought forward a second time; and, therefore, he would not hold up his hand in favour of it.

Mr. Hume appealed to the hon. director, and entreated him to consider, with his usual candour, whether the friends of Mr. Wilkinson could sit quietly and allow the *only* minute that was unfavourable to his claim to be read, without observation, and without calling for other documents? He submitted whether or no it would be consistent with justice to persevere in the present motion, after the subject had undergone three long days' debate, and when the documents connected with the question had been before the court for seven months? The question had been most completely discussed; it had been examined in all its bearings; no new light could be thrown upon it. He (Mr. Hume) had voted against the two large sums; he proceeded on a different principle of calculation; but still he thought, though he differed from those who proposed the greater remuneration, that it

would be an act of injustice towards Mr. Wilkinson to read the minutes now called for. In coming to the opinion which he had formed, after reading every document that he could procure on the subject, he found that all those who were consulted, whether they were right or wrong he would not stop to inquire, were of opinion that some remuneration was due. The court of directors having agreed to the present resolution, he trusted the hon. gent. would see the propriety of not pressing the reading of Mr. Dowdeswell's minute, which was the only one not favourable to Mr. Wilkinson's claim. And, after all, it conveyed only a half and half opinion; for it did not appear that he spoke decidedly, while the other gentlemen were unequivocally favourable to the claim. Surely the hon. director would not think it necessary to have that single document read after such an ample discussion, but would allow the question to proceed at once to the vote.

Mr. Pattison said, he knew not how far the hon. gent. might feel himself justified in stating to the proprietors the opinion of Mr. Dowdeswell; to him, however, the proceeding appeared to be incorrect. He (Mr. Pattison) wished to have the document itself read, and had no desire to offer any comments of his own. If it were thought that he wanted to take any advantage of the absence of Mr. Wilkinson's friends, by calling for that document, he could assure those who harboured the idea that it was a line of conduct he never adopted. He thought himself justified, nay, he knew he was justified, in having the document read if he deemed it proper; if, therefore, he gave up the reading of this paper, he begged it might be considered as a sacrifice to peace and harmony. Still, however, he would hold up his hand against his motion, and to shew his reasons for so doing, he meant to have closed his speech with a peroration drawn from Mr. Dowdeswell's minute. His opinion had not undergone the slightest change, nor would it if he stood alone. There was a Latin line, which described his feelings on this question:

"Victrix causa Dis placuit sed victa Catoni!"

He wished to make a little Cato of himself, and continued to think that the principle he espoused, however unsuccessful, was the just one. He wished to adduce the opinions of able men in support of his own; but having been personally appealed to, he would forego his intention.

An hon. Proprietor said, if one document was read, he could not see any reason for opposing the reading of another. He recollected on a former day the opinion of Mr. Seaton was read twice, why then

should that of Mr. Dowdeswell be withheld? He objected to the principle of this grant; he objected to the proceeding in all its bearings. If the precedent were established it would be most dangerous. They had a right to hear Mr. Dowdeswell's opinion on the claim.

The *Chairman* said, that that paper had been read in court on a former day.

Mr. *Bebb* said, while he fully concurred in the praises that had been bestowed on the court of directors for the liberal view they had taken of this question, in discarding all personal feelings, and shewing that they harboured no resentment against Mr. Wilkinson or his friends for having attempted to procure an enlarged sum in opposition to their declared sentiments, still he was of opinion that Mr. Wilkinson had no right whatsoever, in law, in equity, or in morality, to receive a single shilling of the Company's money. That opinion he and certain of his colleagues expressed by a regular dissent and that opinion remained unshaken in his mind. He would not enter into a discussion of the question, because, to use the words of his hon. friend, it would be as tiresome as a tale twice told; but he would call the attention of the Court to a consequence which was likely to be produced, if this sum was granted. In that event, Mr. Wilkinson's agent, Doolum Doss, would have just as much right to come before the Company and demand a sum of money as his principal had. On the best calculation he could make, Doolum Doss's profits would amount, on a moderate scale, to 80,000 rupees, for his contract during five years. If the decision were in favour of Mr. Wilkinson, then, he contended, Doolum Doss would have a right to demand that sum. Every other individual who had been treated as Mr. Wilkinson was would have an equal right to demand remuneration; and what sum of money it would take out of the Company's pocket to meet those claims, it was impossible for him to say. He must here beg leave to correct what had fallen from an hon. proprietor (Mr. Hume), as to the Company's government abroad being unanimously in favour of this claim. The Governor-general, and most of his council, certainly said that some compensation was due, but Mr. Dowdeswell was averse to that opinion. Let not the court go away, therefore, with the impression that the members of the government were unanimously in favour of remuneration, since it appeared that one very able gentleman opposed it. He objected to the principle, and should therefore hold up his hand against the motion.

Mr. *Thompson* rose to correct an observation that had fallen from the hon. director who had just spoken. He said, if the present motion were agreed to,

that the agent of Mr. Wilkinson, and any other individual who had sustained injury by the regulation of the Bengal government, would have a right to come forward and procure from the justice of the Company that remuneration which they were entitled to demand. In answer to that he would say, let them come forward, let them lay the merits of their case before the Company, and their demand would be dealt with as the dictates of justice required. He submitted that this formed no solid objection against Mr. Wilkinson's claim.

Mr. *R. Jackson* said, his hon. friend (Mr. Rigby) had treated this question, as if the proprietors were going to remunerate Mr. Wilkinson for some loss sustained by some unfortunate commercial speculation; but, if he had attended to the resolution of the court of directors, he would have found that the case was very different. It ran thus:—"Resolved, that though this court thinks no ground exists for a re-consideration of his claims, which have already been investigated and decided on, nevertheless the court, taking an indulgent and liberal view of his case, recommend that there be granted to him, for the reason stated in the report of the committee of buying and warehouses, as a full compensation for the injury alleged to have been sustained by him in consequence of the arrangements of the Bengal government, the sum of 75,000 sicca rupees." Certainly this resolution did not call on them to remunerate a man who had speculated unsuccessfully. The recommendation was founded on the reasons stated in the report of the committee of buying and warehouses, who, it should be observed, had gone through the whole question, and had given it as their opinion, that in justice the Company ought to remunerate Mr. Wilkinson to the extent of 75,000 rupees, as a compensation for the injury he had sustained by the renewal of the saltpetre monopoly, an act of the Bengal government. He thought it was idle to suppose that this grant would open the door to other claims, because Mr. Wilkinson was the person by name to whom the Bengal government allowed the benefit of those contracts, and he alone could derive advantage from them. This being the case, the claim could not go beyond him, a point that was fairly argued during the two or three days when this subject was under discussion. That excellent man, Mr. Dowdeswell, was, he knew, adverse to the claim, but it ought not to be forgotten that the special committee, composed of able and intelligent men, were in favour of it. Let not gentlemen run away with the idea that Mr. Wilkinson's friends, of their own mere motion, proposed a larger sum; they only recommended what a special

committee, the members of which were men of honour and ability, held to be the just measure of Mr. Wilkinson's remuneration. The Marquis of Hastings certainly thought it was something too much, and an inferior sum was substituted; but that noble person and his council, with the exception of Mr. Dowdeswell, distinctly admitted Mr. Wilkinson's equitable right to remuneration, and awarded a larger sum than the board of trade had given: the latter named 75,000 rupees, the former awarded somewhere about 200,000. The committee of buying and warehouses allowed the equity of the claim, and recommended that Mr. Wilkinson should receive 75,000 rupees, the sum agreed on by the board of trade. Cheered and encouraged by the different favourable reports which were made with respect to his claim by some of the most eminent characters in India, men who were perfectly disinterested, Mr. Wilkinson's friends in this country thought he ought to receive a larger sum, and in conformity with that impression, they moved it. He thought it necessary to state this, that there should be no misunderstanding on the subject. It gave him sincere pleasure to find, that though the larger sum was strongly contended for by the friends of Mr. Wilkinson, and the smaller sum proposed by the court of directors was rejected, yet these gentlemen cherished no feeling of resentment, but again recommended that 75,000 rupees should be granted, not to a rash commercial speculator, but to an individual whose equitable right to a remuneration for certain losses was generally admitted. He felt much obliged to the hon. director (Mr. Pattison) for his courtesy and candour in withdrawing his request that the minute of Mr. Dowdeswell should be read, which, if persisted in, must have inevitably led to the reading of many others. He trusted the business would now proceed without farther comment.

Mr. Elphinstone wished to ask one question, namely, whether the present grant was to cover the whole of the claims that might be brought by Mr. Wilkinson and his friends against the Company, because another person, Doolum Doss, was mentioned as also having a right to make a pecuniary demand. He should be glad to know whether more claims were contemplated against the Company? Mr. Wilkinson's claim, in his opinion, was not founded in law or reason, the grant was merely gratuitous; therefore, when they were called on to agree to it, they would do well to consider to what extent the principle was likely to be carried, and how far the precedent was meant to be acted on. Observing the disposition of the general court, he would not oppose the motion; but if the proprietors had

their own interest the least at heart, they would inquire to what length this gratuitous principle was likely to go.

Mr. Hume said, he thought he could set the hon. director's conscience at ease.

Mr. Elphinstone. "My conscience is perfectly at ease."

Mr. Hume continued. Perhaps he should have said that he would remove the hon. director's uneasiness; a something which it was difficult to understand, that told him the present might not be the last charge of this nature. He wished to know whether other claims of a similar kind would not be made on the Company, and he particularly adverted to Doolum Doss. In answer, he begged leave to state that Doolum Doss was a sub contractor, a person who contracted under Mr. Wilkinson, and the claims of the principal being discharged, it was clear the agent could make no demand. He would put the hon. director in mind of the opinion given by their former standing counsel, now the chief baron of Scotland, in that court, who quoted the well-known maxim:—"*Omne majus continet in se minus.*" Upon this principle he thought Mr. Wilkinson's claim included that of his agent, and therefore no fear need be entertained of any farther call.

Mr. Lowndes said, he was sorry to see two brother directors coming forward and disapproving of a measure that had been sanctioned by their colleagues. When they declared that the present resolution was improper, their declaration cut two ways. It was saying, in effect, that Mr. Wilkinson did not deserve this grant; it was placing a mark on that gentleman, and, at the same time, passing a censure on their colleagues, whose judgment they proclaimed to be inferior to their own. He, however, could not imagine that those two gentlemen possessed more sense than all the rest of the directors together. The observations they had made implied, that in voting a sum of 75,000 rupees, they were doing an act which they would not have sanctioned if they had looked at the subject properly. What was the use of requesting Mr. Dowdeswell's letter to be read, except for the purpose of saying that his principle was the just one, and the court of directors should have adopted it. He conceived it would have been more courteous to have said, "Whatever my opinion is I will not press it on the court, as the majority is so great against me." Had those hon. directors confined themselves to a few words, merely to shew they had not changed their opinion, their conduct would, he thought, have been more praiseworthy.

The motion was then agreed to, only seven hands being held up against it, and the court adjourned.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Sept. 28, 1819.

Coffee.—The market continued heavy last week, and on the Thursday a depression of 2s. 6d. took place on the ordinary descriptions, the fine nearly supported the former prices. The parcels that were offering in the market by private contract for money, had the effect of further depressing the prices.

Sugar.—The business effected by private contract last week was not extensive, yet the market had much the appearance of an improvement, both in the demand and in the prices. The East-India sale, consisting of 21,966 packages, went off with some briskness, and it was estimated that about 14,000 packages were sold, and 7,600 bought in. The total imports of East-India Sugar this year, 106,000 packages, of which 74,000 have passed public sale. The stock in the East-India warehouse, sold and unsold, is stated at nearly 49,000 packages.

Rice.—15,422 bags declared for sale at the East-India House. There were only about 8,000 bags disposed of, the remaining 8,000 were taken in for the proprietors. The total import of Rice from the East-Indies this year is 172,000 bags, of which 120,000 have passed public sale, 52,000 have not passed the sales. The stock of Rice in the East-India warehouses is stated at 161,000 bags.

Cotton.—The India sale, 1st proximo, has been further increased by small parcels of Surat, Bengal, and Bourbon Cottons. The market remains in a very depressed state, and it is generally believed that the heaviness will continue until the result of the India sale is known.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs. Bick and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 1. The lady of James Haig, Esq. of Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, of a son.
8. In Wimpole-street, the lady of Edward Marjoribanks, Esq. of a daughter.
11. At Kensington, the lady of John Smith, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.
17. At Connaught place, Lady R. Wigram, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- July 29. At Antigua, Henry R. Cassin, M. D. to Catherine, widow of the late Thomas Watts, Esq. of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service, Madras Establishment.
Sept. 16. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, William Cousens, Esq. Hon. East-India Company's Naval Service, to Miss Mary Ann Leech, daughter of the late Robert Leech, Esq. of St. Helena.
21. At St. George's, Hanover Square, Joseph Barretto, Esq. of Portland Place, to Emily, only daughter of Richard Potts, Esq. of Upper Clapton, and niece to George Paterson, Esq. Deputy Accountant General to the East-India House.

DEATHS.

- In February last, at Ascot, in the East-Indies, Miss Louisa Lichigaray, daughter of the late Samuel Lichigaray, Esq. of Philbybrooke House, Laxton, Essex.
Aug. 6. Of a violent dysentery, on board the Honourable Company's ship General Hewitt, John Edwards, aged 18, second son of Capt. George Hooper, late of the Honourable Company's service; he was a most amiable and promising youth, his loss will, therefore, be long and deeply felt by his afflicted family.
— At Crecavish, near Tricola, in Thessaly, greatly and deservedly lamented, while on his route overland from India, John Armstrong,

Esq. surgeon on the Bombay Establishment, youngest son of the late Charles Armstrong, M.D. of Upper Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, and Ealing, Middlesex.

- Sept. 1. Of an inflammatory sore throat, aged 26, at Brighton, where she went but three weeks before to soothe the affliction of a sister for the recent loss of two children, Louisa Winsley, daughter of the late Wm. Lewis, Esq. formerly a Member of the Bombay Government.
15. Archibald, the infant son of Capt. Blanshard, of the Honourable Company's ship Carnatic.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

- Aug. 29 Gravesend, Thalia, Hertfort, from Bengal.
30 Liverpool, William Ashton, from Bengal 28 Feb., the Cape 24 May, and St. Helena 16 June.
31 Liverpool, Thetis, Brown, from Bengal.
Sept. 1 Off Margate, 3 Gravesend, Cornwallis, Findlay, from the Cape of Good Hope 9 July.
— Deal, 7 Gravesend, Lady Campbell, Marquis, from Bengal 23 Jan., Madras 20 Feb., and St. Helena 3 July.
2 Deal, 6 Gravesend, Dunira, Hamilton, from China 31 March, Augier 4 May, and St. Helena 8 July.
— Deal, 5 Gravesend, General Hewitt, Cameron, from Madras and St. Helena.
— Deal, 5 Gravesend, Martha, late Hoare, from Bengal.
— Liverpool, Eclipse, Cogill, from Bombay 27 March, Mangalore 3 April, and the Cape 13 June.
— Liverpool William Neilson, Pearson, from Bombay 28 March, and the Isle of France 18 May.
3 Off Isle of Wight, 8 Gravesend, Brothers, Stamp, from Batavia and the Cape.
— Off theizard, 8 Gravesend, Caledonia, Wales, from Bengal.
— Liverpool, Sherburn, Beach, from Bengal 1 March, and St. Helena 13 June.
4 Deal, 7 Gravesend, Zoroaster, Ross, from Bengal.
5 Off Dover, 6 Gravesend, Margaret, Allen, from Bombay.
— Off Dover, 9 Gravesend, Cyrus, Miller, from Bengal and Madras.
— Deal, 8 Gravesend, Hebe, Sugden, from Bengal.
6 Cowes, 15 Deal, Columbus, Robbins, from Batavia 30 April.
13 Off Falmouth, 10 Deal, 23 Gravesend, Moffatt, Lee, from China and St. Helena.
19 Liverpool, Cornwall, Oxley, from Bengal.
26 Deal, Brilliant, Fenn, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.
27 Off Portsmouth, Julia, Schott, from China 5 May, and Batavia 10 June.

Departures.

- Aug. 27 Gravesend, 31 Deal, Lovely Maria, Smith, for the Cape of Good Hope.
Sept. 7 Gravesend, 13 Portsmouth, General Palmer, Truscott, for Madras.
— Cowes, 8 Lynnington, British Colony, Scott, for the Cape of Good Hope.
10 Deal, Rockingham, Waugh, for the Cape of Good Hope and India.
17 Gravesend, 18 Deal, Mulgrave Castle, Ralph, for Bombay.
20 Gravesend, 25 Deal, Vittoria, Driver, for Bengal.
27 Gravesend, Oromocto, Strickland, for Bombay.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

By the latest accounts received from Calcutta, (March 18), it appears that the 6 per Cent. Loan Paper was at a discount varying from one and a quarter to one and three quarters per Cent.

The Exchange at Calcutta on London, for Bills at Six Months' sight, was 2 1/4 per 800 Rupee.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.					
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	10	0	—	7	0	0	Turnerick, Bengal...cwt.	0	15	0	to	0 18 0
— Cheribon.....cwt.	5	6	0	—	5	15	0	— China.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1 15 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.								Zedoary.....cwt.					
— Mocha.....cwt.	5	15	0	—	7	5	0	Galls, in Soits.....cwt.					
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	10	— Blue.....cwt.					
— Extra fine.....cwt.	0	0	10	—	0	1	0	Indigo, Blue.....lb.					
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	7	—	0	0	9	— Blue and Violet.....cwt.	0	8	9	—	0 9 1
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	1	4	—	0	2	3	— Purple and Violet...cwt.	0	8	9	—	0 8 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	7	9	—	0 8 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0	— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0	7	6	—	0 7 9
Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	0	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0 7 3
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	4	0	0	— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	—	0 6 10
— Unrefined, or Tincal	4	4	0	—	4	10	0	— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	0	—	0 6 3
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	10	10	0	—	12	0	0	— Middling Ditto.....cwt.	0	5	6	—	0 5 10
Cardomons, Malabar..lb.	0	2	6	—	0	6	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0	4	10	—	0 5 0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	3	6	— Fin- Madras.....cwt.	0	4	0	—	0 7 6
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16	0	0					— Manilla.....cwt.					
— Lignea.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	8	0	0	Rice.....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0 13 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	3	10	Safflower.....cwt.	26	0	0	—	28 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	10	0	Sago.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1 10 0
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	2	2	0	Silpette, Refined.....cwt.	2	3	0		
Columbo Root.....cwt.	2	15	0					Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1	9	1	—	1 0 5
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	30	0	0	—	41	0	0	— Nov-.....cwt.	1	4	3	—	1 15 4
Gum Ammoniac, lump..lb.	10	0	0					— Ditto White.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1 8 11
— Arabic.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	0	0	— China.....cwt.	1	18	0	—	2 10 0
— Assafetida.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	15	0	0	— Orgauze.....cwt.	0	6	8	—	0 10 1
— Benjamin.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	38	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	3	2		
— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0	— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	6	7	—	0 8 1
— Galbanum.....cwt.	15	0	0	—	19	0	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	4	10		
— Gambogium.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	1	1	0		
— Myrrh.....cwt.	0	0	0	—	7	0	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0	0	7		
— Olbanum.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	3	0	— Pepper, Company's lb.	0	0	7		
Lac Lake.....cwt.	0	5	8	—	0	6	6	— Privilege.....cwt.	0	0	10		
— Dye.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	— White.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	2 10 0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	2	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	3	0	—	1 8 0
— Sh. red.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	0	3	0	— White.....cwt.	0	2	5	—	0 3 10
— Stick.....cwt.	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	— Brown.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0 4 4
Musk, China.....cwt.	1	6	9	—	1	10	0	— Campol.....cwt.	0	2	7	—	0 4 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	2	0	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	4	9	—	0 4 11
Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	15	0					— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	2	7	—	0 4 7
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	3	6					— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	5	0	—	0 6 6
— Cloves.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	1	6	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	7	0	—	0 8 0
— Mace.....cwt.	0	3	6	—	0	5	0	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2 0 0
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	1	6	—	0	2	6	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	5 10 0
Opium.....lb.	6	0	0	—	7	0	0	Woods, Saunders Red..ton					
Rhobarb.....cwt.	0	1	9	—	0	2	6						
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	0	1	5	—	0	15	0						
Senna.....lb.	1	5	0	—	1	15	0						
Turnerick, Java.....cwt.													

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 October—Prompt 14 January, 1820.
Licensed.—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 19 October—Prompt 21 January.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Indigo.

For Sale 26 November—Prompt 11 February.
Company's.—Saltetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.
Licensed and Private Trade.—Cassia Lignea—Ginger—Cassia Oil

For Sale 22 November—Prompt 17 March.
Company's.—Bengal and China Raw silk.
Private Trade.—Bengal and China Silk.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Dunra* and *Muffitt* from China, the *Neptune* from Madras, and the *General Hewitt* from Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon.

Company's.—Tea—Coast Piece Goods—Nankens—Saltetre—Cinnamon—Pepper—Cotton.
Private Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankens—Blood—Gum—Seed Coral—Horn Tips—Madera Wine—Sherry.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ship's Names.	Tons.	Commanders.	Where to.
London	500	Driscoll	Bombay direct.
Heart Porcher	600	Phillips	Madras and Bengal.
Thimandra	301	Price	Madras and Bengal, leave to touch at Madeira.
Albion	380	West	Isle of France.
Norfolk	100	Lutey	Madras and Bengal, leave to touch at the Cape.
George Home	450	Telfer	Madras and Bengal.
Columbo	450	Richardson	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Sarah	480	Thacker	Bombay direct.
Ferreserance	300	Stoker	Vandiemans Land and New South Wales direct.
Melpomene	—	Beir	Batavia.
Regent	400	Welbank	Bengal.
Sherborn	650	Beach	Benzal direct, (at Liverpool).
Traveler	400	Hutchinson	Bombay.
John John	458	Kennan	Bengal, (at Liverpool).
Prince Regent	520	Anderson	New South Wales.
L. 71	511	Hunt	Ditto.
Janus	308	—	Ditto.
St. Lucia	400	—	Ditto.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 28th of August to the 25th of September, 1819.

1819.	Bank Stock.	9 p. Cent. Product.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto.	4 per Cent. Bonds.	2d per Dy. Exchange	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1819.
Aug. 6	28 29	71 72	70 71	90 90	104 104	19 19	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2	218	—	—	—	9.12p	4.5d	71 71 1/2	25 18 0	Aug. 26
27	29 20	72 73	71 72	90 90	105 104	19 19	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	4 1/2	219	78 1/2	—	—	12.18p	1d. 2p	72 71 1/2	—	27
28	—	72 73	72 73	90 90	104 104	19 19	—	—	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	—	20.18p	1p. 1d	72 71 1/2	—	28
30	—	72 73	71 72	91 90	104 104	19 19	—	—	—	4 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	par 3p	72 71 1/2	—	30
31	29 20	72 73	71 72	90 90	104 104	19 19	—	—	8 1/2	4 1/2	—	—	—	—	16.14p	1d. 2p	71 71 1/2	—	31
Sept. 1	—	72 73	71 72	90 90	104 104	19 19	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	—	—	78 1/2	—	—	13.15p	par 1d	71 71 1/2	—	Sept. 1
3	29 20	71 72	71 72	91 90	104 104	19 19	—	—	8 1/2	5 1/2	4p	—	—	—	16.13p	2d par	71 71 1/2	—	3
4	—	—	71 72	—	104 104	—	—	—	8 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	12p	par 3d	71 71 1/2	—	4
6	—	—	71 71 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	71	13.12p	3.2d	71 71 1/2	—	6
7	—	—	71 71 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	—	8 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	1.3d	71 71 1/2	—	7
8	—	—	70 71	—	104 104	—	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	2.3d	71 71 1/2	—	8
9	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	70 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	4.2d	71 70 1/2	—	9
10	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	69 1/2	8 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	12.10p	4.2d	70 71 1/2	—	10
11	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	71 70 1/2	—	11
13	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	70 1/2	—	13
14	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	104 104	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	11.13p	3.5d	70 71 1/2	—	14
15	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	101 104	—	—	70 1/2	—	3 1/2	—	77 1/2	—	—	12 9p	4.6d	70 71 1/2	—	15
16	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	104 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	4.6d	70 70 1/2	—	16
17	—	—	70 70 1/2	—	103 103 1/2	—	—	69 1/2	—	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	9.11p	4.6d	70 70 1/2	—	17
18	—	—	70 69 1/2	—	103 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	11p	3.6d	70 70 1/2	—	18
20	—	—	69 69 1/2	—	103 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	2 1/2	—	—	—	—	8 10p	5.7d	70 69 1/2	—	20
23	—	—	68 69 1/2	—	102 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	7.5p	12.8d	69 69 1/2	—	23
24	—	—	69 69 1/2	—	103 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	7.6p	7.8d	69 70 1/2	—	24
25	—	—	69 69 1/2	—	103 103 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.9p	5.7d	70 69 1/2	19 18 0	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF THE

REV. DAVID BROWN.

(Continued from page 219.)

HUMAN MACHINERY FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST.

A previous outline of the branches of this Memoir has engaged us to glance at the complicated specimens of human machinery which have of late years been put into operation in British India, for introducing there and multiplying the ministrations of various forms of religion in the name of Christianity. We see two classes of cultivators working with separate designs: those to enforce its principles among the resident Europeans who profess it; and those to propagate what each independent sect of missionaries deems to be its doctrines among the natives, born strangers to its faith. We shall endeavour to treat of these two branches of duty and experiment distinctly.

1. *A View of Christians professing Christianity.*

To speak negatively, this can never be morally wrong: to speak positively, it may be barely creditable or truly honorable:—as a de-
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claration of faith, the erection of an altar for public worship in a foreign country is consistent with interest, and is done under the protection of the state, or demands those sacrifices which are the tests of sincerity and courage. The lowest species of dormant faith is that exercised by the Dutch Christians (Calvinists and others) at Nangasaki in Japan. How long this germ of latent belief might retain the property of evolving into roots and leaves, if not renewed by successive importations from Europe, like the bulbs of choice tulips, no paper in the transactions of any Batavian society for philosophical experiment enables us to determine. We know indeed, from writers on vegetable physiology, that grain which happens to be buried by the plough too deep to feel the influence of the sweet air, or of the kindly light, will lie dormant for twenty years or more, and still retain the principle of vegetable life, and on being raised by a favourable accident sufficiently near the surface will at

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length germinate, expand into a plant, and bear fruit. But supposing a Dutch colony to exist at Nangasaki for two or three centuries, without intercourse with Europe; and at the end of that period, the political obstructions which now keep the religious principle from the exciting atmosphere of toleration, and from the animating sun of favour, to be withdrawn; whether the dormant Christianity in the colony would expand into a flourishing conventicle, the want of evidence from history of a similar perpetuity of virtue in the seed of vital piety, makes it impossible to say. We must expect, however, that the natives of the various countries of the east, whose information extends to a knowledge of what are the depressing circumstances in nature and degree, under which the seeds of Christianity can lie buried in an Asiatic soil, not to say excluded from the sun, but rather penetrating insidiously into the under strata, as desirous to shun the wind and the heat, the frost and the flood; the natives who recollect how politically specimens of the same plant in a prior age could adapt its habits to the mild or fierce alternations of the season; the natives who have the faculty of observation, will contrast the elevated aspect, the imposing attitude, the dictating tone, which envoys from various sects of Christianity now assume, under the ascendant dominion of Christians, as if these were natural attributes and inherent modes of action. The doctrines which slept in the dark globe now germinate, and lift a bold stem with their peculiar leaves and showy blossoms, varying in the quality of the fruit, like all seedlings in an uncongenial clime, or not raised and trained by a nurseryman with competent resources. Reflecting observers, educated in other religions, may balance the sleeping desire to make proselytes, the sincere conviction that millions were perishing without the accompaniment in the bo-

som which urges saving knowledge to benevolent enterprize,—and the awakened courage, the single motives, the dedicating spirit, the supernatural commission, which now impel the rival corps of enlisted missionaries to enlighten the millions of long neglected souls, or at least to prepare to attempt to convert the next generation. Some of the minds addressed may advert to the different circumstances under which a solitary plant was developed not long since as rarely as in the desert of Mekran, and mingled grasses, shrubs, and trees, are now rising to drink the benign dews as thick as in the jungles of India.

To adhere, however, exclusively to the first branch of this concluding section:—it is universally admitted, that as the places dedicated to the offices of a Christian church, and the ministrations of that religion to its educated children, have been augmented in India, the fruit has been a superior tone of morals in the European residents. To illustrate this grateful subject for review, we subjoin the last series of facts and remarks which have any proper relation to the biography of Mr. Brown. The labours of qualified and judicious pastors have contributed, each in his measure, to conduct the character of British society in India to a state of acknowledged eminence, from one of alleged depression.

To speak in the mildest manner, Mr. Brown found, on his arrival at Calcutta in 1786, that a deep ignorance on religious subjects, and a careless indifference to Christian duties, were but too generally prevalent there. Living witnesses can testify, or it would hardly be believed in Calcutta now, how the Sunday was openly neglected then.

Some instances might be adduced that are absurd, others ludicrous. “Is it Sunday?”—“Yes; for I see the flag is hoisted,” was rather a customary piece of dialogue at the breakfast table, as the waving signal proclaimed the morning. A lady, on being seriously spoken to upon her utter disregard of that day, maintained that she always religiously observed it, “for,” said she, “every Sunday morning I read over the church service to my-

self, while my woman is combing my hair."

Another lady being urged to attend divineservice, said, she had been more than twelve years a resident of Calcutta, and twice married; but it had been out of her power in all that time to go to church, because she had never had an offer from any man to escort her there, and hand her to a pew! She was perfectly serious in urging this difficulty, and on its being removed by an offer from a gentleman present to usher her into the church, she accepted the engagement to go the following Sunday.

It was frequently urged, that there could be no use in keeping holy the seventh day in a heathen country; since the common people not being, as in England, Christians, the *example* was not needed!

The domestic morning work-table was nearly as regularly surrounded the Sunday forenoons, as the card-table was on Sunday evenings. One lady who, indeed, professed to feel scruples respecting the use of her own needle, judged nevertheless it would be absurd to restrain that of *her husband's daughter*; "since she was the child of a native mother, and could be nothing better than the durzees (Mahomedan male sempstresses) and she therefore ought and should do her needle work the same as they on Sundays, equally with any other day."

These specimens, drawn from domestic life, previous to 1794, are taken from the three classes of superior European society in Calcutta, the families of the civil and military services, and the agents. It may be imagined that the male part of the British society in India were still more deficient in attending the public services of the church. In truth, no kind of *business*, any more than of *pleasure*, whether public or private, was discontinued, in deference to the day, though the latter might conspicuously triumph in the privilege of a holiday.

Mr. Brown had been appointed by Lord Teignmouth to the principal church of Calcutta, in 1794. About four or five years afterwards, the remarkable change in the attendance began to attract notice, particularly from persons residing close by. During divine service, the churchyard, and streets adjoining, were regularly thronged with the palanquins and other equipages of the congregation, where but a few years before scarcely more than half a dozen had usually appeared.*

In a note dated Christmas night, 1795, Mr. Brown thus speaks: "I am just ar-

rived from church; we had almost five full sets at the sacrament to-day; so many were never seen before at one time at the table in this country. Nearly a thousand rupees were collected."

Other causes were in operation, and other sanctions imparted their influence, to promote and mature useful fruits in this rational field. A passage in one of Mr. Brown's letters expresses this honorable acknowledgment.

"The awful history of the French revolution prepared the minds of our countrymen to support the principles of religion and loyalty, which our late Governor-general considered it his most sacred duty to uphold with the weight of his authority; he resolved, to use his own words to me, 'to make it be seen that the Christian religion was the religion of the state,' and therefore at different times he appeared in his place as chief representative of the British nation, attended to church by all the officers of government, to give the Christian religion the most public marked respect of the governor of the country. These solemn acts, and the public thanksgivings which took place for the first time under Marquis Wellesley's government, awakened a religious sense of things in many, and led to an open and general acknowledgment of the Divine Providence, which has been highly beneficial to the interests of true religion and virtue.

"Nor ought I to neglect to mention the services which religion and morality have derived from the institution of the college of Fort William for the civil servants of the Company; who under these means have been delivered from the bondage of sloth and sensuality, and from the still worse yoke of the natives influence. This large and respectable part of the community have imbibed a spirit of virtuous emulation and literary research which bids fair to extend religion and science throughout the Company's vast dominions."

Extract from another letter:—"A few days since I was at a state dinner; Mr. — and —, our two friends, sat opposite to me; the poem in question was mentioned, and your expression, that it was not calculated for the meridian of Calcutta, was commented on with wonder. I was appealed to, and replied, 'I suppose the piece must be a *religious poem*.' This seemed to embarrass them exceedingly! Sir J. D., by whom I was seated, said, 'It was very true that the worst opinion had been formed of us at home, and though he had written the truth to his friends, he did not think he should be believed, prejudices ran so high.' He then told me his own feelings and

* The following memorandum of Mr. Brown's is to the same purport: "Lord Cornwallis observed to me to-day, of the new church (St. John's) a drawing of which hangs in his room, that he thought it a pretty church, but it had many deficiencies. I might have answered that there were, on Sundays, not many."—July 15, 1798.

grateful wonder, on finding the society here so highly improved from what he had left it so many years before; and further observed, that there was no society in England which he had seen more correct in all respects. He added, 'you have full churches, and the most serious attentive audiences I ever saw; and in company I never hear an offensive expression. I believe there is nothing like it in any part of the world.'

(Signed) "D. BROWN."

Calcutta, 1805."

Before quitting this topic, it may be proper to remark to readers who have never been in India, that peculiar circumstances have created no small difference in the congregations there, from those of England. The mixed and uninformed hearers, usual in the churches of this country, now prevail there but in a slight degree, if at all. The regular attendants on divine service are mostly a well informed people, on general, as well as on religious topics. Their minds seem swayed to seriousness, partly by reminiscences from the climate of their mortality, and from the pulpit of their immortality, and partly by their general separation from their family connections. They are eager for religious instruction, with its train of bright hopes, as a principal source of solace and satisfaction; there are, therefore, comparatively few ignorant or inattentive hearers in the congregations.

Strangers from Europe have again and again expressed themselves struck by the superior tone in which divine sanctions sustain their authority at Calcutta; and have freely attested that they had never observed elsewhere more devout attendance upon the public rites, nor more regular obedience to the precepts of Christianity. Such are the effects of augmented activity in the public ministrations of Christianity on the face of society in the Company's territories. May nothing occur to disturb so salutary a state of social opinion, or to deflect the current of public morals into a less pure channel.

2. *An Essay on Missions to the East.*

The subject is vast; the relations in which it may be viewed almost countless; yet our limits will scarcely allow us to glance at the principal aspects under which it receives various degrees of light and shade, and to express each thought by a single word.

To lay the foundation for a comprehensive survey, we might go up to the fountain-head of ancient history, and trace, by the accounts in Sacred Scripture, the successive dispensations of the Almighty lawgiver to the patriarchs of the antediluvian world; to the patriarchs who succeeded Noah, and to the people of Israel, the incidental messages by commissioned prophets to the kings and people of Egypt and Assyria, and other countries of the east, until we arrive at the more luminous era which commenced with the promulgation of the Gospel. We see favoured individuals, and a small favoured community qualified by direct instruction to pass through the exercise of life as candidates for a high state of future blessedness. But are we to conclude that the mass of mankind, the preponderating aggregate of thousands of millions which the mind cannot calculate, left to the light of nature, were doomed to that species of perdition which involves in the awful idea of future existence a state of necessary misery? Are we to assume with Calvin, that those who are not eminently led and moved by divine influence in this state of probation are irreversibly cursed, and placed out of the pale of clemency? The thesis for which we have resolved to contend says *no*; and that independently of a literal announcement of the Gospel ever reaching their ears. In venturing to advance any new observations upon so difficult a subject, the author would be understood as merely proposing an hypothesis, which if it cannot be supported by comparing all the parts of the acknowledged Canon of Scripture with one au-

ther, he will be ready to abandon ; or if any part of it appear to weaken the basis of natural religion, he will hasten to modify or withdraw so much of it. Hypothesis is but a scaffold, not the edifice ; a ladder on which we scale a given height to acquire a more open view, and which may be afterwards taken down. Hypothesis may assist to surmount a difficulty, without assigning the true solution, or one capable of universal application. Thus, if a native of a tropical climate would not believe the existence of ice because he had never seen it naturally formed ; to shew him water converted into ice by an artificial process easy to a chemist, might vanquish an incredulous bias in his mind arising from confined information, although the ice of the arctic regions were formed in another manner. A late traveller won credence to a narrative which startled an African by this resource.

In our way we shall scatter a few problems for the movers and supporters of missions to resolve.

Problem 1. Is it reasonable to infer that the Nomine-Christiani-sectarian messengers of this day, who engage themselves on specified terms to go out professionally to convert the Heathen, have the commission given to the Apostles, in Matt. xxviii. 19, "Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations," when they have not the power which accompanied it, that of working miracles ? Mark xvi. 20.—Another evangelist records an explicit provision in the Divine charge, which our missionaries seem to have overlooked : "But tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem, until ye be endued with power from on high." Luke xxiv. 49. Ought they not to be restrained by this injunction ?

To us who live so long after the events, *historical faith* acquired in the course of a Christian education, is a necessary preliminary to the reception of doctrines deduced from the Scriptures. But a person who attempts to preach the Gospel to a

people whose understandings are not prepared by this historical faith, and whose previous habits and course of instruction indispose them for the reception of it, must approach the foreign community in the character of a direct envoy from heaven. The objects of such a message ask for his credentials. These ought to be miracles. How can such a people put any faith in the translation of a book of which none of their own *literati* can handle or read the original, or are acquainted with its history. Were they to enter into the difficulties of Biblical criticism, they might be startled and repelled at the outset. An overwhelming mass of competing authorities and various readings would come upon them at once, instead of being gradually compared and digested under circumstances which allow the growth of manhood and of knowledge to proceed together. But not to enounce questions only, we submit a few propositions to be canvassed in the same school.—*Proposition 1.* Human reason cannot elevate itself or instruct others beyond its sphere of knowledge. A perfect and universally received system of morals can be founded but on the basis of revelation. But from the beginning of time, all history testifies that the Divine Providence has suffered various forms of religion to grow up, and be established ; and that events have concurred to their growth and establishment, as plainly as decisive turns in the fate of surrounding kingdoms, have in different ages conspired to attach an imperial mass of territory to the nucleus of power in Assyria, and Persia, in Greece, and in Rome. Not that we are hence to conclude, that all religions are equally good ; but the removal of the seven churches in Asia Minor seems to intimate, in conjunction with the fate of that region for ages since, that in the eye of Providence, the chains and darkness of superstition may have more influence in restraining a corrupt and wayward

community, ambitious but to live as a higher order of animals, than the light and liberty of Christianity, when that is neglected, and this abused.

In other societies, where the pursuit of physical good, and the culture of the intellectual character are mingled, the former sitting as the tutor, and the latter applying axioms as the student, the divergent conclusions of moral philosophy may be better than the truths of revelation, reduced to agree with the standard of human reason, or rather with the arbitrary tally of a doubting sect. It may be safer to lose the whole of a divine book, by the reclamation of the indignant author, than to cut out the essential chapters, bend the meaning of the remnant to a sceptical taste, and then follow the echo of our own notions as a revelation. One school of Christians reject the prophecies and miracles, while they profess to keep the facts and doctrines; but of what validity is a Testament when the seal is torn off? The foundation of piety is implicit obedience to the will of God. Now a limited intelligence, who will acknowledge no rule of conduct but one of which he can comprehend the basis, may on principle cultivate a spirit of disobedience; and if immortality be added to his mode of being, this pertinacity may be eternal; such an incorrigible talent for well-intended mischief must ultimately be confined for the benefit of the universe. Perhaps this is the key to the character and fate of some of the fallen angels. Hence, too, we may perceive, while the principles of justice are acknowledged to be immutable and eternal, why the institutions of human moralists and lawgivers are not uniform. Suppose an individual with qualifications in intellect for a sage, to have a comprehensive knowledge of all the circumstances of one community, one island, or an isolated portion of one continent, and to know nothing of the wants and resources, modes of life and maxims for common affairs of any other;

he may found a local system of morals on that knowledge, which his countrymen may receive and venerate as practically adapted to their situation. Suppose, again, the observation of the same person to take in a larger division of the globe, such as Europe or Asia, and to extend no farther, without reposing on imperfect intelligence, he may then frame a system comparatively more just and enlightened. But if he could see and know the whole world and its inhabitants at once, his code of ethics might exceed in luminous construction any common theory of utility and virtue; and—if we may apply the term “universal” to an intuition compassing and pervading but one world—be in its bases and application universal. Let him, at the next graduation, acquire a power of survey which shall extend to the future state of probationers here, and to the present state of the inhabitants of other worlds: the same spirit, looking from such an eminence of comparative, we cannot yet say positive intelligence, our climbing thoughts are many degrees below omniscience, might see it right to prescribe laws, which on the more abstruse points should appear neither natural nor rational to a person regarding mankind as being educated here to fill one short period of ephemeral life. These considerations ought to strengthen the deference of human reason to the unfathomable mysteries of revelation. If we raise our contemplations to the stages of future existence, through which the transitory tenants of earth may have to pass, the impossibility of man’s instructing himself in the principles of that knowledge, and of disciplining himself to that conduct which shall entitle him to fit the higher relations of a celestial state is apparent; and the conclusion easily follows, that a divine revelation is necessary to raise him above the ideas to which the sensations from objects on the earth can give birth, and even above

the best reflections which can be compounded from these. He who assents to this may further grant, that a measure of spiritual influence, concurring with an enlightened will, may be interposed at some seasonable stage in the disciple's progress, to give the power of habit to principle.

We are almost afraid that the subscriber to Calvin's creed will approve what we have last written; but we have approached as close as we can to one of his strong holds, only to combat him, and if possible, to overthrow him.

With an entire persuasion that the tenets of Calvin must weaken the motives to virtue in the majority of minds to which they are propounded, we can with sincerity admit that they are compatible with the highest attainments in piety and virtue, such as no examples of human goodness shall excel. As the Divine beneficence is neither induced nor compelled, so it is godlike to do good when inevitable happiness is expected not as a reward, and to abstain from evil when the penalty for trespass is considered to have been satisfied by the atonement of a surety, and the possibility of forfeiting redemption by impenitence, a barren faith, or apostacy is not apprehended, owing to confidence in an absolute election of the individual to pardon, and favour, and glory. But will such a doctrine improve the bulk of mankind? Has it made the majority of those who profess it good members of society? Are not the doctrines of election and reprobation illustrated in the lives of a chosen few, and the reprobate many, who are believers in the irreversible preferences and rejections of Calvin's awful decree? Let not the virtuous of this school disclaim their merit—they are the best of men. But when the bad embrace this doctrine, the strong delusion of Antinomianism is engrafted upon it, and they deliberately wrong their neighbours with a vigorous dependence on the ad-

vantage of impunity. A countless number of others, disposed to leave a course of wickedness, are repelled by this stumbling block, and imagine that the door of hope is closed.

Against this doctrine we propose the following hypothesis:

Problem 2. May there not be an analogy in the composition and government of the metaphysical and material worlds? In this globe, were not the bases of the everlasting hills durably founded, and the solid disk of the earth assigned a determinate form, all the parts of the sphere would presently return to a state of chaos: on the other hand, were not the water and the air composed of atoms that easily give way and change place with each other, there could be no motion. Of the ultimate particles of fluids, each may be a spherule with a vacuum in the centre, while the elastic shell is naturally a plenum; but capable of being driven into its own centre by compression. Supposing each particle to be in easy contact when in a state of repose, or when a volume of particles is gently moved, there will be a vacuum in the angles of all the squares round each particle. Thus we form the idea of a vacuum in a plenum, and a plenum in a vacuum, in and attached to each ultimate particle; and hence obtain a contact of parts to keep the spheres of worlds in place; susceptibility of compression to allow impelled bodies to move; and an elasticity in the ultimate particles to reproduce the interior vacuum, when the force which crushed the shell into its own centre is withdrawn. To apply this notion of some things being fixed, and some things being left to float, as a mere hypothesis, to the subjects of metaphysical speculation, and in particular to the difficult question how to reconcile fate with contingency, may we not suppose fate to extend to such a series of events, both sequent and collateral, as shall constitute a divine plan; and yet leave many in-

cidents detached and intrinsic to the plan to take a course which is not pre-arranged? By *fate* I understand what God hath spoken, *fatum Dei*, the pre-order which he has pronounced. According to this definition, the question agitated in the Stoic school, whether God himself is superior to fate, cannot be entertained for a moment, for fate is but the word of the Almighty contemplated in its necessary accomplishment. May we not suppose the Divine foresight to extend beyond what he has decreed shall happen, and yet not to deign to glance through the terms of a myriad of systems forward to trivial and exterior incidents, of which the allowed contingency cannot disturb even the subordinate parts of the great design? Is it compatible with a sublime idea of the Divine prescience to suppose that the shape of every Jerusalem artichoke was foreseen from all eternity? Shall we not have an elevated idea of fate, by supposing that it embraces a grand outline of generals, without extending it in our imaginations to every particular, or venturing to form a decided opinion that it does not so extend?

To apply the above to the doctrine of election:—there would be nothing for reason to revolt at, nothing to shock human ideas of the Divine benevolence and justice, were a Christian theologian, because he must allow some force and meaning to the words *election*, and *the elect*, so often occurring in obscure texts of Scripture, to offer the two following explanatory acceptations of the words, either as alternatives or compatible ramifications, without making even a plausible construction of an obscure text an article of faith.

1. As we are instructed to believe that the Almighty has created angels, and bestowed on them capacities for goodness and felicity; so he might, by an unconditional election, appoint some men to pass through a course of eminent obe-

dience, in order to raise them to the highest state of happiness, such, for example, as Enoch and Elijah and Nathanael; but then it is natural to expect that they would pursue on earth an undeviating walk, conformable to their high destination. This, as it respects the individuals so highly favoured, would indeed be inconsistent with the idea of their passing through a state of probation; but there would be nothing in this absolute blessedness for other men called to fill a state of probation to complain of. As those only whose lives exhibited no guile or frailty could be supposed to be included in this class, the possibility of such an absolute election, separating a few individuals from the rest of mankind, would afford no countenance to the presumption with which many Antinomian Calvinists infer the possession of Divine favour from the want of grace.

2. The limited reason of man must yet perceive that it were absurd to suppose that the fulfilment or non-fulfilment of the ultimate purpose of the Divine Creator, and the intermediate operations of Providence and Grace should be left to depend on the contingency, whether in each successive age there should be among the children of men any qualified or willing instruments to execute the unfolding and dependent parts of the great and perfect design. The history of the Bible shews that the Almighty has always had instruments of his purposes to keep the seeds of a Divine religion renewed in the world, whether the passing generation were inclined to obedience or to rebellion. And according to the obvious tenor of the narrative, an irrevocable appointment, irrespective of the unconstrained inclination or natural talents of the individuals, made them depositaries of revealed instruction, and instruments of propagating it. A directing impulse accompanied extraordinary gifts, "Not according to our works, but

according to his own purpose and grace," *i. e.* to mankind generally. 2 Tim. i. 9.—But the personal character of the agent, as to his separate accountability, was not extinguished by his high commission. St. Paul says: "Lest after having preached unto others I myself should be a castaway." 1 Cor. ix. 27.—And a few verses higher: "If I do this thing willingly, I have a reward; but if against my will, a dispensation is committed unto me."

The nucleus of natural ability may be but as an atom in magnitude; and what is superadded may amount to the miraculous power given to an apostle. It is the same of a disposition in the heart to goodness, and of an influence elevating the conduct to extraordinary holiness; the latter must be deducted in an estimate of the character, there is no personal merit in it. "And who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive?" 1 Cor. iv. 7.—"It is God that worketh in you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." Phil. ii. 13.—By distinguishing supernatural influences from spontaneous service, we shall avoid that simulated form of humility which is but a russet mantle for presumption. The same apostle, in other texts, speaks in a different strain, different but not repugnant. When speaking of the personal character, the little germ in the cultivated heart, which is fertile or ungrateful, he says: "Every man shall receive his own reward according to his own labour." 1 Cor. iii. 8. Eph. vi. 8. To illustrate this distinction between individual action and overruling influence to action, we may suppose a master of mechanic science to make an automaton that shall bow to himself; what honor could such worship afford him? Were he surrounded by a thousand such automata, would there be any dignity in sitting on a throne to receive their homage? But let him make engines, whether in the shape of men or otherwise, as

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instruments of service to mankind, and impel them, by the application of a sweeping wind or pervading vapour, to effect greater works than the unassisted strength of man can accomplish, we have then to admire the intelligent combination of power and knowledge in the designs of benevolence. To comply with the injunction, "My son give me thy heart," is worship; to prophesy, to work miracles, to speak all the tongues of the earth, is instrumentality, of which all the merit and the glory belongs to the director.

3. The hypothesis that there was a Divine election before time began of such a number of men as the Divine wisdom determined, to be depositaries, conservators, and propagators of revealed instruction to the mass of mankind, so far from implying that those who are not elected are rejected, leads to the opposite conclusion.

4. The stumbling-block laid by Calvin will, however, be but half removed, unless we can repel his interpretation of a few obscure texts on which he founds his doctrine of predestination, makes this term import an eternal appointment to eternal woe, and extends the compass of his assumed decree to the bulk of mankind. In the first place, it is an invention of his own to make a distinction between election and predestination; for the word "predestinated" is frequently applied to the same class or number of persons as the word "elected," of which we have considered the import. He seems to have been drawn into this error by the illusion which arises from thinking and speaking according to the artificial formula of balanced antithesis. Writers who deal much in antithesis are always to be distrusted, in regard to the correctness of their views, and the agreement of the representation with the object. Some writers see every thing through a mist; with others it is always high noon: a few delight in moonlight; and others put a regular patch of shadow for

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every sprinkling of sunshine. Gibbon is an author whose characters are all drawn according to the rules of antithesis; so much very bright, so much uncomfortably dark. Even his favourite characters differ from those whom he designs to render odious in little more than this, that he places the favourites with the bright side uppermost; he begins with the eclipse, and ends with the full emergence. Not that antithesis is to be proscribed, when used in accordance with the actual face of things, and not for effect. Antithesis is the light and shade of composition. In nature there is none of the measured opposition which studied antithesis displays; the checquerings of intercepted splendor are softened by reflected light.

It is said of General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, that when he had surveyed the enemy's line, it was his custom to direct the main attack upon what appeared to be the strongest part; knowing that if he could force that point, the assailed must necessarily abandon his weaker positions. Now the ninth chapter of Romans appears to be the principal ground, full of dark and intricate places, behind which Calvin has intrenched himself, to discharge upon the bulk of mankind the horrors of—predestination to a life of transgression, unbelief, and impenitence, and to an eternity of punishment, or it would be more proper to say, of torment. But if there are in St. Paul's epistles some things which even his brother Apostle Peter characterizes as "hard to be understood," why should a commentator assign them a positive meaning inconsistent with the whole tenor of Scripture? We might expect, if he offer us an interpretation, that it should not contradict the plain manifestations of Divine clemency.

The following construction of the texts alluded to, is offered by way of hypothesis. The passage cited from the message to Pharaoh,

"Even for this same purpose have I raised thee up, that I might shew my power in thee, and that my name might be declared throughout all the earth:" has no relation whatever to a future state of existence. It intimates that the part acted by the proud Egyptian, so far from obstructing the plan of Providence, was included in it. For this he was raised up as a king. If he was also incited to it as a man by supernatural influence, the inverse of the principle on which *apparent* acts of piety so produced, are counted to possess no moral quantity of personal merit, will apply here. If the whole of Pharaoh's opposition to the divine command arose from a spiritual impulse, there was no demerit in it. If his first acts of resistance were spontaneous, but his subsequent display of intense contumacy was excited in order that the divine commission of Moses might have its corroboration attested by the Egyptians, so many degrees of pertinacity must be subtracted from the measure of his guilt. Under the latter view, his case is parallel with that of an unconscious lunatic.

Again, compare the 13th and 25th verses. The quotation from Malachi, "Jacob have I loved, but Esau have I hated;" refers only to the temporal condition of the Israelites and Edomites; the term "hated," being equivalent to "less favoured." The quotation from Hosea shews that the lot of the less favoured race was not irreversible.

The comparison of the potter making one vessel to honour and another to dishonour, v. 21, may be received as an illustration of the Omnipotent sovereignty, which assigns to different creatures different scales of being, without affording the least colour to the horrible supposition, that the majority of the most favoured species, man, are created to fill an *assigned* part in an earthly stage of existence, for which a preordained pu-

nishment, to endure for ever, shall be indicted in the name of justice. All men may be candidates for happiness. "If a man, therefore, purge himself from these, he shall be a vessel unto honour." 2 Tim. ii. 21.

The Apostle appears to resolve the unbelief of the Jews as a people into an instrumental part, conducive to the accomplishment of the Divine plan. "I say then, have they stumbled, that they should fall? God forbid. But through their fall salvation is come unto the Gentiles." Rom. xi. 11. "As concerning the gospel, they are enemies for your sakes: but as touching the election, they are beloved for the patriarchs' sakes." *Ibid.* 28. "For God hath shut them all up together in unbelief that he might have mercy upon all." *Ibid.* 32. What then? Do the Jews cease to be accountable agents? No, not for moral actions? These passages do not instruct us to infer this, but that the judicial blindness, the spirit of unbelief, which separates them from the Christian world, will be ultimately forgiven, as far as the apparent offence is the involuntary effect of a restraining dispensation, or a conscientious adherence to faith in a prior revelation. The fortified barrier which leaves the believers in the Old Testament in opposition to the believers in the New, gives that confirmation to the Jewish prophecies of the Messiah, and to the Christian prophecy that the Jews should be dispersed, which would not have existed, had the Jews been melted down into the body of primitive Christians, by their conversion as a people at the time of the Apostles. But they are still answerable for violating the revealed law; and we may charitably and consistently hope as accessible to reward for obeying it, for acts of virtue as members of society, and for the privations to which a pious and honourable adherence to the obligations of their faith exposes them. In whatever part of the world the families of this peo-

ple are domiciled, their passage through life is a severe trial. These considerations are calculated to abate much of the ardour which gave birth to the Missionary Establishment for converting the Jews of our age and country; for if the Twelve and the Seventy, with the power of working miracles, did not convert the Jews generally, how can preachers, without that evidence of a special message from on high, hope to succeed? "But glory, honour, and peace to every man that worketh good, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile." Rom. ii. 10.

With regard to the heathen nations who have never had the benefit of any revealed institutes of faith and morality, the same Apostle is very far from teaching us to assume that they are necessarily condemned to eternal perdition. "For when the Gentiles, which have not the law, do by nature the things contained in the law, these having not the law, are a law unto themselves." *Ibid.* 14. The two next verses imply that among communities in this class, the individuals whose lives shew the work of the law written in their hearts, and whose consciences excuse their venial trespasses, shall be acquitted in the day of judgment.

It would be easy to adduce from works of history and travels, multiplied specimens of communities of men, who correspond with the above class, both in the want of abstract intelligence and the attainment of practical virtue. To name only two. The Hindoo inhabitants of the Teng'ger mountains in the island of Java, were visited by Mr. now Sir Stamford Raffles, who describes them, on the united evidence resulting from personal observation and the report of the Residents, in these words: "They seem to be almost without crime, and are universally peaceable, orderly and honest, industrious and happy." With some the author conversed. "On being questioned regarding the adul-

against adultery, theft, and other crimes, their reply was unanimous and ready, that crimes of this kind were unknown to them, and that consequently no punishment was fixed, either by law or custom; that if a man did wrong, the head of the village chid him for it, the reproach of which was always sufficient punishment for a man of Teng'ger.* These people follow some modification of the Hindoo religion, which is not particularly described; but it seems to enjoin the worship of one deity.

Some of our intelligent officers who have travelled in the country of Ava, have made us acquainted with the Carriangers, a select community in the Birman empire, who occupy villages of their own. They are a simple and inoffensive race, under the disadvantage of having rude notions of religion, and no more than traditional maxims of jurisprudence, without written laws. They are isolated bands of "friends" among the followers of Buddha. They cultivate peace from the love of it, without ever betraying any political hypocrisy, or a quiet voluptuary's reluctance to engage in any dangerous enterprise. Nor do they, like many conscientious antagonists of war in Europe, refuse to fight the foreign enemy, and turn soldiers where there is an opportunity to revolt against the state which protects them.

Abraham found among the Egyptians, and Moses among the Midianites of his day, societies and individuals, who in transactions between themselves and with strangers, were governed by the common principles of rectitude, and who acknowledged an over-ruling Providence.

We are now come to the "height of this great argument;" and if we would

— "assert eternal Providence,
"And vindicate the ways of God to man,"
we must not evade its difficulties.

Proposition 2. All religions are not equally good; but what they have in common is good. The sanctions of religion can alone supply the defects of human laws, and the want of omniscience in the magistrate. Although there are but two forms of religion, the Jewish and the Christian, which are founded on a direct revelation from the deity, or of which the era of their original promulgation was distinguished by well attested miracles; yet all the other primary systems of religion, with their dependent sects, which prevail in the world, must be considered as permitted in the dispensations of Providence. This is not a matter of speculation, but the simple reminiscence of a series of facts. All the tenor of sacred and profane history calls us to concede to all the modes of worship which lie beyond the pale of our own opinion, this indirect but temporary sanction. The nations extirpated in the early wars of the Israelites, appear to have previously degenerated into the last stage of spontaneous and incorrigible wickedness. Other nations, in whom the remains of a common tradition derived from the patriarchs, might have been obscured by the growth of an idolatrous superstition, were suffered to remain in contact with the favoured people, whose movements were directed by a theocracy. Jonah was not sent to Nineveh to convert the inhabitants of that imperial city to Judaism, but to admonish them, with the authority of a messenger from heaven, to turn from their ways of evil and violence, and to denounce the overthrow of the empire, if they failed to repent. "Arise, go to Nineveh, that great city, and cry against it; for their wickedness is come up before me." *Jon. i. 2.*—We are instructed by Christ himself to contemplate the Almighty as a moral governor, when we seek a solution of the problems which connect the revolution of empires with the history of religion and the character of the

people of a given country and age. "The men of Nineveh shall rise in judgment with this generation and shall condemn it, because they repented at the preaching of Jonah; and behold a greater than Jonah is here." *Matt. xii. 41.*

The spirit of Christian morality leaves so much to the disposition of the disciple, that if the foundation of morals be undermined by a false interpretation of the Gospel, the corruption of the purest system becomes the most corrupt. Hence we may see why Christianity, so far from gaining ground universally since it was first planted, has in many parts of the world, particularly in Asia and Africa, given way and receded before different forms of religion, which give no evidence of being founded on a direct revelation. Infidelity is the parasite of free inquiry, and must always captivate every weak mind which is its own conductor. The bravest captains, when penetrating a strange country, cannot discover the difficult passes by thinking freely about them, but must take a guide who knows the place. To talk at random of a remote region, cannot transform a precipice into a plain, nor the lava of a volcano into a rivulet. There is this difference between the influence of a corrupted Gospel on society, and that of infidelity: the former supplies no excitement to crime, it merely takes away the curb, while the latter administers a constant spur to individual gratification, whatever it may cost the community, in dissolute principle, invaded happiness, and dilapidated hopes. There is a natural religion: "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth his handy work." And there is a natural irreligion: "The fool hath said in his heart, tush! there is no God!" If Revelation confirms the one by a respondent voice, and elevates the faith suggested by natural to spiritual objects; infidelity encourages the other by a virtual echo, and on the base of physical

ignorance, builds a tower of intellectual doubt.

Before we can judge of the comparative effect on society of various religions which work upon the minds of the people by superstitious machinery, we ought to know the local circumstances and character of the inhabitants prior to their introduction. We know very well that the inhabitants of Rome, shortly before Numa Pompilius had his conversations with Egeria, were a set of vagabonds and thieves. Whether by retiring to meditate in the deep shadows of a solitary grove, his own imagination was affected by natural phenomena, which he mistook for celestial interposition, or whether the inspiration of Egeria was a conscious fiction, it is certain that no large body of men will ever agree in adopting a code of moral principles that is not supported by the authority of revelation; that is to say, agree in receiving a proposed system of social laws, not by a mere outward compact, but with an internal conviction, that every precept is fundamentally just, and to be obeyed in cases where the cognizance of the magistrate cannot extend to a violation of its letter and spirit, in cases where the dishonest cultivator of private advantage might with impunity disregard the form of subscribing to a public obligation. All the legislators of antiquity saw this so plainly, that their tables of moral duties and statutes of civil law are bound up together in one code. In this sense, it is still said in this country, that the Christian religion is a part of the law of the land; but by the enactments latterly made in subservience to the spirit of modern philosophy, the practical effect of this has in a great measure ceased. Modern professors of the philosophy of legislation, knowing how much their own discussions have tended to shake this loyalty of principle, this divine sanction of human fidelity, have endeavoured to supply its place by founding their institu-

tions on a balance of interests. Teaching that the advantage of all is best promoted, by leaving each man to pursue his own advantage, they profess to raise a politic structure without a religious foundation. The moral or immoral result from the operation of the law, is left to accident. This balance of interests, and the principle on which it is advocated, not merely allows, but instigates the members of the same community to evade the most salutary and essential obligations. That man aims at sudden riches by a profitable deception which the law cannot reach ; and this man says, that he would be satisfied to live honestly, which he cannot do without imitating his neighbour's artifice in the same line. Thus the deterioration of public character propagates itself. The discoveries of science are perverted to the purposes of fraud.

Too glaring a symptom that the principle of honest dealing is weakened, betrays itself in the extent to which the practice prevails of adulterating articles of daily food with deleterious ingredients. While new and intractable diseases are thus generated by one set of manufacturers and traders, the conflict of balanced interests leads another nest of speculators to diminish, and sometimes to destroy the specific virtues of medical drugs ; and the secrets of chemistry are applied to render the physician's resources uncertain at the crisis of danger, and to defeat his salutary skill. In this double sport with life and death, health is betrayed, and sickness fortified by the peridy of avarice. Yet this crime against society, when detected, is treated as a civil offence, and the infamy which attends it is forgotten in a few days by the infatuated neighbours who soon renew their custom. Can the Chinese, with nothing but the precepts of Fo to restrain their propensity to profitable deception, do worse ?

Whoever reads the accounts of prize fights which deform the Eng-

lish papers, and recollects any thing of the spirited Odes of Pindar, must be struck with the superior tone in which the manly exercises of the Grecian victors are detailed. We are not going to contrast the grandeur of poetry with the plainness of prose, nor chariot races with pugilistic combats ; but the decent and moral language in which the exhibitions of the *cæstus* and the *pancratium* champions are described, with the disgraceful slang, the ideas and associations of predatory origin, in which the triumphs of English pugilists are narrated. To point to another blemish of more recent growth : were a foreigner to judge of our maxims for social conduct by the quantity of truth which many popular orators infuse into inflammatory statements at public meetings, he might suppose that the characteristic failing of the ancient Cretans was odious here only in private life.

The large bands of ruffianly robbers who latterly have infested public fairs, and the scenes of crowded spectacles in the open air, appear to indicate that depredators, who are strangers to each other, can suddenly league together to intimidate, attack and rifle large bodies of honest people in an unprecedented manner. The lamentable feature in the business is, that the latter are not numerous enough to protect themselves, though forming a multitude involved in common danger, and witnessing a hundred outrages at once.

Have not armaments been fitted out in Christian ports which are no better than speculations in piracy ? Without going to the United States of America, or to Christian communities in Continental Europe, for farther specimens of obliquity in opinion and action, enough has been advanced to prepare our minds for conceiving that the comparative darkness in which the heathen world has been hitherto left, is consistent with the attribute of Divine goodness in the exercise of a common

Providence. What though the doctrines of Bramha and Bhudha still influence the inhabitants of large portions of the world, to be shut up in the dark chambers of superstition may prevent as well as cure the ophthalmia of infidelity. Infidelity is opposed to the public worship of the deity in whatever temple, and to the doctrine of future rewards and punishments emanating from whatever oracle. Professed deists, when affecting to found a worshipping congregation, have never succeeded, wanting some undebatable authority, as a principle of union. If we measure degrees in the departure from the standard of revealed truth, Mahomedanism will rank next to Judaism and Christianity. The advice of Gamaliel—"If this counsel, or this work be of men, it will come to nought"—we cannot well admit to be a reasonable appeal to the course of Providence, without extending it to the vicissitudes in the Oriental seats of a corrupt Christianity, which led to the local ascendancy of the Koran. Nor do we thus abandon the superior evidence and authority of Christianity.

Proposition 3. All men will be judged on one common principle: "For we must all appear before the judgment seat of Christ, that every one may receive the things done in his body, according to that he hath done, whether it be good or bad." 2 Cor. v. 10. —It cannot be said that this canon was in force prior to the Gospel, but is repealed by it, for it is promulgated with it. See to the same effect, Coloss. iii. 24, 25. These positive declarations appear to have a universal application, admitting neither exception nor evasion.

To reconcile them with the doctrine of the atonement, which stands revealed in direct words and by figures of strong illustration, is confessedly difficult. But believing there is no absolute repugnance in any two texts of Scripture, I offer the following hypothesis with great de-

ference, not being bold enough to contend that it conveys the true solution of the difficulty.

As a preliminary, it is necessary to attach mere precise meanings to the terms, "*vice*;"—" *crime*;" and "*sin*;"—than philosophers and theologists have in common language hitherto observed. Viewed under detached aspects, they appear to have specific differences, which will afford the materials for short definitions; after which, the compound character which several classes of offence acquire in their practical development will be exemplified by enlarging on their relations.

"Tho' each by turns the others bound
invade,
As in some well-wrought picture, light
and shade,
And oft so mixt, the difference is too
nice
Where ends the virtue, or begins the
vice."

Vice is the excess of any lawful action or habit; crime is that which ought never to be done; sin is either vice or crime, considered as a transgression of the law of God, and it comprises also pure acts of impiety which do not affect society in any physical shape, flowing from opinions of which the two opposite extremes are atheism and polytheism. Thus, to drink to excess is a vice, although drinking is a natural and necessary act. To steal is a crime. We do not say of a pick-pocket that he filched too much, or took too many purses; whatever therefore cannot be committed in the smallest degree without inflicting a measure of injury on another, partakes of the nature of a crime. In some relations vices become crimes: thus a man whose habits of intemperance or idleness cause distress and suffering to his wife and children, is a criminal. Vice leads to crimes. Where the excess of a lawful habit hurts no one but the individual, it is comparatively venial. But the test is, when the moment begins at which the gra-

tification of the individual cannot be pursued without invading the happiness or property of another. Hence two men, who on a superficial view appear to belong to the same class of characters, may in reality differ as much as twilight and darkness; and though one of them is regarded with complacency, and the other with aversion, the society who manifests such opposite sympathies scarcely knowing why, the distribution of favour may not be altogether arbitrary. Vice is frailty, and crime malignity; criminal vice has the effects of malignity, without the intention. To refrain from vice requires the united strength of principle and of habit. Principle must be founded either on moral discernment, or faith in the instructions of another. Virtue then is strength, and vice is weakness. Crime is strength directed by weakness. Hence a robber frequently goes through more fatigue in nocturnal expeditions than a labourer in his daily calling; and is more exercised in fasting and watching than a friar. Vice affects the individual; crime, society; sin affronts a Divine governor. If we adhere to the two first definitions, lying can no longer be regarded as a vice; no, the breach of an obligation and engagement to tell the truth to another, is a crime; and the habit of public lying at which we have already hinted as a growing evil, when multiplied by the number of persons addressed, and the number of minds to which the falsehood travels under the illusory shape and character of intelligence, is by the sum of its own properties a gigantic crime, an injury to society of frightful extent. Estimating by this scale the magnitude which results from so many multiplications, we perceive why in the Scripture, "he who loveth and maketh a lie," is enumerated among malefactors.

Beneficence, or *benefaction*, used in the sense of doing good to others, is opposed to crime, as virtue is to vice.

To apply these definitions in support of our last proposition, and in unfolding an hypothesis which aims to reconcile redemption with responsibility:—May not the propitiation, atonement, or satisfaction for sin offered by Christ, extend only to a remission of the penalty incurred by sin considered as an offence against the Majesty of God, in which sense only can vice, or crime, or pure impiety be considered as infinite in degree, and therefore to deserve an infinite punishment? Christ is the Saviour of the world from the anger of an offended Deity; but he is also the Judge of the world—and may not the crimes committed in the earth, as offences between man and man, deserve and receive the cognizance of a righteous governor? Or, let us suppose the contrary, and reduce the supposition to the form of a parable. A king pardons certain rebels, and remits their debts, because they had heard a chapter on clemency expounded in his colleges; but exacts from other of his subjects, shut out from public instruction, duties exceeding their knowledge, and debts exceeding their ability. The same king appoints a day for universal justice. The individuals whose debts are exacted, institute a plea for the redress of grievances and injuries inflicted upon them by their fellow subjects, the favoured rebels; but when the day arrives, the king will not inquire into any thing done by the favoured rebels to their fellow subjects, and the maltreated are silenced by punishment. The conduct assigned to the king in this parallel is like no principle of Divine government deducible from Scripture; but it is like the Calvinistic theory of grace and righteousness, mercy and justice. Zaccheus said, "If I have taken any thing from any man by false accusation, I restore him fourfold;" and Christ replied, "This day is salvation come to thy house."

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

12th June, 1819.

SIR : Of the great Persian heroic poet Firdousi, thus presented at the court of Sultan Mahmúd, let us indulge ourselves in some farther remembrance. His native place

was the city of Taus توس, which Abd-al-harím thinks has fallen into decay from the prosperity of Mashhad Mocaddas, or the holy city of Moshed, being only four farsangs distant ; and this last, in being the

burial place of موسى الرضا Músa-ar-rizza, and three others out of the twelve امام Imams, has, by being held in sanctity by all Mohammedan sects, been in the anarchy of past times preserved from that destruction which has ruined all the once flourishing cities of this western part of Khorasan. In two often-quoted couplets he states himself, on finishing his Shahnamah, to have, “ during the last thirty years, “ undergone much mental labour, “ and to have revived Persia by his “ Parsí dialect ; that through his “ studies the arm of eloquence acquired vigor, and books in the “ Pahlowí language came into reputation.” Now, as Firdousi died at the age of seventy, and Mahmúd's reign did not altogether exceed twenty-seven years, he must have been at least a third of that time employed on his great poem, and have reached his fiftieth year before he was presented at Ghaznah ; and it is very probable that his original work was a regular epic, which he afterwards modelled so as to conform with the commands of his royal and dictatorial patron. The plan of that work might have possibly accorded more with our European ideas of an epic poem, than the result of the task which Mahmud set him ; but it were useless now to enquire what that plan was, *Asiatic Journ.—No. 47.*

and we must be content with it as we find it ; yet, if fairly criticised, it will stand with all its imperfections a comparison with our best European poems.

The فترت Fatrat, or rhythmical prose period of Persian writers, of which I gave some elegant examples in my essay of February 1818, was an ancient mode of writing with Orientalists, for in it many of the sublimest parts of the Old Testament and the Koran are written. The Sanscrit gives us, not only periods consisting of words, but even words consisting of periods in it ; and it was no doubt the origin of the heroic line of Homer and Virgil, and the blank verse of Italy and England ; and I have reason to believe poems in the دري Darí and پهلوي Pahlowí, during the Kayán and Satsan dynasties of Persian kings, were written in that style. But the modern Persians, that is during the last twelve hundred years, clearly state that there is no poetry without rhyme. Horace remarks, that in order to assist the memory, the canons of religion were written in rhyme ; and illiterate persons and children, among ourselves, are so pleased with verse, that if in their proverbial sayings they cannot make a rhyme, they put up with the next best thing to it, an alliteration, and say : “ Love me little, love me long ; many “ men, many minds, &c. ;” and Pope, who was our best judge of the heroic verse, told Voltaire, on his putting that question to him, “ that Milton did not write his Paradise Lost in rhyme, because he “ could not :” “ for,” as he also tells us, “ in blank verse, unless “ stiffened with such antiquated “ words as are likely to destroy the “ modern English, it were doubtful whether a poem of any
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“length could support itself.” The dictionary of the French academy calls poetry, *l'art de faire des ouvrages en verse*; and Johnson, our own best authority, defines it as metrical composition.

Indeed, verse is to poetry what colour is to painting; or still better, what bloom and moving features are to the human face. Macpherson's Ossian, Fenelon's Telemachus, and other such good poetry, may please, though written in prose; but in the want of numbers and versification there is an incompleteness and want of finish. In like manner, a good face is agreeable after its bloom and life are departed. I can daily admire the cold busts of Nelson, Pitt, and Fox, which stand on my mantle-piece, because they accurately enough represent features that used to enrapture me when alive, of the three greatest men of their age; but where is the gallant spirit that inspired the few last drops of blood ebbing through the heart of the first, when on his captain reporting to him, at the close of the battle of Trafalgar, that twenty of the enemy's ships had struck, he had breath sufficient to answer, “that is just the number I had settled in my own mind to take from them!” And where is the animated eye of the last, when on being twitted with a duel he had many years before been engaged in with one of his then most select friends, the present head commissioner of the

Jury court for Scotland, he replied, he did not envy him his system of ethics that could lead to such a reminiscence: or where the indignant look with ruffled brow of an otherwise placid countenance, which the third darted at the present leader of opposition, and which could only be smoothed by another affair of honor?

In the regular structure of their language, and the consequent frequent coincidence in the terminations of the tenses of their verb, and declension of their noun, the Persian poets have less difficulty in finding corresponding rhymes than the poets of modern Europe; and in order to display their art in the چغامه chaghamah or elegy, and چامه chámah or ode, corresponding with the Casidah and Ghaz'l of the Arabs, they make the first stanza and couplet, and the second line of every stanza throughout the poem is made to rhyme with this first couplet; and this difficult, but fine arrangement, is considerably increased in their ثلثه and خمسة or poems consisting of stanzas of four and five lines, examples of which I mean hereafter to give from Sadi and Hafiz, when I can reach their birth-place Shiraz. And another practice of their poetic art, which also adds considerably to its difficulty, is the double rhyme; but that will be best explained by examples. Sadi says:

پنهان زهمه خلق جهان می کریم * چشم از غم دل با سمان می کریم
طفل از پی مرغ رفته چون کریه کنر * بر عمر کز شسته همچنان می کریم

Seated apart from all the creatures of this world, I am weeping aloud, and in the sorrow of my heart my eyes are sending their tears up to heaven; as a little

boy that will cry for the bird that has escaped from his hand, so am I bewailing that portion of my life which is gone.

Also,

تکا پوی ترکان و غوغوی عام * تماشا کنان بر در و کوی و بام

The prancing of the horsemen, and uproar of the multitude parading through and crowding every terrace, gate and street, in order to see and enjoy the sight.

In the last example the corresponding rhyme is so often repeated, as to become well-nigh a gingle. But it is not alone in poetry that the

Persian writers indulge in this freedom, for their best classics occasionally use it in prose : بر

رحم کردن بر
بران ستم است بر نیکان و عفو نمودن
بر ظالمان جور است بر مظلومان

To feel compassion for the wicked is to deal unjustly by the good, and to shew mercy to oppressors is to commit violence on the oppressed.

Indeed, the most part of the eighth chapter of the *Gulistan*, from which this maxim is taken, is very properly and elegantly composed in this rhythmical style, with the view no doubt of enabling young people more readily to commit and retain in their memories its excellent morality. The Greeks and Romans are said to have despised rhyme as too easy, yet their moral writers affect a clink similar to that just quoted. Epictetus says, all his philosophy lay in two words *aveχς και απεχς* : sustine et abstine : bear and forbear : nay, Homer so frequently repeats certain harmonious syllables of similar sounds, that he would seem rather to seek than shun them ; and even the more cautious Virgil has a few such :

Cornua velatarum obvertimus autennarum.—En. III.

— *formæ magnorum ululare lorum.*
—En. VII.

And what follows, En. IX. 182, were it not for the sentiment, we should take for a monkish rhyme :

“ His amor unus erat, pariterque in
bella ruebant ;

Tum quoque communi portam statione
tenebant.”

The Italian is allowed to be the most perfect of the modern dialects of Europe, and the Italian poets to have been first in the field, and still to excel all modern poets ; and they make frequent use of the doubled and redoubled rhyme ; also our own best old poets never shunned it, when it came in their way : thus Cowley, in execration of the mischief caused by gold, says :

“ A curse on him, who found the ore,
A curse on him, who digg'd the store !
A curse on him, who did refine it,
A curse on him, who first did coin it.”

And again,

Stubborn Mount Orgueil ! 'tis a work to
make it

Come into rhyme more hard than 'twere
to take it.

But Pope, who takes the lead in English verse, used it only once in his best poem, the *Rape of a Lock*, and it has fallen much into disuse since his time. In the Persian it is used in almost every other distich, or as often as our monosyllable.

On the correctness of the Persian poets in never offending either the eye or the ear in their rhymes, and on the incorrectness of all our own best poets, I had occasion to remark and give examples in my essay of February 1818. Could it be credited that Pope makes *laugh* rhyme with *safe*, *glass* with *place*, and *wit* with *delight* ? But what renders the Persian more the appropriate language of verse, is the accent of its polysyllables falling chiefly on the last syllable, and thus giving it an uniform energy and propriety, that we find in no other language. Modern English in particular, for it was not so originally, labours under this burthensome defect, by having the accent of all its polysyllables thrown entirely on the first syllable, consequently three-fourths of its rhymes consist of monosyllables, and it is this absurdity that occasions so many faulty expressions in our best poems ; thus is Pope again reduced often to such phrases as follows :

“ Nothing so true as once you *did let fall*,
Most women have no character *at all* :
For virtue's self may to much zeal be had ;
Nay, half in heav'n, except what's mighty
odd !” &c. &c.

Still more, if an English poet finds occasion to use a word of three or more syllables, he can properly rhyme with it only in the second line of his couplet, having previously prepared his reader by termina-

ting his first line with a monosyllable; but this will be best explained by an example.

In one of the interesting sculptures handed down to us from the best days of ancient Rome, most of us can fancy the cruel and inhuman victim of a *holiday sport* of that still *semi-barbarian* people. In a feeling and sarcastic appeal to that fine specimen of a sister art, by the most descriptive of our living poets, an example of this offers in the words *lie* and *agony* of the first and third lines; as also of eight out of the nine lines composing the first stanza terminating in monosyllables; and in the three first lines of the succeeding stanza, in the words *eyes* and *prize*, there is another striking offence to the eye, if not the ear, of such as are accustomed to correct rhymes, and a consistent orthography:

"I see before me the gladiator *lie* :

"He leans upon his hand; his manly brow [*agony*,

"Consents to death, but conquers [*agony*,

"And his drooped head sinks gradually low, [*ebbing slow*

"And through his side the last drops,

"From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one, [*and now*

"Like the first of a thunder shower;

"The Arena swims around him—he is gone,

"E'er ceased the inhuman shout, which hails the wretch, who won :

"He heard it, but he heeded not; his *eyes*

"Were with his heart, and that was far away; [*prize*, &c.

"He reck'd not of the life he lost, or

On making this quotation from a standard writer, it is not so much with the view of criticising the noble poet, whose sentiments are on this occasion the model of perfection, and his language as correct perhaps as his mother tongue will admit of, but of calling the attention of our English critics to three such glaring defects in a passage, which they are more likely to quote themselves than any other, for its spirit, elegance, and beauty; and in fact, since the above was written,

it is so quoted in the Quarterly Review!

Yet there is a fourth, and a still more reprehensible blemish remains to be noticed, in which the poet must, I fear, bear a portion of the blame; namely, an occasional harshness, as is observable in the first and seventh lines, which grates upon the ear, and leads us to regret that Lord Byron could not have studied the melliflence of Persian poetry, the language of which, as I have formerly remarked, is so congenial in words and idiom to the English, that he might have done fuller credit to such fine sentiments.

Either our pronunciation of many classical Greek and Latin verses is vicious, or a similar defect often attaches to their rhyme. On Eneas deserting her, in the midst of frantic denunciations of revenge and ruin, Dido all at once apostrophises herself, and calmly says :

Infelix Dido ! nunc te fata impia tangunt.
Unhappy Dido ! now is thy evil destiny
fallen heavily upon thee.

Thus forming a line of spondees, or feet consisting of two long syllables each, whose slow and soft motion is a striking contrast to the abrupt and sonorous rapidity of the preceding and following verses. But this beauty is half of it sunk in our pronunciation, for we give only five or six long syllables to a line, which really contains eleven. And in reading the following line of Horace, Aut prodesse völänt aut delectare poetæ,

we pronounce the first syllable of volunt long, and the last short; yet whatever may be our practice, knowing full well the quantity of Greek and Latin syllables, every scholar is aware that the first syllable is short and the last long. Such capricious anomalies can never occur in Persian poetry; and this consistency of its rhyme alone gives it a decided superiority over all other languages.

In order to understand this, we must not dictate to them, as all

Europeans who have written on the Persian grammar have done, and insist that their alif ا waw و and yeá ي are vowels, and the other twenty-one letters consonants (I am speaking of the pure Persian alphabet, which consists altogether of twenty-four letters only) ; but admit, according to their better knowledge, that the whole are what we call consonants, which in the formation of syllables and words

are either حرَكات *harakāt* moveable, or ساكن *sākin* quiescent ; that is, they are either supplied each with a حَرَكَة *harkat* or vowel point, which makes it a syllable, or marked with a سُكُون *sokún*, which implies rest or quiescence. The

vowel points are three, the زَبَر *zabar*, زِير *zīr*, and پِش *pésh*, the two first having the same mark َ, but the one above the word and the other below, as indeed is implied by the Persian words *Zabar* and *Zér* ; and the other by the mark ِ

placed before its letter, *pésh*, signifying before. Now if all the letters were equally and uniformly accented with vowel points, they would all be short syllables. But letters are occasionally *sākin* or quiescent, and necessarily so as the last letter of a word, unless in construction ; and when a letter is thus *sākin*, it renders the preceding syllable long, as our grammarians call it, by position. It is from their being thus *sākin* or quiescent that the ا, و,

and ي are generally long syllables, that is, as being thus quiescent they form long syllables with the consonants that immediately precede them. These vowel points are, in fact, the marks of the only long as well as short vowels in the language ; and it is on this simple system of Persian orthography that any person acquainted with the common rules of prosody is able to determine the accuracy of the measure of a Persian verse by the eye, as readily as by the ear ; for every moveable or quiescent letter of the first line of a couplet, whether long or short, must have a correspondent moveable or quiescent letter in the second line. Thus the poet *Nizámí* :

نَشْدَ بَرِ تَنِی تا نه پرداختش * نَزَدَ بَرِ سَرِی تا نینداختش

Nā-shōd bārī tānī tā nāpārdākhtāsh :

Nā-zād bārī sārī tā nā-yāndākhtāsh.

He marched against no person, that he did not bring him to terms ; he struck at no head, that he did not humble it.

بَر *bar*, on or upon, is one of those prepositions which takes the *isofat*, or sign of construction, like a noun, and becomes thus two short syllables, otherwise it were one long syllable. I state this, because the Calcutta college grammar, which quotes these lines, accents them improperly in this word.

Thus having stated, that the appropriate and natural language of poetry is verse, and that the verse

of the Persian language, in the uniform consistency of its metre as well as rhyme, has a decided superiority over the verse of all other languages, I have now to add, that the versification of *Firdousi* is mellifluous above that of all other Persian poets ; for his numbers appear rather the natural and unconstrained language, in which he dresses his thoughts, than the garb of art or study, and equally echo, in the finest and most exquisite strains, the classic sentiments of every polished and refined æra. The Persian poets use nineteen sorts of metre,

that of their Chaghmahs and Chahmahs, or Elegiacs and Lyrics, consisting generally of twelve to sixteen syllables; but the most common, as that above quoted from Nizami, contains eleven, answering to our heroic line, which was brought to such perfection by Pope, and is supposed by Johnson to have tuned the English ear to such a harmony as it had before his time been a stranger to: yet, as I have noticed above, when compared with the Persian metre, still very defective. In this last measure are

written all the great Persian poems, whether upon heroic or moral subjects; as the Shahnamah of Firdousi, and Yúsof and Zulíkha of Jamí, the Bustan of Sadi, and the Masnowi of Jalal-ad-din Rumi. With the introduction to Firdousi's name, and an apostrophe to his fame, Sadi, in his Bustan ii. 15, no doubt attempts to rival the few first lines of the satire, as quoted entire in my last, which as an example of the metre and harmony of both, for Sadi quotes a distich of the satire, I shall here transcribe

درون پراکندگان جمع دار * که جمعیت باشد از روزگار
 چه خوش گفت فردوسی پاک زاد * که رحمت بر آن تربت پاک باد
 میازاز موری که دانه کش است * که جان دارد و جان شیرین خوش است
 مزن بر سر ناتوان دست زور * که روزی بپایش درافتی چو مور
 گرفتم ز تو ناتوانتر بسیست * تواناتر از تو هم آخر کیست

Sadi had shortly related the anecdote of a benevolent man called Shobli, who having brought a sack of grain home from the miller, found an ant wandering about on it, and could not rest all the night from thinking how uncomfortable this poor insect must feel in being removed from its home, and made a point of carrying it back early next morning. The readers of Sadi, though often amused by his wit and humour, will, on such occasions as this, be disappointed, if they expect to be tickled by the story part, which is chiefly used here as a text to the moral reflections, and apostrophe to his great favorite:—"Comfort the hearts of such as are suffering under any affliction, in order that fortune may administer comfort to yourself. How happy was that saying of the pure-minded Firdousi, on whose illustrious tomb I entreat for

mercy;—"hurt not the ant, which is toiling after its load of grain, for that little insect has a being and the zest of living is sweet:"—"let not your arm of might crush the heads of the weak, for you must one day fall at God's feet like an ant; many, I admit, are weaker than you are, yet must you finally answer to one God, who is stronger."

In this apologue there is one distich which I shall here copy, as it appears in all the manuscript and printed bustans I have seen, and those are not a few, and contains the interpolation of an آن thus again substituting a long for a short syllable, and which Sadi's correct ear never could have authorised; but which such a knowledge of the Persian versification and metre, as I have stated above, could alone enable us to correct: correctly it is

نگه کرد و موری در غله دید * که سر گشته هر گوشه می بود

Nāgāh kārđ w ī mūrī dārī ghālāh دید: kāh sār-gāshtāh hār gōshāhī mī dāwīd:

Now all the copies have in the first hemistich *در آن غله دید*; but

this I found corrected, as I have done it, in an old Persian grammar.

One common subject of ridicule with our petty critics is the extravagance of oriental metaphors and similes; but though occasionally bold and remote from our English idioms, and notions of propriety, they are more generally misunderstood in the critic's own gross conceptions of them. Thus when Firdousi, as he often does, compares the mistress of Zal or Rostam to a *full moon*, an English reader pictures to himself a *figure without symmetry*, and a *broad unmeaning face*, perhaps *swelled and bloated* with the *grossest intemperance*; whereas the Persian poet implies by it that *bright and silver whiteness*, and *virgin purity*, so well described by Pope:

“So when the sun's broad beams have
tired the sight,
All mild ascends the moon's more sober
light;
Serene in *virgin modesty* she shines,
While unobserved, the *glaring orb*
declines.”

Also in that sweet song of Cunningham:

The *silver moon's* *enamour'd beam*
Steals softly through the night,
To wanton with the winding stream,
And kiss reflected light:
For see, the *rosy May* draws nigh,
She claims a *virgin queen*;
And hark, the happy shepherds cry,
’Tis *Kate of Aberdeen*!

In like manner when he describes Sohráb as “a lion roused in his strength, &c;” he would not impute to his hero all the brutal passions of that beast, but merely the prominent qualities of strength and courage: and thus it is when Virgil calls the Scipios the thunderbolts of war, we can readily fancy the rapidity of their victories, the triumph of their achievements, and consternation that followed their irresistible career. When Solomon says of a harlot, that “her feet go down to death,”—we can fancy

her path ending in destruction, and such as take it going to their ruin: and Satan's enormous magnitude, refulgent appearance, and ascent through the regions of darkness, Milton pithily expresses:

“Sprung upward, like a pyramid of fire.”

but in neither case would we think of the sulphurous smell of a flash of lightning; the diseased state of a common prostitute; or the stench of an extinguished tallow candle!

I formerly noticed the homeliness of Rostam sitting down to cook his own victuals, which has given another handle to our jocularly; but in the east, so much more unsettled has the state of society ever been, than it is at present with us in Europe, that necessity often makes princes and great men acquainted with such domestic offices, as taking a stitch in their own clothes, putting the saddle on their horses, or dressing their dinners: otherwise in their adventures they might often suffer more severely from cold, fatigue, and hunger. From an accidental failure of our baggage coming up, I recollect, after a long march with the Mahrattah army, having a chance view of that great chief Maba-ráj Scindiah stripped of his finery, and seated on his bare haunches, cooking his own breakfast; and many British officers, during the Peninsula war, learnt to do the same, satisfied, after witnessing some real service, that there is no intrinsic meanness in an office, which is thus both necessary and useful, and which, by making them occasionally independant of servants, possesses dignity sufficient to raise it above ridicule. The term *شع* shama is often employed to signify a beautiful woman, but its signification of a torch or taper does not immediately strike us with the propriety of the metaphor, till we have also explained to us its epithet *مجلس افروز* illuminating the assembly, when an En-

glishman calls to mind the *وجه* or point of comparison, in that corresponding exclamation of the Romeo of his favorite Shakespeare :

“ O she doth teach the torches to burn bright, &c.

Firdousi often compares the skin of his damsels to the fairness of the *سمن* or jasmin and lily, their ringlets to the *سنبل* or tufted spikenard, and their eyes to the *نرکس* or narcissus ; and here the *مشبه*

Moshabbah, or thing compared, is clearly distinguished from the *مشبه به* Moshabbah bihah, or object with which it is compared ; and he, and the old Persian poets, were satisfied with making this plain use of metaphors. But Jami, and a set of poets, who copied him more in his tinsel ornaments than sterling beauties, discarded the skin, ringlets and eye, or things compared altogether, and used only the lily, spikenard, and narcissus, and have thus started numerous obstacles to such European readers, as are inclined to study, as many I see prefer doing, their poetry. Thus Jami

طرف سمن چو بر شکست سنبل حلقه زای را
فتنه یکی هزار شر نرکس سرمه ساي را

“ When she spread abroad the tufted spikenard of her waving ringlets over the borders of her lily, her narcissus tinged with an-timony did a thousandfold greater execution ;” and if for spikenard, lily and narcissus, the reader will substitute curls, temples, and eyes, he may comprehend the poet's meaning. But Firdousi, Sadi, and Hafiz despised this foppery ; and if our critics of the first would only distinguish between the influence of idiom and reason, they would be less ready to find fault with his metaphors, for being at variance merely with the idiom, not so much of their own English as of that of the Greek and Latin languages !

Nor is Firdousi less correct in the application of his similies. Those in his satire, one comparing himself to an ant, and the other his king to the bitter apple, are fine examples, and others I shall have occasion by and bye to notice in one of his episodes, which I mean to give at full length ; but shall for the present be satisfied with one, which according to the strict sense of that figure of speech is perfect and beautiful as any I ever read. It is used by Sohráb, when fearful that his prisoner Hájir had concealed from him the truth of Rostam being present with the Irani army ; and is as follows :

سخن گفت نا گفته چون کوهر است * کجا نا بسوده بسنگ اندر است
چو از بند و پیوندش آید رها * درخشنده مهري بود بي بها

“ So long as a speech is not spoken, or the thought is not uttered, it is like a diamond, which lies in its rough and untouched state within its native rock ; but let it once be released from its bondage and confinement, and it will blaze abroad an inestimable gem !”

As I have already remarked, what Firdousi's poem might have

been in its original state, it were needless now to guess. He had a task assigned him by his despotic patron, and was obliged to model it into a history of two or three thousand year's duration ; and our inquiry, as far as respects him, is with what art and address has he managed this history ? Our European father of poetry, Homer, was

most probably left to his own judgment, and with consummate art begins the action of both his *Iliad* and *Odyssey* about six weeks before their conclusions; and the former with a quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles about a mistress. And in the last trifling and no very creditable incident he has been *carefully* copied by all our best heroic poets; for the *Eneid*, though it comprehends the transactions of seven years, opens also within a few months of its concluding event, with a storm, which drives Eneas and his Trojans into the territories of queen Dido, and she is very *carefully* made to prostitute herself and become his mistress; but in prosecution of his destiny, (for the fates are the chief agents with the Greeks and Romans, as well as with the orientalists,) he no sooner gains her heart and person, than he most ungallantly and *impiously* forsakes her. Unless we consider Satan as his *hero*, there being only two human beings on this earth at the time, Milton had no opportunity of giving his ruling personage a mistress: however, he imitates his two great predecessors, by also commencing his *Paradise Lost* not many days before Eve, by allowing herself to be bribed by an apple, makes herself the mistress of the flesh and the devil, incurs the evil of original sin upon her progeny, and by involving Adam in her guilt, gets herself and him expelled from the garden of Eden: and the heaviest charge of our European critics against Firdousi is, that he did not likewise copy this stale trick. When I speak so freely of them, I consider their poems as the highest efforts of human genius. But taste is capricious and criticism variable. Poets have ever preceded critics; and Aristotle's rules being founded on the practice of Homer, ought not, where not also founded on nature, to apply to poems of other ages and nations. Firdousi is also in genius really a king; but his chief work is more that of a his-

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torian than a poet, and exhibits men and things rather as they really were, than as he might fancy them to be; and his Rostam is strong and impetuous, and his Sohráb amiable and affectionate, as the superior classes of men in common are. Though a long work like the *Shanamah*, that may be said to have many ends, may distract the attention by the variety of its matter and multiplicity of its episodes, yet so long as a history it is instructive, and true in its essential parts, it is good history; and there is a sufficient unity in the whole, if all the recorded events refer to one nation, as those of the *Shanamah* do to the Persians; or in the episodes, such as that of Sohráb, Barzú, and Siyáwosh, if they refer respectively and solely to those individuals.

Homer is the oldest epic poet that we know of in Europe, but the propriety of calling him the father of epic poetry has been questioned. As the author of *Paradise Lost* copied the *Gerusalemme Liberata*, Tasso the *Eneid*, and Virgil the *Iliad*, so must Homer have copied from the works of poets that preceded him; for it accords not with the operations of the human mind, that so finished a work should have been the first essay of its kind. He was himself a native of Yunān يونان Ionia, or Asiatic Greece, at that time, and long after, part of the Persian empire, under the Kiyān کيانی dynasty of Persian kings, at whose court the Darí دری dialect was then spoken, the most perfect *living* language which we have any history of; and it is natural to conjecture, that the poets whose works Homer copied wrote in that elegant idiom. In copying them, Homer had wit enough *partly* to limit the operations of his two great poems to one great event, and also to the unity of place and time, which Aristotle first noticed and gave him credit for; and his admirers, down

to our days, have uniformly adopted this decision. But let copyists do their best, they will, during a long work, prove themselves to be copyists; otherwise, under such limitations, every description or thought not originating in the plan ought to have been rejected; and in particular, those direct digressions and episodes that so continually encumber and obstruct the main action. The exquisite pathos of that of Hector and Andromache in the sixth book of the *Iliad*, and that of Euryalus and Nisus in the ninth book of the *Eneid*, might lead us to expect them; but most of the others that compose such large portions of both the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, that of Cacus, and even the story of Dido in the *Eneid*, and that of Raphael in *Paradise Lost*, we can, by Aristotle's own rules, consider only as excrescences. But what excuse can be made for many of the chief characters in the main action of the *Iliad*, where virtue and vice are personified in their gods, and revenge and craft inculcated and commanded: in fact, whether we meet it in the sublime pages of Homer and Virgil, or witty lines of Lucian and Ovid, the Greek and Latin mythology (a medley of the Persian adoration of the angelic host and celestial luminaries, and the Egyptian idols,) as history is absurd, as allegory inconsistent, and as a system of morality loose in its duties, and immodest in its diction. In their intercourse with each other and with mankind, their gods are represented as unjust in their dealings, mutable in their designs, partial in their benevolences, ignorant of future events, brutally domineering over the unfortunate, and vindictive and grossly insolent to all; and were the passions intended to be personified, they ought to have been made obvious at once, and not left like the **لسان غایب** *lasání ghà'yib*, or mystical language of Sufaism, to be taken in a spiri-

tual or carnal sense, as might suit the fancy of the reader! Having neither a rational system of piety, morality, nor even common honesty, to recommend them, it could only be the imagination, eloquence, and reasoning of a Homer and a Virgil that could have so long upheld them to our European admiration, and it can only be the ignorance and prejudice of our clergy in *oriental* learning, who have long been endeavouring to give a predominance of the first over the last. Nor have the Greek and Latin languages, whatever they may have in words, any connexion in idiom with our English; for this is directly derived from the Saxon, and the Saxon is clearly a dialect of the Persian language.

After noticing such irregularities in our Greek and Latin poems, let us not hear again the silly cant of the monstrousness of Firdousi's fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, from which class of fancy beings Pope, in his sylphs and sylphids, has rendered his *Rape of the Lock*, through their supernatural agency, the first comic epopee this or any other nation can boast of. The demons with whom Firdousi occupies the rich province of Muzandaran, and great desert to the east of that, are more ingenious and less mischievous than the gnomes of Pope, or even the gods and goddesses of Athens and Rome; and they oftener oppose Rostam and Ispindiyar in their progress through the seven **خوان** *kh'ans*, or enchanted stages of the Sigistan desert, with human arms, than resort to their more appropriate artillery of necromancy and magic; and when the streams of blood issuing from the headless trunk of Siyáwásh's body is changed into the tree that yields the dragon's blood; and when the **سیمرغ** *Símorgh* rears up the infant Zál in Mount Albarz, after being deserted by his father Sám; and

when it presides over birth of the the hero Rostam, who, like Macduff, was not born of woman; and when it miraculously heals Rostam's wounds, and enables him to renew his combat next day with the brazen-bodied Ispindiyâr, and has in the mean time furnished him with an arrow, which is intended to pierce into the eyes of his antagonist, where, in his otherwise complete state of defensive armour, he is only vulnerable; let us recollect that all such wonders are countenanced by the similar or more wonderful transmigrations of Ulysses and his companions into swine, of the Trojans into sea-nymphs, of Achilles and Eneas having goddesses for their mothers, and of the former being vulnerable only in his heel, (and yet I recollect he is on one occasion wounded in the arm). None of which fables could Firdousi have copied from Homer; for this, as well as Hesiod, are more likely to have drawn them, as well as Firdousi did himself, according to a quotation from Lord Bacon in my essay of last December, from stores of oriental knowledge that have been long lost to modern Asia as well as Europe.

Every man of musical taste must admire the vocal music as put into the mouths of our favourite witches in Macbeth; but how absurd and ill-placed it would have appeared, had Mason, in the place of it, been able to foist his Greek chorus upon that noble play, and the Lear of Shakespeare, who in them has effected what neither the Greeks, Romans, nor French, with all their affectation of superiority, could do, a dramatic interest without a word of love! In Firdousi's episode of Sohrâb and Rostam, of which, as a specimen of his Shahnamah, I mean in my next to offer you a verbal translation, there occurs such an instance of deliberate falsehood and treachery as I found it difficult to reconcile myself to, till I recollected still worse examples in all our great poets, ancient and modern.

Few characters are oftener acted or more admired on the stage, and none have commanded more cordial and unqualified sympathy in the closet, than that of Hamlet; and yet, according to our present queasy system of ethics, no recorded act of Greek, Roman, or Persian hero, is more ungallant or dishonourable than his behaviour on the sweetest of the sweet, Ophelia, in his last interview with her! nor does he even attempt to palliate his deliberate death-warrant of Rosencrantz and Guildenstern, the companions of his voyage to England; but on communicating it to their other mutual school fellow and friend, Horatio, coolly remarks, "they are not near my conscience!" But these are slight stains of guilt in comparison with the atrocity of his projected revenge on his father-in-law and own uncle, the king, upon whom having resolved to commit the severest punishment this world can award to the criminal and sinner, and having the opportunity of finding him retired and off his guard at prayer, he is restrained from wreaking his resentment only by a sentiment more ferocious and satanic than ever, perhaps, entered the mind of any real human being, that of *dooming* so near a *relative* and the *sacred person* of his *sovereign* to eternal *damnation*!

"And now I'll do it; and so he goes to heaven.

—— a villain kills my father, and for that, I, his sole son, do this same villain send To heaven: ———

Why this is hire and salary, not revenge: ——— am I revenge'd,

To take him in the purging of his soul, When he is fit and season'd for his passage?

—— up sword, and know then a more horrid hent:

When he is drunk, asleep, or in his rage—— Then trip him "

In every unsophisticated state of society, where barbarism is ceasing and refinement has not yet begun, the poet of the day thus allows himself to be guided by his ruling passion, in representing the slan-

derer as gratifying his malignity and satisfying his conscience by calling it an act of public justice ; the miser as indulging his stinginess, and thinking it only the indulgence of a laudable economy ; and the profligate, charged with such enormities as I have specified in our favourite Hamlet, passing them upon us in the great acting power of a Kean, as shewing a manly spirit and love of his contemporaries.

Versed as many oriental scholars among ourselves now are in the literature and poetry of Persia, we cannot but reprobate that obstinacy in our critics, in taking every direct and collateral occasion of peremptorily and ignorantly degrading its language, as that only of conceit and false thoughts, and of noting us as admirers of tinsel instead of gold. In charity to their knowledge and their judgment we must conclude, that they speak rather of Jamí and his successors, than of the multitude of Persian poets, who adorned the long period that preceded his time. If Athens had its Periclesan and Rome its Augustan, Persia had its classic age, not terminating in a solitary and short reign, but extending above five hundred years. The taste, words, and style of the language of every polished people must suffer in the vicissitudes of time and fortune, and bad poetry will be engendered ; but is Persia alone to be called to so severe an account for the extravagance and folly of the dregs of her poets?

Yay, I will admit that instances of hyperbole may be quoted from the pages of Firdosi, Nizami, Jalal-ad-din Rúmí, and Sadi ; but if thus nice in marking every deviation from propriety of sentiment and metaphor, what would become of Shakespear and Milton among ourselves, of Danté and Ariosto with the Italians, and perhaps of even Homer and Virgil ! A few British merchants have established an empire of the finest provinces of Asia, nearly equal in extent and population to all Europe, where the Persian is the language of the law, religion, commerce, and indeed of all civilized usages ; and instead of falsifying and abusing it, our duty as well as interest, as Englishmen, point out the justice of righting and supporting it : and let our scholars, now brought up to a better knowledge at the colleges of Calcutta, Haylebury, and Addiscombe, endeavour to weed it of the vicious metaphors, immoderate hyperboles, silly conceits, and idle verbiage of the three last centuries ; and restore it to the sublime and pathetic imagery and just sentiments of its golden age ; and rescue it from being mangled by men learned and respectable in their Latin and Greek, but radically vulgar, in their ignorance, and illiberal in their prejudices, in whatever respects the language and literature of the east, and the scientific dialect of a hundred million of our fellow subjects.

Your's, &c.

GULCHIN.

FRAGMENTS

BELONGING TO THE

BIOGRAPHY OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL HASTINGS.

SINCE the publication of the Memoir, given in the *Asiatic Journal*, several fragments of information relating to this eminent man have fallen into our hands, which the reader will find collected below.

History of an Epigram.—There is some collision in the anecdotes which have been circulated respecting the celebrated

epigram, which was inclosed in a cover and presented to Burke as he was about to open one of the principal charges against Mr. Hastings in the high court of parliament. Some accounts have attributed it to the pen of the late Lord Ellenborough ; others have claimed for Mr. Hastings the property in the terseness, elegance, and point, which are combined

in a Latin distich which was the original epigram, of which the four English lines are a spirited translation. An epigram is like a diamond; though trivial in bulk, the right to the property in it may be worth ascertaining.

Nulla venena olim generasti, immunis Ierne !
Sed tibi pro cunctis Burkins unus erit.
Oft have we wonder'd that on Irish ground,
No poisonous reptil has e'er yet been found ;
Revealed the secret stands, of Nature's work—
She saved her venom to create a *Burke* !

The original were the lines actually applied as above related. It is said, that when this pungent effusion met the eye of the zealous Manager surrounded by his colleagues, it had a momentary effect on his nerves and countenance. Recovering his self-possession, with an air of blended indignation and contempt, he tore it in pieces, and scattered the fragments about the hall. The classical distich, however, was impressed on his memory; and the English stanza was subsequently repeated by him to some friends in a tone of jocularity.

Magnanimous Reflection.—The following is Mr. Hastings's own reflection on the trial. We give it for its excellence. It is full of candour, dignity, and the imbuing grace of public spirit; and in our deliberate estimation, superior to any of the reflections on the same subject, which we either borrowed from preceding writers or hazarded of our own.

"This was less my trial than that of the East-India Company and the British nation, whose justice and honour were equally involved in it. It became unavoidable from the reiterated allegations, which for years preceding had been made and credited, of abuses and oppressions exercised by the government of India. It was instituted for the express purpose of rectifying those abuses in one event of it, or of proving that they never had existence. My acquittal has proved they did not exist. It has retrieved the honour of Great Britain. It has confirmed the right of the Company and of the nation to those advantages which were at all times admitted to be obtained by my measures; and it has demonstrated, beyond all argument, the purity of that great assembly, which would resolve to hazard such a sacrifice of the national wealth and strength, in which they themselves had so near a concern, to the superior calls of national justice."

Such is the review which his conquest over selfish feelings guided him to take.

Eminence running in parallel lines.—The coincidence is not unworthy of remark, that the three legal defenders of Mr. Hastings against the unsuccessful impeachment, who had to cope against a

stronger combination of talent, to reply to a more powerful band of orators than had ever before conducted a forensic attack, have severally attained the very pinnacles of distinction in the law. His leading counsel, Mr. Law, presided for upwards of sixteen years in the first law court, as Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough. Mr. Plomer sat as individual judge in the second court of equity, or rather an emanation of the first, as Sir Thomas Plomer, Knt. vice-chancellor; and Mr. Dallas, afterwards Sir Robert, was Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Mr. Hastings in his late illness.—A letter received by the Thalia, and written by one of the most esteemed friends of Mr. Hastings, contains the following account of the last moments of that amiable and excellent man:

"His sufferings for five weeks held out no hope of recovery. Some paralytic affection in the throat prevented his taking nourishment, but what was conveyed in fluids, and not having the power of deglutition, these frequently never passed into his stomach. Sir Henry Hallford says he was literally starved to death; his daily prayer was to be released, and that he might not outlive his mind and memory. He was sensible to the last; patient in the extreme, always tender and considerate to those about him, and distressed at the trouble he gave. As long as life remained, his eye beamed kindness and affection upon the sorrowing friends around him, whom his hand frequently blessed; and he died, as he had lived, a model of exalted excellence! From the commencement of his illness he predicted that he should not recover. Frequently when Lady Imhoff expressed her earnest hope that he would be again restored to health, he would say, "My dear Charlotte, do not believe it; teach your affectionate heart to look on my death as certain, for it must be, and soon; nothing in this world will do me good; God only can relieve me." Poor Mrs. Hastings is most deeply afflicted, and I fear it will be a long time before her mind can be restored to any degree of serenity, for her's is indeed no common loss."

The editor of the Calcutta paper subjoins the following reflections. Some of these are as original as they are just; but where there is a concurrence in public sentiment, the ideas cannot be generally new, though an elegant form of expression may give new force to a portraiture which resembles others because they resemble the original.

"There are few events which could excite, either in England or in this country, so much real regret as the loss of a man,

whose character in public and private life has been so conspicuously eminent, and so justly appreciated by all ranks of people. With talents as solid as they were brilliant, he guided the helm of this government against the storms of political disaffection and the baffling jealousies of private faction, and with a firmness and a decision coupled with a mildness and conciliation, peculiarly requisite at the turbulent period of his administration, succeeded in placing the British authority on the most solid and secure foundation, and in raising the character of his country to the highest pitch of public estimation.

"The equanimity evinced by Mr. Hastings in every vicissitude of his eventful career, was not surpassed by any of the celebrated sages of antiquity. Modest and diffident, he was, by the conspicuous display of his talents in the subordinate situations which he held in this country, called upon to fill the most responsible offices under the government of India, in all of which he proved himself worthy of the flattering selection. He bore prosperity without presumption, and exercised his public functions with dignity and concension.

"His fortitude in supporting misfortune was not less deserving of admiration. When the shafts of malevolence were hurled against him, and his meritorious name and services were blackened by calumnies the most opprobrious, his serenity was never ruffled, nor his resentment kindled. Shielded by innocence and guarded by conscious integrity, he despised the raucour of his enemies, though he continued long to suffer from it, and calmly awaited the decision of that high tribunal to which he had been summoned to answer for his imputed crimes and misdemeanors. The conduct of this extraordinary man, during the whole course of his trial, manifested his greatness of soul. Not an expression of anger escaped him; no reproaches against his country harboured in his bosom, and even the gaiety of his heart and the playfulness of his disposition were never more strikingly seen than during the most trying scenes of his prosecution.

"While the managers of Mr. Hastings's trial were endeavouring to impress the public mind with a conviction of atrocities committed by him in this country, and were loading him with opprobrium for the despotism of his acts and his oppression of the unfortunate natives of India, the news of the arraignment of their respected governor reached their ears. Startled at accusations so foul and groundless, they voluntarily hastened to present to him a record of their affection, and of their gratitude for his mild and beneficent administration. Truth could not be suppressed, however concealed by artifice, nor justice any longer blinded after such a

testimony, and the honorable sentence of acquittal pronounced in Mr. Hastings's favor was not more rapturously hailed in England, than it was over the whole of Hindostan.

"The testimony of one who knew him long and well, one who was through life the warm friend of Mr. Hastings, enables us to mark the distinguishing features of his domestic character with confidence and precision. By him it was said that the exalted virtues of Mr. Hastings in private life could only be fully appreciated by those who were honoured by his acquaintance and friendship, and thus became sensible of all the attractive qualities of his heart. In every relation they afforded a most beautiful illustration of the genial influence of mild benevolence and philanthropy over domestic society. To be acquainted with him was to admire him; to know him intimately was to revere and love him, and those who knew him best loved him most enthusiastically.

"The closing scene of Mr. Hastings's life corresponded with his pure and inoffensive career. Patient and resigned to the decrees of heaven, he thankfully enjoyed his protracted existence, and as calmly contemplated its expected termination.

"His mental faculties were wonderfully preserved even to the last moment of his life; and however distressing may be the consideration of his bodily sufferings, they only serve the more strongly to impress upon the mind the serene piety and Christian meekness which he exhibited at the point of death.

"The memory of Warren Hastings will never fade. History, in recording his name among the great political characters of the age, and handing down to remotest posterity the exalted virtues which adorned him, may blush for England as she inscribes in the annals of that country the narrative of his persecution. Those honors* which had been contemplated by our beloved sovereign as a reward for his meritorious services on his arrival in England from India, were withheld by the foul breath of malignity; and late in life only were those services recognized by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in appointing him to a seat in the privy council. His reception in the House of Commons, when summoned to give his opinion on a very important and interesting question relative to Indian affairs, was indeed a testimony of applause, of which his heart retained a lively sense of gratitude, and he was frequently heard to repeat that this assurance of public respect and attention fully compensated for

* A patent of nobility was actually making out for Mr. Hastings, when the charges brought against him suspended its accomplishment.

all the sufferings he had experienced during his trial."—*Calcutta Gazette*.

Proposed Vote of a Statue.—The resolution of the Court of Directors for a statue of Mr. Hastings to be placed in their council-room, at the Company's expense, is to be proposed at the next general quarterly court.

Index to the Memoir and Supplementary Notices in this Journal.

Memoir. vol. vi. p. 561
Corrections of the Memoir, vol. vii. p. 28

Addendum vol. vii. p. 139
The passage in p. 140, col. 2, should read :—

"M. A.'s authentic representation of the manner in which the present from a native prince of a SINGLE diamond (and not a THRONE of diamonds, as stated in our Memoir, p. 575), was transmitted to his Majesty, affords a material rectification of two inaccuracies not peculiar to our first statement, but common to several accounts which have been circulated."

COMPARATIVE STRENGTH

OF

SHIPS BUILT IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF INDIA.

WE possess materials enough to enter into a specific history of the ship-building of Bengal, but it appears to us unnecessary to go so deep to prove that the ships built in Bengal are, as we have before stated, inferior to Bombay or Surat built ships, in the proportion of 15 to 25. The *Nonsuch*, built in Bengal in the year 1781, was lost hauling into dock in 1801, being then twenty years old; she was literally taken out in baskets, and found to be in a complete state of decay. The *Speke*, *Hindustan*, *Latchmie*, *Gabriel*, *Calcutta*, and many other excellent ships built by Mr. Gillet, (when ship-building may be said to have been in its zenith under the patronage of Mr. Anthony Lambert) were constructed of the best materials, and great care was taken in the selection of the timber. But though they were acknowledged to be, in point of durability, equal to any class of merchant ships built in Europe, yet they were never put in competition with the ships of Western India. The *Byramgore*, a ship built in Calcutta in 1797 or 1798, had a complete repair in Bombay in 1815, without which she must have fallen to pieces. The *Heiress*, one of Mr. Gillet's ships of 1793, afterwards the *Carmo*, was completely worn out in twenty years, and scarcely reckoned a safe ship for some years before.

We know the *Mysore* and *Thetis* also, but they never stood very high in our opinion. Ships built at Pegue will always fall behind, not only from the wood being inferior, but from the want of proper sized crooked timber. In former days there was such a deficit of it, that very insufficient clamps were substituted. One of the best Pegue ships was the *Ganjava*, who eked out to twenty-five years, more from the excellency of her form than from the durability of the materials of which

she was built, and she sailed out of Bombay many years without any insurance being made on her.

On looking over the London Register of shipping for 1817, we find about fifty Bengal ships, but none remarkable for age, except those before quoted, with the addition of the *Aurora* and an Indian-built ship, the *Francis* and *Eliza*, stated to have been built in 1782, but we have no clue to trace what was her former name.

Nothing perhaps is worse understood than the relative goodness of ships, for in the London Register above quoted, the *Caroline*, a Bengal-built ship, is marked A 2, and the *Cumbrian*, Bombay-built, E. 1. for no other reason than that the latter ship was two years older than the former; at this time the relative goodness of the ships ought to have been *Cumbrian* A. 1. and *Caroline* E. 3.

We have already proceeded farther than we intended in this discussion, and therefore shall conclude with an enumeration of such Bombay, Bengal, and other ships now afloat, that have any thing remarkable as to age and durability.

Date.	Bombay and Surat.
1777	Swallow.
1780	Sir Edward Hughes.
1786	Milford.
1786	Tweed.
1788	Surat Castle.
1788	Ardasir, now a hulk at Trincomalee.
1788	Cornwallis.
1789	Lowjee family.
	Bengal.
1789	Speke.
1792	Aurora.
1793	Juliana, formerly called the Latchmee.

But these are comparatively few to the number of the ships that have been lost

by accident, after having attained a great age.

The Success galley, built in 1741, was lost on a reef of rocks in the Java seas, about the year 1801 or 1802.

The Drake snow, built in 1746, was broke up in 1805 or 1806.

The Bombay grab, built in 1754, was burnt in 1789.

The Cartier, built in 1762, was a good ship in 1805.

The Betsy, built in 1763, was a good ship in 1806, and was then captured by the French under the name of the Hercules.

The Alexander, built in 1769, was lost on the reefs at the entrance of Bombay harbour in 1805, then a good ship.

The Britannia snow, built in 1771, was lost in Balasore Roads in 1800, then an excellent ship.

The Betsy snow, built in 1776, was lost in the Bay of Bengal in 1806, under the name of the Rahim Shah.

The Anna, built in 1789, was lost in the China Seas in 1816, and was then one of the best ships out of the port.—*Bombay Gaz. cited in Calcutta Journal, Feb. 28.*

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. V.)

LAMA PRIESTS ACTING AS ROBBERS.

Peking, Oct. 5, 1817.—The late prime minister, Sung-Ta-jin, has written from the Mung-koo territory, to inform the Emperor of an attack made by some Lama priests on a trading waggon, which they plundered, and killed one of the people.

Lama (*Lah-ma*) appears a generic term for all the priests of that sect, and not the exclusive appellation of the head of the religion in Thibet.

Sung wrote in the Tartar language, and subjoined a farther illustration in Chinese, of which his Majesty disapproved, and forbids that it should ever be done, except in cases where the proceedings are very voluminous.

A CHARGE OF MAL-ADMINISTRATION.

Pih, the governor of the two provinces, Yun-nan and Kwei-chow, situated in the south-west corner of China, has written to court to give information of a case of atrocious mal-administration, in a magistrate of a large district. He connived at the extortions and oppressions of the inferior officers of his court; which caused the death of several people, and drove a priest of Buddah to commit suicide in a fit of desperation. A scarcity now exists there, and the supplies of rice boiled in water, to be served out to the poor, were delivered with so great delay, that "*many died of hunger.*"

GROWTH OF COTTON IMPROVED.

In the dominions in western Tartary, a people denominated *Too-loo-fan*, have recently improved the growth of cotton, and the local officers have twice addressed the Emperor for permission to levy a tax upon it. He refused mildly the first time, but was exceedingly displeased on a second application being made, and has referred

the principal officer to a court of inquiry. His Majesty says, "the people have long remained tranquil in their present state: let them alone to do as they please about cotton."

CEREMONIES AT ENTERING ILLEGAL ASSOCIATIONS.

On entering the various illegal associations which exist in China, it appears, from occasional confessions which are published, that the leading person in the fraternity professes skill in curing diseases. The person initiated kneels down, puts the forehead to the ground, and pays a kind of worship to the other, whom he thus acknowledges to be master. A certain phrase, as a kind of watch-word, is given, and a stick of incense is lighted up to solemnize the transaction. It never appears, that they are taught any system of doctrines, either political or religious. To sit cross-legged in the Hindoo posture of meditation seems to be taught to some. When a man acknowledges that he has performed the *ko-tow*, or ceremony of prostration, to a master, he is considered fully initiated.

FORCE OF CONSCIENCE.

Canton, October 23.—A few days ago, in this neighbourhood, died, the wife of a wealthy individual, who lately occupied a respectable situation in the government. The causes which led to her death, it is said, were these:—

About ten years ago she occasioned, by severe beating, the death of two slave girls. The eldest one was pregnant to her husband, and that circumstance is assigned as the cause of her resentment. After the two girls died, she hung them up by the neck, to induce a belief that they had hanged themselves. The parents of the slave girls, however, were not satisfied, and appealed to the government. The fact was too apparent to be glossed

over by the method which this unhappy woman employed to conceal the truth ; and very liberal advances of money were made to retard the progress of justice. The executors of the law were thus satisfied : but conscience could not be bribed. This woman became insane, and in her ravings personated the two slaves whose death she had occasioned ; or as the Chinese view it, the spirits of the murdered slaves possessed this woman, and employed her mouth to declare her own guilt and their resentment. In the midst of these ravings, she tore off her clothes and beat her own person, with as much severity as madness could inspire. After this, she recovered her senses for a time, or the demons which possessed her left her for awhile, but to return in greater fury, which took place a short time previous to her death.

In her last fit of pos-session, she was even worse than the first time, and was confined to a room with an old woman servant. But the demons (as the Chinese view it) more incensed at this attempt to prevent their murdered souls from speaking in the hearing of all concerned, entered the old woman servant also, and employed her mouth to publish the tale. The mistress died ; and the affrighted husband endeavoured to soothe the distracted old woman, by suggesting to her that he would support her at a nunnery, and she would become a goddess. She consented with some reluctance to this, on condition that he would worship her ; which he forthwith professed to do by falling down on his knees. The demons, however, speaking by the old woman's mouth, further insisted, before they would consent to forgive, that the two daughters, who had assisted their mother in maltreating the murdered slaves, should also come and worship. A promise was made to this effect. The woman was sent to the nunnery, where the ghosts or souls of the murdered slaves having been fully revenged, left the possessed woman in the full enjoyment of her former senses. The above effects are not by the Chinese, as by Europeans, attributed to the power of conscience, or the feelings of remorse, but to what may perhaps be denominated demoniacal possession.

A SPEECH BY AN EMPEROR TO HIS MINISTERS.

The Tartar family now on the throne of China is not satisfied with the dignity of sovereigns, but lays claim also to the character of sages. There is a work called Ta-ts ing-shing-hean, i.e. The sacred instructions, or more strictly, the holy

admonitions of the Great Ts'ing Dynasty ; containing what they deem valuable, of the verbal and written advices of their several Emperors. The following, which appears immediately after a very pompous preface, is the first in the book, and was uttered by Kaou-tsoo, in Manchow Tartary, before the conquest of China ; entitled, " On venerating Heaven."

His majesty addressed all the nobles and ministers of state in these words, " A sovereign of men is heaven's son ; nobles and statesmen are the sovereign's children ; and the people are the children of the nobles and statesmen. The sovereign should serve heaven as a father ; never forgetting to cherish reverential thoughts, but exerting himself to illustrate his virtue, and looking upwards, receive from heaven the vast patrimony which it confers ; thus the Emperor will daily increase in felicity and glory.

" Nobles and ministers of state should serve their sovereign as a father ; never forgetting to cherish reverential thoughts ; not harbouring covetous sordid desires ; not engaging in wicked and clandestine plots, but faithfully and justly exert themselves ; thus their noble rank will ever be preserved.

" The people should never forget to cherish reverential thoughts towards the nobles and the ministers of state ; to obey and keep the laws ; not to excite secret or open sedition ; not to engage in insurrection or rebellion ; then no great calamity will befall their persons.

" If the Prince, receiving the aid of heaven, reckons that he has no concern with heaven, and says, ' this is what my own talents and strength have acquired ;' next becomes remiss in the cultivation of right principles, and his arrangements lose what is suitable and proper for them to possess ; then should heaven reprove him, remove his country and happiness from him, will he himself be able, notwithstanding, to retain the celestial throne ?

" If nobles and statesmen who receive the favours of the sovereign, reckon they have no concern with the sovereign and say, ' this is what my own talents and strength acquired ' and so cherish wicked and clandestine plots ; engage in irregular, covetous and sordid proceedings ; should the Prince reprove them, and remove their noble rank from them, will they be able, notwithstanding, to secure their persons and families !

" As to the people, if they disobey the restrictions of the nobles and ministers of state, and proceed to secret or open sedition, to insurrection or rebellion, it will inevitably involve them in guilt, and

bring great and immediate calamities upon them."

The above explains what officers of government often say, viz. "The Emperor is my Heaven," which has the same force in Chinese that it has in English, to say, "The Emperor is my god."

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Ming sin paou keen; i. e., "A precious mirror to reflect light on the heart." The book is intended chiefly for children; hence the words *paou mung*, i. e. convenient for children, are frequently prefixed to the title.

There is no preface, nor any name in the title-page, by which the compiler can be known. But a learned Chinese, whom the correspondent of the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner* consulted, says, that he thinks it must have been compiled by some schoolmaster, for the use of domestic academies, which are common in China among persons of property.

When first published does not appear. The edition from which I write, was published in the 58th year of Keen-lung (1793). There are other editions, some of which being mere catchpennies are exceedingly defective; long and useful paragraphs are curtailed; and characters of a simpler construction, but easier cut than the genuine characters, are substituted. This work contains the cream of all the moral writings of the Chinese. It consists wholly of quotations from their most approved writers, both ancient and modern. There are quotations from upwards of seventy different authors, moralists and philosophers, and writers of all the three religious sects, who lived in all the intervening ages, from the time of Yao down to about the middle of the last century, embracing a period of chronology of little less than four thousand years. It consists of one volume, small octavo, containing fifty-four pages, twenty sections, and is divided into two parts; costs in China about four-pence half-penny English.

The sections are arranged in the following order:

1. On the practice of virtue: shewing particularly the duty and advantage of delivering it down to posterity.

2. On reason. The word *Theen lee*, which I here render "reason," seems several times to mean providence in this section.

3. On the duty of acquiescing in the decree of fate.

4. On filial piety.

5. On rectifying self.

6. On contentment.

7. On keeping the heart.

8. On restraining the temper.

9. On diligence in learning.

10. On instructing children.

Here ends the first part.

11. On examining the heart.

12. On education in general.

13. On government.

14. On the regulation of families.

15. On the duties of the relations of life.

16. On the observance of those ceremonies of politeness which are dictated by propriety.

17. On fidelity.

18. On conversation.

19. On the intercourse of friends.

20. On the duties of women.

These are the titles of the several sections; but the reader is greatly disappointed in finding that there is often scarcely any connexion between them and the sections themselves. Indeed they are mere mottos stuck in at the beginning, as if for allowing the compiler to throw under them whatever chanced to come first in his way, whether connected with the subject or not.

The work is wholly of the didactic kind. It is a compound of poetic and prosaic compositions of anecdote, aphorism, and history. The style is often figurative, and partakes of all that variety that may be expected in a book of mere quotations made from so many different authors, of different periods of the world, and of different taste and talents. The christian missionary, who studies the *Ming-sin-paou-keen*, will find many suitable words and phrases, which he may turn to good account in communicating moral truth. But, as a whole, it is by no means adapted to be a model of style to him, either for conversation or writing.

As a specimen of the materials and composition, I shall give a sentence or two out of every section.

1. "Treasure up gold to hand down to posterity, and it is not certain that posterity will take due care of it. Collect books to hand down to posterity, and it is not certain that posterity will be able to read them. It is therefore better to lay up in darkness a store of secret virtues, as the sure plan of permanent advantage to posterity."

2. "The man who by committing bad actions becomes famous, if men do not punish him, Heaven will certainly slay him."

3. "Death and life are here determined; riches and honor are from heaven."

4. "He who acts filially towards his parents, his own children will also act filially towards him. If he is himself unfilial, how can he expect his children to be filial? The dutiful and obedient will have dutiful and obedient children; the rebellious and obstinate will have rebellious and obstinate children. If you do

not believe, only look at the drop from the leaves, how it successively falls, and without error."

5. "He who does not value himself, will suffer disgrace. He who does not respect himself, invites misery. He who is not self-full, receives advantage. He who is not self-opinionated, will attain extensive learning."

6. "Contentment furnishes constant joy. Much covetousness, constant grief. To the contented, even poverty is joy. To the discontented, even wealth is a vexation. The contented will always have a competence, and be their whole lives without disgrace. He who knows where to stop, and always stops there, will his whole life be without shame. Compared with those of your superiors, your circumstances may not be competent; compared with your inferiors, you possess superfluity."

7. "Sit in your secret chamber, as if passing through the public street. Take care of the inch-large heart, as if driving six horses."

8. "Man's temper is like water. Water, overturned, cannot be gathered up again. The temper let loose, cannot be again brought under restraint."

9. "The living man who does not learn, is dark; dark, like one walking in the night."

10. "He who brings up a son, but neglects to instruct him, loves him not. He who instructs his son, but without due strictness, also loves him not."

11. "A mirror displays the countenance. Wisdom sheds light on the heart. If the mirror be bright, dust cannot stain it. If wisdom be clear, that which is evil and lascivious will not be produced."

12. "He who is without education in youth, will be without knowledge in old age."

13. "A good prince is generous to his people, without extravagance; employs them in labour, and they murmur not. He desires without covetousness; is dignified without pride; displays majesty without sternness."

14. "Young persons and servants ought not in any affair, whether small or great, to act of themselves; they ought always to ask of the elder branches of the family."

15. "Brothers are like hands and feet. A wife is like one's clothes. When clothes are worn out, we can substitute those that are new. When hands and feet are cut off, it is difficult to obtain substitutes for them."

16. "The benevolent man loves others. The polite man respects others. He who loves others, others will always love him.

He who respects others, others will always respect him."

17. "He who is ready with promises, will rarely fulfil them. He who flatters one in his presence, will commonly be found to speak evil of him behind his back."

18. "The mouth is the door of human misery; and the tongue, the axe which exterminates the body."

19. "To hold intercourse with a good man, resembles the scent of the *lan-huay* flower. One man plants it, and all inhale the fragrance. To associate with a bad man, is like one climbing up a wall with an infant in his arms. If he slip his foot, both fall and suffer."

20. "There are four things in women which deserve praise: a woman's virtue, her countenance, her words, her labours. A woman's virtue requires no extraordinary talent above that possessed by others. Her countenance requires not the exquisite charms of superlative beauty. Her words require not fluent lips, or the talent of discussion. Her labours require not a higher degree of skill and dexterity, than that commonly possessed by others. Let her be chaste, innocent, sober, and economical; mind her duty; be neat; in walking and resting, preserve modesty; in her actions, observe a rule; these constitute female virtue. Let her wash and dust well; keep her clothes neat and clean; bathe at proper times; and preserve her person from filth; these constitute female beauty. Let her choose her words; avoid unbecoming conversation; speak at proper times; thus she will not displease others; these constitute female conversation. Let her diligently spin, and make cloth; let her not indulge her appetite, in regard to savory food and liquors; let her prepare good things to set before the guests. These constitute female labour. These four combine the essential virtues and duties of women. They are exceedingly easy, and she who practices them is a virtuous woman."

Thus, Sir, have I given you a short sketch of the *Ming-an-paou keen*. I shall close by two remarks. The first is, that, as these sketches are intended in a great measure for those who may study Chinese, so I have given the title of the book in the native character; that, if they wish to purchase it, they may be at no loss for the words which form the name.

The second is, that however excellent the extract from the 20th section, on the duties of women, may appear, (and I own that it is very useful, though defective,)

it is by no means adequate to atone for the detestable sentiment, which lies at the foundation of the ludicrous comparison drawn in that extracted from the 15th

section. This sentiment of disrespect to the female character pervades Chinese books, manners, and hearts.

Too-yü.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. III.

(Continued from page 347.)

On the morning of the 10th of October, at daylight, we were rather alarmed, by seeing a ship at no great distance. After tacking she again stood towards us. The prisoners were now ordered below ; and preparations made for our defence, every man being ordered to quarters. I went as usual to the cockpit. Our ship being a heavy sailer, could not attempt to escape, therefore stood boldly on. As we neared this strange ship, we observed she had Danish colours hoisted, and proved to be of that nation, from Copenhagen, bound to Tranquebar. The Friendship having a letter of marque, sent a boat to overhaul her papers; the boat immediately returned with the Danish captain who spoke good English, and informed us, that about ten days ago he had been boarded by a French frigate, who had in company an English Guinea ship which they had captured. That the Frenchman had taken many things from him, and had given bills upon his government, which the Dane said, he reckoned little better than waste paper. After exchanging civilities, he left us and proceeded on his course.

We were now advancing into the gulph of Guinea, and steering as much to the south as the winds would permit. Many tropical birds appeared about the ship, some of which, called Boobies and Noddies, took up their quarters on the yards at night; the former were about the size of a small duck, they are web-footed and could not rise to fly from the deck; they appeared most stupid birds, were not at all alarmed by any thing near them; they seemed full of vermin, by their constantly picking themselves. The feathers of the Booby are grey, mixed with black; the Noddy is of a sooty colour. They were generally made messengers of next day, by being sent off with a card (having the ship's name upon it) tied round their necks.

We passed in the night near an island called Annabona, discovered by the Portuguese on a new year's day, from which it takes its name; it was notorious, of old, for being a den for pirates.

At the end of October we made St.

Helena, having been little more than eight weeks from Cork. A boat was dispatched from the ship to report our arrival and business to the governor. In the afternoon our boat returned with permission for the ship to anchor. Our salute of nine guns was returned by the batteries on Ladder-hill. We found lying here, five sail of Indiamen waiting for convoy, some of which had been detained upwards of six weeks. As they were all full of passengers, their stores were almost all expended; in consequence of which, the private adventures, consisting of eatables and drinkables, such as hams, cheese, butter, porter, wine, &c. &c. came to a good market.

The island at our coming into the road, and also from the anchoring place, appeared a barren rock; as only a few trees were seen in front of the governor's house facing the sea. Pursuing the prospect up St. James valley, where the town stands between two hills, if the island were subject to earthquakes, it might be feared that it would sometime or other be buried, by the high perpendicular rocks which overhang on each side. The only conspicuous buildings from this point of view, besides the government house, are the church and hospital.

In the evening the captain waited upon Governor Brooke, to whom he was known, and was received in the most friendly manner. Notwithstanding the island was rather short of provisions, three bullocks were supplied for the prisoners; and plenty of vegetables, which arrested the progress of the scurvy, which had begun to appear on board.

On the same day the Captain had the pleasure to see his old friend and shipmate, Mr. H. Porteous, the Company's botanist, who had accompanied him to the Coast of Guinea, when sent thither by the present governor in 1792. This gentleman insisted that I should proceed to his country residence, called Orange Grove, nearly at the extremity of the island. His kind invitation was accepted, and next morning we went on shore. I was mounted on a fine little pony, and proceeded up the zig-zag road, called

Ladder-hill; whence we had a fine view of the shipping below; they appeared much diminished in size, from our being so high above them. The guns at this place pointed down immediately at the road. We still ascended and passed the governor's residence, called the Plantation house, to the right, after which an immense high peaked mountain opened to our left, called High Knoll, on which it was intended to place cannon. We arrived at Mr. Porteous's house about four in the afternoon, and found his lady a most affable pleasant woman; she was born upon the island of European parents.

I was happy to have this change from being on shipboard, and in the morning was surprised by finding myself actually among the clouds; for soon after sun-rise they rolled down the hills, in columns, like curling smoke, not spreading like a mist which ob-scures all around; at other times we saw detached columns descend, by the eddy winds, down the beside of the hills, which had a grand and wonderful effect. We rode over several parts of the island, and were most hospitably received by the Lieutenant-governor and family; by Col. and Mrs. Robson, at Longwood; also by Mr. John Thompson, who accompanied my husband to Guinea with Mr. P. I feel much indebted for his great kindness during my stay at this place, and for the courtesies of some of Maj. Bassit's family.

At Orange Grove I spent nine days very happily in the society of Mrs. P., whom I left with regret. She wished me much to stay with them until the return of the ship in the voyage home; but this could not be, as my mind was made up to follow the destiny of my husband. Kind Providence had conducted us thus far in safety, and we were enabled to trust "Him" for the future.

While we remained here a ship arrived from Madras with dispatches, announcing the capture of Seringapatam, in charge of the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, brother to Lord Mornington (now Marquis Wellesley) then Governor-general of India. Mr. W. on seeing Capt. R. expressed a great desire to go on board the *Friendship*, and see some of the unfortunate men who had been in the rebellion; he of course was invited on board, and went over the ship, visiting the prison, &c. In walking round the deck where some of the prisoners were sitting, he stooped suddenly before one of them, and called out, "that cannot be S—," who directly looked up, and replied, "yes, 'tis S—," "Good God," said Mr. W. "did I ever expect to see you in this situation? pray how how was it?" S— still kept his sitting posture, desiring that no question might be put to him, as he should not answer any. Mr. W. turned from him, and taking the captain aside,

said that this unfortunate young man had at one time a prospect of being eminent in the law, and had been a school-fellow of his; and if any pecuniary aid was wanting for his comfort on the voyage he should be happy to furnish it. The captain informed him, that there were eleven of the prisoners, including S—, who had a little stock of wine, and other comforts remaining, which had been laid in for them by their friends, previous to leaving Ireland; also, that he had some money of theirs in his hands, which would be advanced as it was required on coming into port. Shortly after this Mr. W., and several gentlemen who had accompanied him, left the ship; next day there was a quantity of vegetables, potatoes, &c. sent on board for the use of these poor men. The supply came by the government boat, but it was not known who was the donor; at all events it was most acceptable to the prisoners.

It had been reported to the governor, that some French ships were cruising off the Cape; in consequence of which he advised our putting in there for intelligence. Capt. N. of the 33d regiment, and Lieut. C., who were at St. Helena, availed themselves of the opportunity to proceed with us. On the evening of the 13th Nov. we sailed from this island; thence, until we reached the 27th degree of south latitude, we had what is called a strong trade wind. It was pleasing to reflect, that the crew and the prisoners were in the best health, which may be attributed to the refreshments, and to a plentiful supply of water; they always having been on full allowance of this most necessary article.

Between the south-east trade and the variable winds, we were again subject to calms. I was much surprised one morning to hear a most distressing cry upon deck; on enquiring of one of the servants what was the matter, he informed me that one of the seamen had his hand nearly bit off by a shark. I at first supposed he had been bathing in the sea; but upon farther inquiry learnt, that a shark had been caught in the night by a small hook and line. The line not being of sufficient strength to pull it upon deck: they had played with the animal in the water, in order to drown it. The shark, at length exhausted, was lying as dead on the surface of the sea: a rope was now passed round its body, and it was pulled into the ship; and while a sailor was employed disengaging the small hook from the jaw of the fish, the jaw closed upon his hand and could not be separated, the sufferer roaring lustily all the while, until a wedge of wood was thrust into the shark's mouth. Three fingers were horribly bit, and bled profusely; how-

ever no bad effects attended this casualty, as the seaman was able to do duty again in eight or ten days.

Another still more singular circumstance followed the taking of this animal. Every other day since leaving St. Helena, some of our best fowls had been found dead in the coops in the morning; but their periodical mortality could not be accounted for. As the captain never allowed these poultry to be used at his table, the steward gave them to the people, who tended the stock. On opening the shark, the head and part of the neck of a cock was found in its stomach; upon examining which, some verdigrease was observed adhering to the back part of the head. The cause of this appearance was next traced to be a pin stuck down into the neck, which had touched the spine and caused instant death. We now discovered, by the intervention of the shark, how our poultry had dropped off. One of the assistants to the poulterer being interrogated, confessed that the head-man (who was a Chinese) had been seen one night in the act; but the witnesses connived at it, knowing they would get them next day for their own use, and not being over scrupulous in what they eat. The delinquent was punished, and deprived of his office. As a further check, whatever poultry was afterwards found dead was thrown overboard in the captain's presence.

Had any south-sea whalers been where we were, they most certainly would have had plenty of employment, as daily a number of whales were seen, many of which came very close to our ship and spouted the water very high. It was observed, that when the huge animals, wanted to go deep down, they turned their body perpendicular, viz. head downward, and the tail shewed itself entirely out of the water.

The addition to our society of Capt. N. and Lieut. C. made the time pass pleasantly; they both had gone from India to St. Helena for the re-establishment of their health, and were now on their return, going with us to the Cape. The former was a well-informed man; had seen much of the world, and some service in the cause of his country. The latter, of a mild unassuming character, was at the same time a perfect gentleman. Capt. N. was sometimes hard upon the Doctor: who, if he had possessed fine feelings, would often have been put to the blush; but that was impossible. One day the captain asked the surgeon, if he had served in any other ship? He said, 'yes, he had served in the West-Indies in a man of war.' The name of the ship was demanded; he replied, it was the —, naming a sloop of war. "It was

my old friend (pronouncing his name) who commanded her," said Captain N., "pray how did you like him?" This quite took the doctor aback, who was not prepared for a charge in quick time. The fact afterwards turned out to be, that he was only the surgeon's servant in the sloop; and all the medical education he had received, consisted in attending his master for about 18 months. The truth, however, was not then known on board, and he evaded the dilemma by saying, that he had been a supernumerary on board that ship, in which he went home to England on account of bad health.

We had had for some days past a cloudless sky, and at night all the luminaries of heaven sparkling in their native splendour. Those spaces, in the southern hemisphere, called the Magellan Clouds, appeared now almost over our heads. In the early part of the night they were three in number; two had a white appearance like the milky way; and the other appeared dark, almost resembling a perforation in the canopy of heaven; many strange stories were told respecting them, but too absurd to notice here.

We were now fast approaching the southern extremity of Africa; and had the satisfaction, on the morning of the 7th of December, to see the Table Mountain, the Sugar-loaf, and the Lion's Rump. This place is so well known to seamen, and so remarkable, that in case of an erroneous reckoning, it cannot be mistaken for other land.

The ship anchored in Table Bay about noon. We were much concerned to see several wrecks lying on the shore, and most sorry to learn, that about three weeks previously, there had been a most tremendous gale of wind from the north-west quarter, in which the Sceptre of 64 guns had been driven on shore; when the captain, his son, and a number of the crew perished; there were also a Danish man of war, an American, and two other ships lost at the same time. This melancholy disaster, with the death of Admiral Christian, had filled all the British here with sincere regret.

I must confess, I was surprised and pleased with the view of Cape Town from the ship; with the white-washed houses, and green painted windows, it had a clean and handsome appearance.

On the vessel anchoring, the commodore's boat came on board, with an order from General Dundas for the captain to proceed immediately on shore, with all the letters and papers he might have for the settlement. It appeared that they had had no intelligence direct from England for upwards of four months; in consequence of which, we were a most accep-

table arrival, having the latest news from India by way of St. Helena, as well as from Europe.

On shore, my husband saw his old commander, Capt. H., who among many other enquiries asked, "How many of those Irish rebels he had with him, and how they had behaved on the voyage?" Capt. R. replied, "that they had behaved so well, they had put it out of his power or that of his officers to lay a finger upon one of them; and that he was in hopes of landing them at their place of destination, without introducing the machinery of punishment." This answer appeared to surprise him not a little, and no doubt brought reflections to his mind respecting incidents during a former voyage, when they sailed together. We were received as inmates in the family of Mr. Blackenburgh, a Dutch gentleman, known to my husband formerly, where we were comfortably situated. His sister-in-law, Miss Rousseau, spoke English: this and her pleasing manners made it most agreeable for me to be again in female society. During our stay here, little parties were made, with arrangements for visiting the neighbourhood, and among other places, the famous vineyard of great and little Constantia. In going to the latter place, we passed many country-seats belonging to the Dutch and English gentry, and made a circuit round a *bush*, where the Lieut.-governor sometimes resided. Here we saw, in traversing the country, the red and white grapes, hanging in rich clusters from fine spreading vines, fastened to a kind of lattice-work projecting from the wall.

When we arrived at the great Constantia, the proprietor, Mr. C. was from home. However we were more fortunate at Constantia the less; and were hospitably received by the host, his wife, and family. One of the sons spoke pretty good English, and appeared happy to communicate any information in answer to enquiries. We walked through the grounds, gardens, and vineyards; the trees in the orchards were loaded with the finest fruits, such as oranges, apples, pears, quinces, peaches, nectarines, almonds, &c. in abundance. I was rather disappointed at first viewing the vineyards: I had expected we should have walked under lattice-work, supporting the grapes in all directions around us; but instead of this, when the vineyards were pointed out to me, I really thought it was a nursery ground, dwarf standards stunted by training, detached and planted in regular rows, appeared at best only like small gooseberry bushes. On inspection, however, we found the stem very thick, and some of the little branches so loaded with fruit that they weighed it down, and the clusters of grapes rested upon the ground. Pro-

bably, in this want of care, lies the proximate cause why the Cape wines have an earthy taste. We were shewn the wine-press, and were informed that the stalks and all were thrown in, when the juice was to be compressed. One of our party took a branch of the vine, desiring our host's son only to taste the stalk, as we all did, and found it had a most unpleasant flavour. It was observed to him, that if the stalks were left out, the wine would be much better; he replied, that it would take too much time, and that it had always been their custom so to do.

I could not help contrasting this middle of December with that of last year, when I was with my much-esteemed parents, where we had nothing but frost and snow; and here it was the middle of summer, where all nature smiled. I could hardly think I was in the same world. We had a plentiful table set out for us, particularly in fruits. On our return to the house, my husband ordered some casks of their best wine, both red and white, to be sent to him. A small sum was given to some of the slaves; but it would have been considered an affront to have offered money to any of the family. As we were going through the grounds, we were frequently cautioned not to leave the paths, as amongst the grass many dangerous snakes were known to be hid. A slave had lately been bit by one which caused his death; we saw none, but did not fail to attend to the advice. There were frequently seen amongst the vines, small land tortoises, apparently domesticated; for they did not shun any person when approaching them; we also saw a number of little fresh-water turtle in a brook; the largest did not exceed in size a small frog. Several tortoises were sent on board and lived amongst the sheep in the long boat. I kept a little turtle of the above description alive for many months, in a tumbler of fresh water; it lived upon flies, which it would take out of the hand. It was a kind of thermometer, always lively and playing about in fair weather, and as constantly keeping at the bottom of the tumbler in dull rainy weather, only coming to the surface to respire once in 10 or 15 minutes.

On one of the party expressing surprise at several of the peach and other fruit-trees being damaged, and the fruit taken before it was ripe, we were informed, that just before the gardens had been beset by a formidable set of plunderers from the mountains. We immediately concluded that these must have been some runaway slaves, or what are called *Bosmen*, but, no such thing, the incursion was made by baboons, great numbers of which inhabit the adjacent hills, and often come down and destroy ten times more than they eat, and are so strong and ferocious, that their

largest dogs dare not attack them. We saw a specimen that had been shot and stuffed, it had a most frightful appearance; it was a female, and had a young one clinging to it when taken; the latter was preserved alive and sent to town. As the gardeners dreaded the depredations of the baboons, so we were told, did the farmers the wolves; for if a horse, or cow,

were by accident left out at night, they were sure to be destroyed before morning; and it was unsafe to send their slaves out at night on that account. After hearing many wonderful, and I suspect exaggerated stories of the wolves and other wild animals, I returned to Cape Town, much pleased with our excursion. *(To be continued.)*

TRAVELS IN CASHMEER.

From a tract with the following title : *An Accurate Account of entertaining Travels of Cashmeer, in 1783; By George Foster, Esq. late of the Hon. Company's Civil Service.—Calcutta, 1818.*

WE admire at a reverend distance the ancient simplicity with which artists sometimes spoke in terms of praise of their own works. Thus Apelles would compare himself with contemporary painters, and point out the qualities in which he was superior. There would, perhaps, be no danger in the moderns always shewing the same independence of mind, where the excellence is too plain to be disputed. But in most cases, either rival artists, or cold or acrimonious critics, might take occasion to moot the point, and thus give rise to a discussion, which the individual most concerned would find it difficult to conduct, with the same freedom with which it was challenged. We were led into these reflections by at first supposing that the lively writer had prefixed the epithet "entertaining" to a piece detached from his *Journey Overland*, and thrown out of the epistolary form; but on reconsideration think it more probable that the Calcutta editor has characterised the tract by a term of which no one will dispute the propriety.

"The northern part of the Bannaul hill is about one mile and a half shorter than that of the southern side; not that this difference arises from the level of the lowlands of Bannaul and Cashmeer, but from the greater declivity of the southern face of the hill. Yet it is evident, from the precipitated current of the rivers of this quarter of India, that the valley of Cashmeer is considerably more elevated than the Panjab plains. This height of situation, surrounded also by mountains, whose lofty summits are covered with snow during a great part of the year, imparts a coldness to the air of Cashmeer, which its immediate line of latitude would not otherwise possess.

Victe Nang was the first village we

halted at within the valley, where our party was strictly examined; but from the respect shewn by all classes of people to Zulphucar Khan, we were permitted to pass untaxed and unmolested; a rare usage at a Cashmeerian custom-house! It should have been before noticed, that our patron, from the lameness of his hand and a general infirm state of body, was obliged to travel in a litter; a species of carriage different from any seen in the southern quarters of India. The frame, of four slight pieces of wood, is about four feet and a half long, and three in breadth, with a bottom of cotton laying on split canes interwoven. Two stout bamboo poles project three feet from the end of the frame, and are fastened to its outward sides by iron rings. The extremities of these bamboos are loosely connected by folds of cords, into which is fixed, by closely twisting and binding at the centre, a thick pole three feet long; and by these central poles the litter, or, as it is here called, the sampan, is supported on the shoulders of four men. This conveyance, you will see, affords no shelter against any inclemency of weather, which is braved at all seasons by these men of the mountains.

In the passage of some of the steep hills the Khan was obliged to walk, and it seemed to me surprising that the bearers were able to carry the litter over them. The Cashmeerians, who are the ordinary travellers of this road, use sandals made of straw rope, as an approved defence of their feet, and to save their shoes. On leaving Sumboo, I had been advised to adopt this practice; but my feet not being proof against the rough collision of the straw, I soon became lame, and threw off my sandals. From a glaring deficiency of method in the arrangement of my remarks, I am often fearful, that but faint traces of a general chain will be exhibited. It is not that my ideas flow so thick and strong, as in confidence of their superior excellency, to condemn restriction, or that obedience to order which is so essential to their utility: it is an habit, perhaps an idle one, that impells me to note at the moment the train of thoughts which occur: a it

becomes necessary, I see, to plead this excuse, for having so abruptly dragged in the story of the Khan's litter and my straw shoes, when I should have been laying before you sketches of this beautiful country, which, in the language of Persia, is called Cashmeer be Nazeer.*

In the vicinity of Veere Naug is seen a torrent of water bursting from the side of a mountain with impetuous force, and immediately forming a considerable stream,† which contributes, with numerous other rivulets, to fertilize the valley of Cashmeer. On the spot where this piece of water reaches the plain, a basin of a square form has been constructed, it is said, by the Emperor Jehan Gheer, for receiving and discharging the current; and the trees of various kinds, which overspread the borders of the basin, at once give an ornament to the scene, and a grateful shade to the inhabitants of that quarter, who, in the summer season, make it a place of common resort.

The road from Veere Naug leads through a country, exhibiting that store of luxuriant imagery, which is produced by a happy disposition of hill, dale, wood, and water; and that these rare excellencies of nature might be displayed in their full glory, it was the season of spring, when the trees, the apple, pear, the peach, apricot, the cherry and mulberry, bore a variegated load of blossom. The clusters also of the red and white rose, with an infinite class of flowering shrubs, presented a view so gaily decked, that no extraordinary warmth of imagination was required to fancy that I stood at least on a province of fairy land. Except the mulberry, I do not believe that this country produces any species of the fruits of India, and but few of its vegetables; such is the change effected within a space of two degrees of latitude. This sudden revolution of climate cannot be ascribed to the northern situation of Cashmeer, which is little more than two hundred miles from Lahore, where many of the fruits of southern India come to maturity, but to the surrounding snowy mountains and an highly-elevated land, which the Hindoos say, though very widely, is three perpendicular miles higher than the Panjab.

On the 26th of April at Durroo, or Lurroo, a small but very populous town, seven coss from Bannaul, where our Khan and his suite were hospitably received by the chief, and lodged that night at his house. Our entertainment, and the cordial behaviour of the host, made us a general recompense for the fatigues of the journey; and I, in an instant, forgot the

pains of my bruised feet, in the pleasant comparison between a commodious shelter, and the boisterous weather of the mountains.

On the 27th at Islaamabad, five coss, a large town situated on the north side of the river Jalum, which is here springing from the mountains, or penetrating them in narrow openings. At this place the Jalum, over which a wooden bridge is built, is about eighty yards across, and from the level surface of the country has a gentle current. Our party this evening hired a boat to proceed to the city, and had gone more than five miles, when a written order arrived, in an evil hour, requiring us to return and remain at Islaamabad, until a passport should be obtained from the court. This check infused a general gloom, and rendered our situation, already confined and irksome, almost comfortable. The boat, a very small one, was scantily covered with a slender mat; and the wind, current, and heavy rain, had set in against us. The rain continued incessantly the whole night; and though my bedding was drenched with water, I received no injury from having lain on it several hours. After expressing my grateful acknowledgment to a hale constitution, I am induced to ascribe a great share of the prevention of sickness, on this as on other occasions, to the frequent use of tobacco, which manifestly possesses the property of defending the body against the impression of damps, and cold or impure air, which, from the thick ranges of wood and hills, is tainted with noxious vapours, produces fevers of a malignant kind, and I am prompted to attribute the good health I enjoyed in those parts to the common habit of smoking tobacco.

Our party was greatly surprised at the receipt of this very unseasonable mandate, as we had, during the day, occupied one of the most public places of the town, where most of the principal people visited Zulphucar Khan, supplied him with provisions, and were apprised of his intention to depart in the evening. But it had been issued, I believe, by the governor of the town in resentment of the Khan's not visiting him; and operated with a quick force on the minds of all the men, and even the children of Islaamabad, who, but the short day before, from treating us with a studied kindness, would now pass our quarters without a notice. In every region of the earth, the loss of power, nay the trivial crosses of life, too often cause the desertion of those whom the language of the world has entitled friends; but the averted looks of the prince are ever faithfully copied by the courtiers. The disgraced courtier of Asia, or he against whom the frown of the despot shall be pointed, becomes immedi-

* Unequaled.

† It is called Vhait, or Bahat, in the Cashmeerian language; and in the Sanscrit, Vetustab.

ately infected, and all men, by intuitive knowledge, it should seem, shun him. A retreat is rarely made by an Asiatic statesman, who usually closes his political career in a dungeon, or on a scaffold.

In Asia, the principles of justice honour, or patriotism, as they confer no substantial benefit, nor tend to elevate the character, are seldom seen to actuate the mind of the subject, who is constitutionally led to fix the tenure of life and property, and fame, on the will of his prince. Zulphucar Khan informs me, that the chief of Cashmeer, though a youth, stands in the foremost rank of tyrants, and that the exactions of a Hindoo custom-house will be soon forgotten in the oppression of his government. The one, he said, affects a trifling portion of property; the other involves fortune and life.

Two or three days after our arrival at Islamabad, the dewan, or principal officer of the governor of Cashmeer, encamped in our vicinity: and being acquainted with Zulphucar Khan, obtained permission for the procedure of our party to the city. It is here necessary to observe, that no person, except by stealth, can enter or depart from Cashmeer, without an order marked with the seal of government. The dewan, attracted, I suppose, by the appearance of so white a person, made some inquiry into the nature of my occupation and views. I told the old story of a Turk travelling towards his country, with the addition, that to avoid the Seik territory, I had taken the route of Cashmeer, where I hoped to experience the benefit of his protection. My story was favourably heard, and I received a very cordial assurance of every necessary assistance. Our party being directed to attend the dewan, and to form a part of his domestic suite, we proceeded by water, on the afternoon of the 3d of May, to Bhyteepoor, nine coss, a village situated on the northern bank of the Jalum; the evening was serene, and the variegated view of populous villages, interspersed through a plain which was waving with a rich harvest, and enlivened by the notes of a thousand birds, filled the mind with harmony and delight.

In the vicinity of Bhyteepoor are seen the remains of an Hindoo temple, which, though impaired by the ravages of time, and more by the destructive hand of the Mahomedans, still bore evident marks of a superior taste and sculpture. Cashmeer having fallen a conquest to the followers of Mahomet, at an early period of their empire in India, when they furiously broke down every fence that barred the progress of their religion, felt the full force of a barbarous zeal; and its monuments of worship and taste were thrown to the ground in shapeless piles of ruin.

The dewan taking Zulphucar Khan with him, went on the 5th of the month into the interior part of the country, and directed me to wait for him at the town of Pamper, ten miles farther down the river, where an order was sent for my accommodation. This person, of the Hindoo sect, possessed a more liberal disposition than is usually found in an Indian; though perhaps I am so much biassed by his indulgent treatment, that my opinion may be thought partial: but his deportment seemed uniformly benevolent to all classes of people; with his companions he was affable and good humoured; he was humane to his domestics, and he exercised with a reasonable temperance the duties of his office.

On the 7th the dewan came to Pamper, whence I went to the city, a distance of seven coss, in his boat, which, though in Cashmeer it was thought magnificent, would not have been disgraced in the station of a kitchen tender to a Bengal budgerow. The boats of Cashmeer are long and narrow, and are rowed with paddles; from the stern, which is a little elevated, to the centre, a tilt of mats is extended for the shelter of passengers or merchandise. The country being intersected with numerous streams navigable for small vessels, great advantage and convenience would arise to it from the water conveyance, especially in its interior commerce, did not the miserable policy of the Afghan government crush the spirit of the people.

The city, which in the ancient annals of India was known by the name of Sirinagur, but now by that of the province at large, extends about three miles on each side of the river Jalum, over which are four or five wooden bridges, and occupies in some part of its breadth, which is irregular, about two miles. The houses, many of them two and three stories high, are slightly built of brick and mortar, with a large intermixture of timber. On a standing roof of wood is laid a covering of fine earth, which shelters the building from the great quantity of snow that falls in the winter seasons. This fence communicates an equal warmth in winter, as a refreshing coolness in the summer season, when the tops of the houses, which are planted with a variety of flowers, exhibit at a distance the spacious view of a beautifully chequered parterre. The streets are narrow, and choaked with the filth of the inhabitants, who are proverbially unclean. No buildings are seen in this city worthy of remark; though the Cashmeerians boast much of a wooden mosque, called the Jumah Mussid,* erected by

* Jumah is the sabbath of the Mahomedans, and Mussid the name of a public place of worship. In pre-eminence, the principal place of prayer in Mahomedan cities is termed Jumah Mussid.

one of the Emperors of Hindoostan ; but its claim to distinction is very moderate.

The subahdar, or governor, of Cashmeer, resides in a fortress called Shere Ghur, occupying the south-east quarter of the city, where most of his officers and troops are also quartered.

The benefit which this city enjoys of a mild salubrious air, a river flowing through its centre, of many large and commodious houses, are essentially alloyed by its confined construction, and the extreme filthiness of the people. The covered floating baths, which are ranged along the sides of the river, give the only testimony of convenience or order ; such baths are much wanted by the Indian Mahomedans, who from the climate and their religion, are obliged to make frequent ablutions, and, in preventing the exposure of their women on these occasions, to adopt laborious precautions.

The Lake of Cashmeer, or in the provincial language, the Dali, long celebrated for its beauties, and the pleasure it affords to the inhabitants of this country, extends from the north-east quarter of the city in an oval circumference of five or six miles, and joins the Jalum by a narrow channel near the suburbs. On the entrance to the eastward is seen a detached hill, on which some devout Mahomedan has dedicated a temple to the great king Solomon, whose memory in Cashmeer is held in profound veneration.

The legends of the country assert that Solomon visited this valley, and finding it covered, except the eminence now mentioned, with a noxious water, which had no outlet, he opened a passage in the mountains, and gave to Cashmeer its beautiful plains. The Tucht Suliman, the name bestowed by the Mahomedans on the hill, forms one side of a grand portal to the lake, and on the other stands a lower hill, which in the Hindoo is called Hirney Purvet, or the green hill, a name probably adopted from its being covered with gardens and orchards.

On the summit of the Hirney Purvet, the Cashmeerians have erected a mosque to the honour of a Muckdoom Saheb, who is as famous in their tales as Thomas-à-Becket in those of Canterbury. The men never undertake a business of moment without consulting Muckdoom Saheb ; and when a Cashmeerian woman wants a handsome husband, or a chapping boy, she addresses her prayer to the ministers of this saint, who are said seldom to fail in gratifying her wish. The northern view of the lake is terminated at the distance of twelve miles, by a detached range of mountains, which slope from the centre to each angle ; and from the base, a spacious plain, preserved in constant verdure by numerous streams, ex-

tends with an easy declivity to the margin of the water.

In the centre of the plain, as it approaches the lake, one of the Delhi Emperors, I believe Shah Jehan, constructed a spacious garden, called the Shalimar, which is abundantly stored with fruit-trees and flowering shrubs. Some of the rivulets which intersect the plain, are led into a canal at the back of the garden ; and flowing through its centre, or occasionally thrown into a variety of water-works, compose the chief beauty of the Shalimar. To decorate this spot, the Mogul princes of India have displayed an equal magnificence and taste ; especially Jehan Gheer, who, with the enchanting Noor Mhal, made Cashmeer his usual residence during the summer months, and largely contributed to improve its natural advantages. On arches thrown over the canal, are erected, at equal distance, four or five suites of apartments, each consisting of a saloon, with four rooms at the angles, where the followers of the court attend, and the servants prepare sherbets, coffee, and the hookah. The frame of the doors of the principal saloon is composed of pieces of a stone of a black colour, streaked with yellow lines, and of a closer grain and higher polish than porphyry. They were taken, it is said, from an Hindoo temple by one of the Mogul princes, and esteemed of great value.

The canal of the Shalimar is constructed of masonry as far as the lower pavilion, from whence the stream is conveyed through a bed of earth, in the centre of an avenue of spreading trees, to the lake, which, with other streams of a lesser note, it supplies and refreshes. The other sides of the lake are occupied by gardens of an interior description ; though two of them, the property of the government, deserve a distinct notice for their size and pleasant appearance ; the Baugh Nusseem lying on the north-west, and the Baugh Nishat on the south-east quarter of the Shalimar. The numerous small islands immerging from the lake, have also a happy effect in ornamenting the scene. One, of a square form, is called the Chiar Chinnaur,* from having at each of the angles a plane-tree ; but one of them, and a pavilion that was erected in the centre, has gone to decay, as have all the monuments of the Moguls, except the Shalimar, which is preserved in good order, and is often visited by the governor, whom I have seen there, with his officers, and the principal inhabitants of the city. Since the dismemberment of Cashmeer from the empire of Hindoostan, it has been subject to the Afghans,† who,

* The oriental plane.

† This event happened about the year 1734.

possessing neither the genius nor liberality of the Moguls, have suffered its elegant structures to crumble into ruins, and to hold out against them a severe testimony of the barbarity of their nation.

Amir Khan, a Persian, one of the late governors of Cashmeer, erected a fortified palace on the eastern side of the lake; but the materials have been so unsubstantial, that though of not more than eight years standing, it cannot now with safety be inhabited. He used to pass much of his time in this retreat, which was curiously adapted to the enjoyment of the various species of Asiatic luxury: and he is still spoken of in terms of affection and regret; for, like them, he was gay, voluptuous, and much addicted to the pleasures of the table. There is not a boatman or his wife, who does not speak of this Khan with rapture, and ascribe to him a once abundant livelihood. This governor, like many of his predecessors, trusting in the natural strength of the province, and its distance from the capital, rebelled against his master.* The force sent against him was small and ill-appointed, and might have been easily repelled by a few resolute men stationed in the passes. But, in the hour of need, he was abandoned by the pusillanimous, fickle Cashmeerians, who reconciled their conduct to the Persian, by urging, that if he had remained in Cashmeer, he would have converted them all to the faith of Ali, and cut them off from the hope of salvation. A Cashmeerian must have been grievously embarrassed to justify his conduct, when he ascribed it to any principle of religion; for he is a Hindoo, a Mahomedan, and would become a Christian, if a priest were at hand, according to the fashion or interest of the day.

The environs of the town, to the east and west, are laid out in private gardens, which, skirting the banks of the Jalum, or supplied with canals from the lake, afford a various retreat of pleasure to the inhabitants. The plane-tree, that species termed the *Platanus Orientalis*, is commonly cultivated in Cashmeer, where it is said to arrive at a greater perfection than in other countries. This tree, which in most parts of Asia, is called the Chinnaur, grows to the size of an oak, and has a taper straight trunk, with a silver-coloured bark; and its leaf, not unlike an expanded hand, is of a pale green. When in full foliage, it has a grand and beautiful appearance; and in the hot weather, it affords a refreshing shade. But I may venture to class in the first rank of vegetable produce, the rose of Cashmeer, which for its brilliancy and delicacy of

odour, has long been proverbial in the east; and its essential oil, or Attar, is held in universal estimation. The season when the rose first opens into blossom, is celebrated with much festivity by the Cashmeerians, who resort in crowds to the adjacent gardens, and enter into scenes of gaiety and pleasure, rarely known among other Asiatic nations. There, all that exterior gravity, which constitutes a grand part of the Mahomedan character, is thrown aside; and the Turk, Arab, and Persian, as if fatigued with exhibiting the serious and guarded deportment of their own country, give a licentious scope to their passions.

The valley of Cashmeer is of an elliptic form, and extends about ninety miles in a winding direction from the south-east to the north-west. It widens gradually to Islamabad, where the breadth is about forty miles, which is continued with little variation to the town of Sampre,† whence the mountains, by a regular inclination to the westward, come to a point, and divide Cashmeer from the territory of Muzzufferabad. To the north and north-east, Cashmeer is bounded by what is here termed the mountains of Thibet; a branch, I apprehend, of that immense range, which, rising near the Black Sea, penetrates through Armenia, and skirting the south shore of the Caspian, extends through the north-east provinces of Persia, to Thibet and China. On the south-east and south, it is bounded by Kishtewar, and on the south and west by Prounce,‡ Muzzufferabad, and some other independent districts.

The Jalum, the western of the Panjab rivers, having received the numerous rivulets of the valley, and the overflowing water of the lakes, becomes a spacious stream, and is discharged through the mountains near the town of Baramoulah, where its current, from the declivity of the land, runs with rapid force.‡ At Baramoulah the Cashmeerians say, that Solomon rent the mountains, and gave a passage to the waters, which from the beginning of time had floated on their plains.

About eight miles to the westward of the city, the Jalum is joined by a small river, called the Chote, or Little Scind, which I was informed by a Cashmeerian pundit arises in the Thibet mountains, and is the only stream not produced within the valley. Previously to the Mahomedan conquest of India, Cashmeer was celebrated for the learning of its Brahmans, and the magnificent construction of its temple. The period of its subjection to the Mahomedans is not recorded in any

* Timur Shah, the reigning Emperor of the Afghans.

† About twenty-five miles to the westward of the city.

‡ Through this district lies the pass of Bember, minutely described by Bernier.

‡ See Bernier.

history that I have seen ; but we may believe, that a country containing a valuable commerce, and a profusion of natural beauties, would at an early date have attracted their notice, and invited their conquest. It was governed, in a long series of succession, by a race of Tartar princes of the Chug or Chugatay tribe, until the year 1586, when Acbar subdued it, aided more, it is said, by intrigue, than the force of his arms. Cashmeer remained annexed to the house of Timur for the space of 160 years ; after which it was betrayed by the Mogul governor to Achmed Shah Duranee, who formed it unto a province of the Afghan empire.

The valley of Cashmeer has generally a flat surface, and being copiously watered, yields abundant crops of rice, which is the common food of the inhabitants. At the base of the surrounding hills, where the land is higher, wheat, barley, and various other grains, are cultivated. A superior species of saffron is also produced in this province, and iron of an excellent quality is found in the adjacent mountains. But the wealth and fame of Cashmeer have largely arisen from the manufacture of shawls, which it holds unrivalled, and almost without participation. The wool of the shawl is not produced in the country, but brought from districts of Thibet, lying at the distance of a month's journey to the north-east. It is originally of a dark grey colour, and is bleached in Cashmeer by the help of a certain preparation of rice flour. The yarn of this wool is stained with such colours as may be judged the best suited for sale ; and after being woven, the piece is once washed. The border, which usually displays a variety of figures and colours, is attached to the shawls after fabrication, but in so nice a manner that the junction is not discernible. The texture of the shawl resembles that of the shalloon of Europe, to which it has, probably, communicated the name. The price, at the loom, of an ordinary shawl, is eight rupees ; thence, in proportional quality, it produces from fifteen to twenty ; and I have seen a very fine piece sold at forty rupees the first cost. But the value of this commodity may be largely enhanced by the introduction of flowered work ; and when you are informed that the sum of one hundred rupees is occasionally given for a shawl to the weaver, the half amount may be fairly ascribed to the ornaments.

A portion of the revenue of Cashmeer is transmitted to the Afghan capital in shawl goods, which I had an opportunity of seeing previously to the dispatch ; and from the information then received, I am reasonably confirmed in the accuracy of this statement I have given. The shawls usually consist of three sizes, two of which, the long and the small square one,

are in common use in India ; the other, long and very narrow, with a large mixture of black colour in it, is worn as a girdle by the northern Asiatics.

A wine is made in Cashmeer, resembling that of Madeira, which, if skilfully matured by age, would possess an excellent quality. A spirituous liquor is also distilled from the grape, in which, and the wine, the people of all kinds freely indulge.

The Cashmeerians fabricate the best writing-paper of the East, which was formerly an article of extensive traffic ; as were its lacquered-ware, cutlery, and sugars,* and the quality of these manufactures evince, that were the inhabitants governed by wise and liberal princes, there are few attainments of art which they would not acquire. But the heavy oppressions of the government, and the rapacious temper of the bordering states, who exercise an unremitting rapacity on the foreign traders, and often plunder whole cargoes, have reduced the commerce of Cashmeer to a declining and languid state. In proof of this position, the Cashmeerians say, that during their subjection to the Mogul dominion, the province contained forty thousand shawl looms ; and that, at this day, there are not sixteen thousand. In Cashmeer are seen merchants and commercial agents of most of the principal cities of northern India ; also of Tartary, Persia, and Turkey ; who, at the same time, advance their fortunes and enjoy the pleasures of a fine climate, and a country over which are profusely spread the various beauties of nature.

The dress of the Cashmeerians consists of a large turban, aukwardly put on ; a great woollen vest, with wide sleeves ; and a sack, wrapped in many folds, round the middle : under the vest, which may be properly called a wrapper : the higher class of people wear a pirahun, or shirt, and drawers ; but the lower order have no under garment, nor do they even gird up their loins. On first seeing these people in their own country, I imagined from their garb, the cast of countenance, which is long and of a grave aspect, and the form of their beards, that I had come among a nation of Jews. The same idea also impressed Mr. Bernier, who, carrying it farther, has attempted, by the aid of some proofs, more specious than substantial, to deduce their origin from the Jewish tribes that were carried into captivity.

The dress of the women is no less aukward than that of the men, and is ill adapted to display the beauties they naturally possess. Their outward, and often only garment is of cotton, and shaped

* The raw sugar is imported from the Panjab.

like a long loose shirt. Over the hair, which falls in a single braid, they wear a close cap, usually of a woollen cloth of a crimson colour; and to the hinder part of it is attached a triangular piece of the same stuff, which, falling on the back, conceals much of the hair. Around the lower edge of the cap is rolled a small turban, fastened behind with a short knot, which seemed to me the only artificial ornament about them. You will be pleased to notice, that I speak of the dress of the ordinary women, such only being permitted to appear in public. The women of the higher classes are never seen abroad; nor is it consistent with the usage of any Mahomedan nation even to speak of the female part of a family.

The Cashmeerians are stout, well formed, and, as the natives of a country lying in the 34th degree of latitude, may be termed, a fair people, and their women, in southern France or Spain, would be called brunettes. But having been prepossessed with an opinion of their charms, I suffered a sensible disappointment; though I saw some of the female dancers most celebrated for beauty and the attractions of their profession. A coarseness of figure generally prevails among them, with broad features, and they too often have thick legs. Though excelling in the colour of their complexion, they are evidently surpassed by the elegant form and pleasing countenance of the women of some of the western provinces of India.

The city of Cashmeer once abounded with courtezans, equally gay and affluent; but the rigorous contributions of the Afghans have greatly reduced their number, and driven most of those that remain into a languid poverty. The few that I saw afforded me much pleasure, by their graceful skill in dancing, and voices peculiarly melodious. And here let me observe, lest I should afterwards forget, that the women of Cashmeer are singularly fruitful: be the government ever so oppressive or fortune at all points adverse, no baneful effects are seen to operate on the propagation of the species, which is maintained with a successful perseverance. I will not presume to investigate the physical cause of a virtue so copiously inherent in the men and women of this country; but will simply intimate to you, that its waters are well stored with fish, which is thought to be a generative stimulus, and constitutes a principal article of the food of the people.

The language of Cashmeer evidently springs from the Sans-crit stock, and resembles, in sound, that of the Maharrattas, though with more harshness, which has probably induced the inhabi-

tants to compose their songs in the Persian, or adopt those of the Persian poets. Yet, in despite of the unpleasant tone of their speech, there is scarcely a person in the country, from youth to old age, who has not a taste for music.

The Cashmeerians are a gay and lively people, with strong propensities to pleasure. None are more eager in the pursuit of wealth, have more inventive faculties in acquiring it, or who devise more modes of luxurious expence. When a Cashmeorian, even of the lowest order, finds himself in the possession of ten shillings, he loses no time in assembling his party, and, launching into the lake, solaces himself till the last farthing is spent. Nor can the despotism of an Afghan government, which loads them with a various oppression and cruelty, eradicate this strong tendency to dissipation; yet their manners, it is said, have undergone a manifest change, since the dismemberment of their country from Hindoostan. Encouraged by the liberality and indulgence of the Moguls, they gave a loose to their pleasures and the bent of their genius. They appeared in gay apparel, constructed costly buildings, and were much addicted to the pleasures of the table. The interests of this province were so strongly favoured at the court, that every complaint against its governors was attentively listened to, and any attempt to molest the people, restrained or punished.

In the reign of Aurengzebe, when the revenue of the different portions of the empire exceeded that of the present day, the sum collected in Cashmeer amounted to three lacks and a half of rupees; but at this time, not less than twenty lacks are extracted by the Afghan governor, who, if his tribute be regularly remitted to court, is allowed to execute with impunity every act of violence. This extreme rigour has sensibly affected the deportment and manners of the Cashmeerians, who shrink with dread from the Afghan oppressions, and are fearful of making any display of opulence.

A Georgian merchant, who had long resided in the country, gave me the most satisfactory information of Cashmeer. He said, that when he first visited the province, which was governed by a person of a moderate disposition, the people were licentious, volatile, and profuse: but that, since the administration of the late chief, an Afghau of a fierce and rapacious temper, they had become dispirited, their way of living mean, their dress slovenly, and, though of a temper proverbially loquacious, they were averse from communicating ordinary intelligence.

During my residence in Cashmeer, I often witnessed the harsh treatment which the common people received at the hands

of their masters, who rarely issued an order without a blow on the side of their hatchet, a common weapon of the Afghans and used by them in war as a battle-axe. Though the inhabitants of this province are held under a grievous subjection and endure evils the most mortifying to human nature, being equally oppressed and insulted, the various testimonies brought home to me of their common depravity of disposition, made me the less sensible of their distress; and in a short time, so faint was the trace of it on my mind, that I even judged them worthy of their adverse fortune.

In viewing the manners of a people at large, it were at once a sacrifice of truth and every claim to historical merit, to introduce passionate or fanciful colouring; yet the coolest reflection does not withhold me from saying, that I never knew a national body of men more impregnated with the principles of vice than the natives of Cashmeer. The character of a Cashmeerian is conspicuously seen when invested with official power. Supported by an authority which prescribes no limits to its agents in the accumulation of public emoluments, the Cashmeerian displays the genuine composition of his mind. He becomes intent on immediate aggrandisement, without rejecting any instrument which can promote his purpose. Rapacious and arrogant, he evinces, in all his actions, deceit, treachery, and that species of refined cruelty which usually actuates the conduct of a coward. And it is said, that he is equally fickle in his connections as implacable in enmity. In behalf of humanity, I could wish not to have been capacitated to exhibit so disgusting a picture, which being constantly held out to me for near three months, in various

lights, but with little relief, impressed me with a general dislike of mankind.

The Cashmeerians are so whimsically curious, that when any trivial question is proposed to them, its intention and purpose is enquired into, with a string of futile interrogatories, before the necessary information is given; and a shopkeeper rarely acknowledges the possession of a commodity, until he is apprised of the quantity required. In examining the situation in which these people have been placed, with its train of relative effects, the speculative moralist will perhaps discover one of the larger sources from whence this cast of manners and disposition has arisen. He will perceive, that the singular position of their country, its abundant and valuable produce, with a happy climate, tend to excite strong inclinations to luxury and effeminate pleasures: and he is aware, that to counteract causes, naturally tending to enervate and corrupt the mind, a system of religion or morality is necessary to inculcate the love of virtue, and especially to impress the youth with early sentiments of justice and humanity. But he will evidently see, that neither the religious nor the moral precepts of the present race of Mahomedans contain the principles of rectitude or philanthropy; that, on the contrary, they are taught to look with abhorrence on the fairest portion of the globe, and to persecute and injure those who are not inclosed in the fold of their prophet. Seeing then the Cashmeerians, presiding as it were at the fountain-head of pleasure, neither guided nor checked by any principle or example of virtue, he will not be surprised, that they give a wide scope to the passions of the mind and the enjoyments of the body.

CAISSA.

To the Editor.

9th Oct. 1819.

SIR:—The following are, I presume, correct solutions of the two problems in chess printed in your last Asiatic Journal.

SOLUTION, No. I.

1.

B—The Queen takes the King's Pawn and gives Check.

W—The Pawn takes the Queen.

2.

B—The King's Bishop gives Mate.

SOLUTION, No. II.

1.

B—The Castle to the adverse Queen's Bishop's square, checking.

W—The King to his Queen's Rook's 2d square.

2.

B—The Queen to the adverse Queen's Knight's 3d square and checks.

W—The Bishop takes the Queen.

3.

B—The Pawn takes the Bishop, checking.

W—The King takes the Pawn.

4.

B.—The Bishop to his King's 3d square, and Mate.

W. H. N.

VARIETIES.

CARRIER PIGEONS.

THE Flemish papers have recently contained accounts of the late annual competition of the Society of Pigeon Fanciers at Antwerp. On this occasion, thirty-two pigeons, with the word *Antwerp* marked on their wings, were dispatched from the above city to *London*, whence they were sent back with answers, their wings being previously counter-marked with the word *London*. The custom of training pigeons to convey letters from one place to another, is prevalent in all parts of the East, but particularly in Syria, Arabia, and Egypt. The Mogul formerly kept a vast number of pigeons for the purpose of carrying letters on occasions when extraordinary speed was necessary. The Pashas of the Porte do the same. They fly from one extremity of his dominions to the other. By this mode of conveyance the Consul of Alexandretta daily sends dispatches to Aleppo in five hours, though couriers occupy a whole day in proceeding from one town to the other. The caravans travelling through Arabia, maintain communications with the Arab sovereigns, by means of pigeons with letters fastened under their wings. These messengers fly

with extraordinary rapidity, and return with fresh speed to the place where they have been reared. They are frequently observed lying with their backs on the sand, with their bills open to receive the morning dew and recover breath. Pliny mentions, that pigeons were employed to introduce letters into Mutina (Modena), when that place was besieged by Mark Antony. They were also employed in 1571, at the siege of Harlem, and in 1775, at that of Leyden. The Prince of Orange, when the latter siege was raised, determined that the pigeons should be maintained at the public expense, and that at their death they should be embalmed and preserved in the town-house, as a perpetual mark of gratitude.

HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

Lady C—— was rallying the Turkish Ambassador concerning the koran's permitting each Mussulman to have many wives. " 'Tis true, Madam," replied the Turk; "and it permits it, that the husband may, in several, find the various accomplishments which your ladyship singly possess."

POETRY.

LINES

INTRODUCED IN A PRELUDE,

Acted at the Opening of the Bombay New Theatre, 1st Jan. 1819.

HIGH on its rest, the brazen trump of
Fame
No longer blazons forth the warrior's
name;
The cannon's frequent,—loud, continuous
roar
No longer shakes the astonished Koncan
shore;
The glittering emblems of the embattled
Field,
The burnished hauberk, lance and falchion
yield
To the soft arts of peace; who now
again
Assumes her gentle — tranquil, joyous
reign.

Buoy'd with faint hope of better days to
come,
The wretched ryot seeks his waste-laid
home.
But yet, ere long, and Britain's fostering
hand
Spreads joy and safety through the bleed-
ing land.
The peaceful sway her wise dominion yields
Their prospect cheers, and gladdens all
their fields.
But soft, methinks I see a warrior band
Press towards the shore, and redden all
the strand;
Heroes descending from the lofty plain
Of Hisdostania—hasten to the main:
With eager joy they quit the conquer'd
shore,
Their friends and relatives to greet once
more.
One troop I spy, by valiant Staunton led;
At Corygaum—the gallant heroes bled!

At Corygaum—the noble deed was done !
 At Corygaum—th' immortal meed was won !
 The keen-fought struggle of that glorious day
 What pen can trace, what pencil can portray !
 Peace to the manes of the valiant dead !
 For them one sigh—one passing tear we shed.
 Beneath his humble sod—sometimes—
 how far
 (Sad chance relentless of eventful war)
 From friends—from relatives and native skies,
 In distant shades, the British warrior lies !
 What tho' no soft affections o'er his grave
 Mourn with crush'd hope,—nor drop
 the bitter tear ;
 Yet well we know—the memory of the brave,
 Cherish'd in British hearts, lives ever there

—
 THE ANDAMAN BOY.

A TRUE STORY.

With favouring gale, her pleasant course
 The gallant vessel ran ;
 And as the sun arose, she pass'd
 The Isle of Andaman.
 There dwells a rude and savage race,
 That with unceasing toil,
 A scanty pittance scarce extorts
 From an ungrateful soil.
 The land was almost out of sight,
 When loud the sea-boy cried,
 That struggling with the distant wave
 A human form he spied.
 Down swings the helm, back strain the
 sails,
 The boat drops on the wave ;
 For never yet was seaman slow
 The drowning wretch to save.
 The sturdy crew against the wind
 Long plied the willing oar,
 And to the ship returning glad,
 A boy in safety bore.
 Now rescued from impending fate,
 And cheer'd with generous food,
 By signs he told his simple tale,
 And well was understood.
Asiatic Journ.—No. 47.

How wandering on the sandy shore,
 What time the ship he spied ;
 At earliest dawn, in boyish play,
 He ventur'd on the tide,
 In thoughtless eagerness he swam,
 But still the ship went on ;
 Until, exhausted and perplex'd,
 He saw the rising sun.
 Far from the ship and from the shore,
 He struggled long in vain ;
 Until no more his youthful limbs
 The labour could sustain.
 And had not then the sailor boy
 Descried him on the wave,
 And had not well the boatmen plied,
 The sea had been his grave.
 The Andaman no more was seen,
 The ship pursued her way ;
 For to fair Lanca's * palmy isle,
 Her destined voyage lay.
 Oh ! then to see that anxious boy,
 Gaze tow'rd his native land ;
 And hear his sighs, 'as he at length
 Trode on a foreign strand.
 Nor Lanca's Isle, nor kindest care,
 Could aught of joy impart ;
 His soul was on the Andaman,
 For Home was in his heart.
 Upon the high and storm-swept cliff
 That overlooks the main,
 The long day would that exile sit,
 And strain his eyes in vain.
 Musing upon his leaf-built hut,
 And those who sheltered there ;
 But they were lost, and all to him
 Was dark and dull despair.
 And vainly did the gallant crew
 That boy from ocean save ;
 For day by day he pin'd away,
 And soon sunk to the grave.
 And who, estranged from Scotia's hills,
 From Erin's emerald isle,
 Or happy England's fertile plains,
 At such a tale could smile !
 Though countless regions intervene,
 Though mighty oceans part,
 What Briton is there does not feel
 That Home is in his heart !

* Lanca—Ceylon.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

COAST OF MALABAR.

Discovery of Indian antiquities.—It is some time since the discovery of several ancient Tumuli on the coast of Malabar had excited the attention of the curious there; and we have now the pleasure to learn that several of them have been opened, and have fully rewarded the curiosity of those who were engaged in the task. These ancient sepulchres of the Hindoos are found in various parts of India, and we believe that a very distinguished antiquarian has collected ample materials for a complete account of them, as well as a comparison of these structures with other similar ones in various countries of the globe.

Our friend dates his letter to us from a romantic spot that he has chosen for his country retreat, about seven miles to the N. E. of Calicut, surrounded, as he describes, with those ancient tombs, of which there are no written records, and but very faint traditions among the natives of the country.

The name is however sufficiently significant, like the *Golyotha* or place of skulls, so celebrated in Scripture history, as it is called *Chataperumbu*, literally, *The Field of Death*. It is described to be a very beautiful spot, on the banks of the Bepoor river, so that the ancient Indians of Malabar might have been guided, as the ancient Greeks often were, by the beauty as well as seclusion of the scene, in choosing their place of sepulchre.

In the excavations made for the purpose of examining these Tumuli, several gold coins have been found; of some of these there is not much prospect that the characters or era will be explained; but others have inscriptions which skilful antiquarians, versed in the native languages, have hopes of decyphering.

On the beach of the sea shore, between Cananore and Mount Dilly, some gold coins, of Mahomedan princes, have been also found. Of these, some are dated as far back as the year of the Hejira 201, and others in the year of the Hejira 407. The forms of these coins are circular, they are flat and thin, but of the purest gold. On one side they have a verse from the first chapter of the Koran, and on the reverse the names of the Khalif in whose reign they were issued, with the date, and the name of the place at which they were struck. The latter is generally *Constantania* in *Andaluse*, in contradistinction to the great eastern capital of Byzantium or Constantinople. Among the names of the Khalifs are Abd-ul-

Rahman the Third, and Abd-ul-Hussein Ali.—(*Calcutta Journal*.)

ARABIAN MUSIC.

Question on the Origin of the Bagpipe.—Col. Johnson, in his *Overland Journey*, made a discovery, which, if as extensive in its reaction on a popular tradition as he would make it, will not render him, we apprehend, a favourite among Scotchmen—it is, that the bag-pipes, which have so long been considered a national instrument, is unquestionably of Arabic origin, and that the Arabs are entitled to the honour of its invention. Col. Johnson heard some itinerant musicians play on the original bag-pipe at Bushire, and he also took a drawing of the instrument. The following curious note on the subject was given to the author by Dr. Samuel Meyrick.

We cannot but observe, however, that part of the new train of argument which makes the Scotch derive the bag-pipe from the Romans, is exceedingly weak; for, if that were the case, how came the South Britons not to have adopted the same instrument, especially as their intercourse was more intimate, and the progress of conquest, with the ascendancy of the Roman manners, more complete.

“We have been long in the habit of regarding the bag-pipes as a Scotch national instrument; but, on an attentive investigation, we shall find that the Arabs are more entitled to the honour of its invention, it being undoubtedly an Asiatic instrument. Many illuminations and rude sculptures still existing, shew that it was known to the Saxons; and the ancient documents of the Irish prove that it was in use among that people. Walker, however, in his *Memoir of the Irish Bards*, p. 77. after canvassing the point, acknowledges that this instrument was borrowed from the Scotch, and there is every reason to conclude that the Saxons had it from the same source.

“Whence then did our Highlanders procure it? In digging up the foundations of the Prætorian camp at Richborough in Kent, there was found a small bronze figure of a Roman soldier playing on the bag-pipes, of which Mr. King, in his *Municipalia Antiqua*, vol. ii. p. 22. pl. xx. has given three views. The Romans

therefore first introduced this instrument into Britain; and from an inscription found on the Danube, we learn that a college of *Utricularii*, or bag-pipers, had been instituted to supply performers for the bands of the legions, as in those of our modern Highland regiments. We further learn that the temple for their use was dedicated to the goddess Nemesis, an Asiatic military divinity, the avenger of injuries. But we trace the Roman origin of the Scotch bagpipes in another circumstance; viz. that anciently the piper received his education in a college of pipers in the isle of Skye. Still, however, the Romans regarded this as the instrument of peasants, and therefore of Etruscan origin; for Nero, when sick, vowed he would play upon it in public as soon as he was well enough, and could act *Turnus* upon the stage. Now, the Etruscans were originally from Greece; and we learn from Aulus Gellius, that the bagpipes were used by the Lacedæmonians, and from other authors, that it was called by the Greeks *Ἀοκาวλῆς*, i.e. bagpipes. There is, moreover, in the Albani Museum at Rome, a Grecian sculpture of a shepherd playing on this instrument. Propertius, alluding to the Asiatic victory of Augustus, says his triumph will be celebrated with the bag-pipes, which makes one look to that quarter of the globe for its origin. The existence of an ancient statue of white marble, representing a young Phrygian peasant with this instrument, exhibited to the Etruscan Academy at Cortona by Signor Can. Maccari, who published a dissertation on it in the seventh volume of their Literary Transactions, brings us at once to Asiatic Turkey. This Phrygian is clothed in two tunics, one rather longer than the other; a large mantle, close trowsers, and on his head a Phrygian hood. The similarity of the instrument, and the mode of playing on it, to that of the Arab, is singularly striking. The bag is angular, and pressed against the wrists and fore arms; one of the pipes, however, has been broken off; the remaining one has three apertures for as many different notes. Upon the whole, therefore, Arabia seems to have the best claim to the origin of the bag-pipes. I should not, however, omit to mention that M. Sonnerat considers the Touriti of the East Indians as a species of bag-pipes."

KARAMANIA.

Gas-light.—On the eastern coast of Lycia and the western shore of the gulf of Adalia, a flame called *yanar* is seen to issue from an opening, about three feet in diameter, in the side of a mountain, and in shape resembling the mouth of an oven. Captain Beaufort of the royal navy, when

surveying this part of the coast of Karamania, visited the spot. This mountain, like that of Cuchivano, was calcareous, being composed of crumbling serpentine rock, with loose blocks of limestone; there was not the least appearance of volcanic production; no tremor of the earth, no noises; neither stones, nor smoke, nor noxious vapours were emitted from the cavity, but a brilliant and perpetual flame issued forth, of an intense heat, and said to be inextinguishable by water; the remains of the walls which had formerly been built near the spot were scarcely discoloured; and trees, brushwood, and weeds, grew close to this little crater, if so it might be called.

EGYPT.

Literature encouraged by the Pasha.—The Pasha of Egypt has become an object of universal notice. His name abounds in our journals and periodical works. He sends agents to Europe to procure artists, manufacturers, and skilful workmen. He is extremely fond of botany. He had heard lately that a rich amateur of Paris possessed a cinnamon tree, and he caused it to be bought at an enormous price, to be transported to his gardens at Alexandria. It is only eight days since he had sent to him from Paris 5 or 600 volumes. He requested, above all, the lives of great legislators, such as Lycurgus and Solon; the campaigns of Frederic the Great, and all those of France, since the year 1792; the works of Montesquieu, and all the modes of mutual instruction, which he purposes to apply to the study of Arabic. I should not be astonished, if they request soon from us, a consignment of musicians, and play some day a grand opera at Cairo. The Pasha has a great regard for *les Français*, but like the one in the opera of *La Curavanne*, is still more fond of *les Françaises*. He wants only a small theatre, and we shall no longer have our large ones; it will rain requests for permissions to leave the country, and not an actress will be left us; we must then play tragedy as it is done in the colleges. (*Journal des Débats.*)

FRENCH SCHOOL FOR ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

M. Langlès.—By an ordonnance, dated Paris the 10th of September, the king of France has conferred an order in the Legion of Honour on M. Langlès, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres, permanent administrator and professor of the school of Oriental Living Languages. M. Langlès is also an honorary member of the Asiatic Society. The preamble to the ordonnance assigns

these flattering reasons for the appointment :

L'étude des langues de l'orient a eu sur notre littérature, nos arts, notre commerce, une influence salutaire et qui s'accroît chaque jour ; les avantages qu'en retire la France sont avec justice attribués en partie au S. Langlès, administrateur perpétuel, professeur et l'un des fondateurs de l'école établie près la Bibliothèque du Roi.

Voulant donner à ce savant auteur et traducteur d'un grand nombre d'ouvrages utiles et estimés, une récompense digne de ses travaux et de ses longs services.

CHOLERA MORBUS.

Simple Remedy.—A New York paper contains the following simple recipe for the cure of that alarming disorder, the Cholera Morbus :—Take a soft cork, and burn it thoroughly in the fire ; when it ceases to blaze, mix it up on a plate, with a little milk and water, or any thing more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases, which it commonly does in the second or third administration of the remedy ; the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect is instantaneous. I have seen a person in the greatest agony of the bilious choleric effectually cured with a single draught of this carbonic preparation, within the power of every family, and ready at the shortest notice.

HINDOOSTANEE LECTURES IN LONDON.

Report of the First and Second Course.

—A report by Professor Gilchrist of the progress made by the voluntary pupils who have availed themselves of the Hindoostanee Lectures, established under the Company's patronage, in London, has been recently made to the Hon. the Court of Directors, of which the following is an extract :—

Honourable Sirs :—For a considerable period before my regular appointment, which, from particular circumstances, was unexpectedly procrastinated for some months, I had established a gratuitous class in my own house, consisting of thirteen cadets, five writers, four medical men, four king's officers, three free merchants, one clergyman, and one lawyer, most of whom attained a knowledge of Hindoostanee pronunciation and grammar that will prove highly creditable to them, and me, if prosecuted, as I have reason to expect, from the relish they have already imbibed for these accomplishments. Several of those gentlemen acquired, while in town, a colloquial facility that greatly exceeded my most

sanguine hopes ; and I heard from on board ship of their having formed classes for study during the voyage, which was to be entirely consecrated to mutual improvement in the Hindoostanee tongue, and to the instruction of all the other passengers, who might express a desire to learn it grammatically on the way to India. So favourable an issue of this preliminary trial of the progress, the attention and decorum on the students' part, completely evinces the great advantages of useful information, communicated on the gratuitous principle ; because learners, thus instructed, pride themselves, not only on the propriety of behaviour always observed in the class, but on the inclination generally testified afterwards to disseminate truths, in their turn, as liberally as they have received them, at an initiatory system of oriental education. This mode of procedure stimulates reflection, industry, and benevolent competition among all the juvenile scholars of every department who are destined for Hindoostan, which must have the best effects on their temper and conduct ever after. The conviction that social application, when once excited in this manner, will produce such consequences, still disinclines me from receiving fees from my pupils in general, and from the assistant surgeons in particular, to such a degree as to have repeatedly prevented the acceptance of large sums that have been offered by the parents of some youths, in consequence of evident proficiency from attending my lectures, where every thing is done to conciliate, instead of disgusting, the students, on their commencement with a strange and difficult tongue.

When the first course began in December, on being sanctioned by your honourable court in the preceding month of November, 1818, the increased number of pupils obliged me to procure a separate lecture room, where I had to accommodate fourteen assistant surgeons, five cadets, three writers, and three free merchants, besides the remnant of the former ex-official class, amounting to thirty-five, whom I was constrained to form into three divisions, which engaged me every day of the week, from three to four hours at least. With January 1819 the first course of two months closed, to my entire satisfaction ; and I have reason to think, with much advantage to all concerned, including three writers, who appropriated their holidays from college to learn, along with an accurate enunciation, the most essential rules of Hindoostanee grammar ; and I understand that at the last examination, they have benefited accordingly. From February to March inclusive, the second course of the winter term followed in regular succession, attended by sixteen

assistant surgeons, two writers, and two new cadets, independent of those students who wished to profit by a rehearsal of the same subject; but as the audience was considerably reduced, I found lecturing on alternate days, for three hours, sufficient for every purpose. With April and May, the third and last course proposed for the season commenced and terminated. In it the classes were composed of fourteen assistant surgeons, three cadets, and a portion of the preceding students, who had returned from the country, or continued to hear successive courses of lectures that embraced a mechanical demonstration of the Arabic roots, incorporated with the Hindoostanee and Persian. These lectures were found of the greatest service by those zealous pupils, who studied this theme with me on lecture days, and certain evenings devoted to it, at my house, during the whole term. In justice to those who have made conspicuous proficiency, by their assiduous partiality for the Hindoostanee, I have to record the names of Messrs. Trotter, Wyatt, Udney, Begbie, Davidson, and Armstrong, of the Civil Service; Assistant surgeons Hume, Stewarts, Taylors, Brydon, Hutchinson, Glen, Wilson, Beatty, Gordon, Mackinnon, Welchman, Hickman, Gray, Tawse, Walker, and Macpherson; Cadets, Carmichael Smyth, Clarke, Ludlow, Melvil, Ellis, Fairless, and Glasgow; Major Macworth, and Cornet Hamilton of the King's service; and Messrs. Gouger, Lyalls, and Bruce, free merchants. The list will be found to comprise a tolerable proportion of the whole number, consisting of ten highly creditable, and twenty-six respectable scholars, from ninety* in all, eight only of whom have reaped very little information from my labours; but as even they promised to apply, on the outward passage, to the rudimental books of the Hindoostanee, in concert with their more proficient fellow-students, I am as much averse to hold individuals up to censure, as I have been anxious to grace my report with those pupils, who may yet advance, by the diffusion of Hindoostanee in their progress, to the honourable rank of useful and distinguished Orientalists. Were the annual accession of such zealous aspirants in the languages and literature of the East never to exceed the scanty produce of the present season from the Institution under the auspices of your Hon. Court in London, I shall venture to predict that in the lapse of three years, there will be an abundance of good Hindoostanee interpreters for the various corps in the Hon. Company's army, none of which, or

the King's regiments in India, should move without an adequate supply of expert Linguists, until every officer is induced, by interest and duty, to acquire a habit of speaking the common or military language of Hindoostan, with ease and propriety.—I have the honour to be, Hon. Sirs, your most obedient humble servant, J. B. GILCHRIST, Hindoostanee Professor in London.

August 31, 1819.

FABRICATED TEA.

From the Philosophical Journal, No. 257.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. James Millar.—“A poor woman having purchased an ounce of green tea, was struck by the lively blue colour which the beverage made of it assumed, on pouring into it a tea-spoonful of spirit of hartshorn. This person (a char-woman) being in the habit of frequently partaking of tea in other houses where she went to work, and being constantly in the habit of adding a tea-spoonful of hartshorn to the tea-beverage, without having observed that singular appearance which her own tea-leaves produced, made a complaint to the grocer from whose shop the tea was purchased. This person, unconscious of any deleterious admixture, having paid a fair price for his commodity, took a sample of the suspected tea-leaves to Mr. Accum the chemist, who analysed it, and pronounced it to contain copper. So unexpected a result induced the vender of the poisonous tea-leaves, whose whole support depended on the rectitude of a fair tradesman, to inquire into the fraud committed upon him. He consulted some of his friends who received their tea from the same quarter, and it became evident that the deceptions practised in this diabolical branch of commerce were greater than was by him expected. The poisonous tea had all the appearance of the leaves of genuine hyson; but it was noticed by the chemist who examined the suspected samples, that a portion of the leaves, when infused in boiling water, became speedily resolved into a fine powder, and that part of this alone remained in an entire state, so as to make it possible to recognize the vegetable structure; and this led to the opinion that the manufacturer of the poisonous commodity had employed the dust of the leaves of hyson tea, (the sale of which forms a regular business with many tea-brokers), and moulded it, probably by means of a small quantity of mucilage, into a compound possessing in every respect the external characters of genuine hyson tea. This fraud may therefore be detected by merely throwing the sophisticated tea-leaves into warm water, which instantly causes them to fall into a fine powder,

* Viz. 7 writers, 46 assistant surgeons, 20 cadets, 4 King's officers, 7 free merchants, 1 clergyman, 1 lawyer, 2 medical doctors, and 2 surgeons.

which speedily settles to the bottom of the vessel. The infusion, when mingled with liquid ammonia, affords a bright bluish green colour, indicating the presence of copper. But the presence of this metal may be more strikingly rendered obvious, by mixing two parts of the suspected tea-leaves with one of nitrate of potash (saltpetre), and throwing the mixture into a crucible kept red hot in a common fire. The whole of the vegetable matter of the tea will thus become destroyed, and the copper remain behind in combination with the alkali of the saltpetre. If water therefore be poured into the crucible to dissolve the mass, the presence of copper will be incontrovertibly rendered obvious, by the admixture of liquid ammonia, which imparts to the fluid a beautiful sapphire blue colour.

I am with respect, Sir,

Your humble servant,

JAMES MILLAR.

Grove Cottage, Lisson Green,

Sept. 22, 1819.

P.S.—Mr. Accum, in his Report, remarks that the copper employed for colouring the tea is in the state of a carbonate, and not as verdigris, which he states totally inapplicable for its fraudulent purpose of giving a bloom to the tea-leaves. I need not remind your readers, that all preparations of copper are deadly poisons.—J. M."

THE COMET.

A late conjecture, that on the 26th of June the earth was in the direction of the tail of the comet now visible, is fully confirmed, since the orbit has become better known. The sun, the comet, and the earth, were on the 18th of June in the morning so nearly in a right line, that the comet was to be seen on the sun's disk. According to calculation, the nucleus of the comet entered the sun's southern limb at 5^h 22^m A. M. true time at Bremen. It was nearest to the centre of the sun 1' 27" west, about 7^h 13^m, and issued from the sun's northern limb about 9^h 22^m. The comet during this most remarkable transit was something more than seven millions of German miles distant from the sun, and about fourteen millions of miles from the earth.

Bremen, July 28, 1819. W. OLBERS.

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA.

Bishop of Mazula.—Letters have been received from the Bishop of Mazula, written from Macao, the 14th of March last. The prelate had arrived there on the 8th and was engaged in learning Chinese. He had embarked with M. Thomaissin to proceed to Upper Cochinchina, whence the prelate was to pass to Tong-King, and there await the conductors who were to lead him to China. It is not probable that he can arrive in China before the winter. (*London Paper, Oct. 15.*)

Illustrations of Scripture.

MAT. vi. 7.—“But when ye pray, use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do: for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking.”

The following extract, translated from the Chinese, shows in a striking manner, how just the charge here brought against the Gentile nations is.

“A CANON DELIVERED BY FUH.*

“[A prayer or charm to be repeated] for the exterminating of all misfortunes, and for the attaining of life in the pure land, *To-lo-ne;*” (to be repeated three times.)

“*Nan-mo-o me-to-po-yay, to-ta-kēa to-yay, to-te-yay-ta, o-me-le-too po-k'wan, o-me-le-to, seeh-lan-po-iran. O-me-le-to, kwan-kean-lan-te, o-me-le-to, kwan-kean-lan-te, kēa-me-ne, kēa-kēa-ua, chēh-to-kēa-le, po-po-ho.*”

This prayer, or whatever it may be called, is perfectly unintelligible to every Chinese. Not one out of a hundred even of the priests of Fuh, who daily use it in the temples, understanding the meaning. It contains the bare sounds of Indian words, expressed in Chinese characters

These, however, are supposed to possess a mystical and most wonderful efficacy, for the removal of all evil. The editor of the book from which it is taken, adds—

“This prayer is for the use of those who are travelling to life. The god O-me-to [a name of Fuh,] rests on the top of the heads of those who repeat this, in order to save them from all their enemies; to render them safe and comfortable in life; and to confer upon the many mode of future existence, which they may, at the hour of death, desire. When a person has repeated it twenty times ten thousand times, (i. e. 200,000 times) then the intelligence of *Poo-te** begins to bud within,—when he has repeated it thirty times ten thousand times, (i. e. 300,000 times) over, he is at no distance, from a personal vision of the face of the god O-me-to. In the dynasty Tsin, Mr. Yuen, the celebrated teacher of Loo-shan, when in the act of repeating this prayer, there came to him a divine person from the west, holding in his hand a bright silver seat. He addressed Yuen thus: “Celebrated teacher, thy days are ended: ascend this seat, and be carried to yonder region of exquisite delights.” The people round about all heard the sound of harmonious music in the firmament; and a marvellous fragrance, which ceased not for several days, was diffused all round.”

In the passage of scripture, which this quotation is intended to illustrate, our Lord condemns the repetition of the heathen, not merely from their utter fruitlessness in producing any salutary impressions on the heart, or return of life; but also from the motive and view of the individuals in using them, viz. “that they think they shall be heard,” or derive vast benefit, “for their much speaking.” It is evident from what is above mentioned, that they expect not only

* Vide See-fan-kung keñ, page 10.—A book treating on the Paradise of the West, expected by the sect of Fuh.

* The name of the deity.

present good, but also future happiness, for the sole merit which is supposed to be attached to their repetitions. This will be still farther evident from the subjoined extract, taken out of the same work. The book contains a number of plates, representing various forms of Fûh, sitting on a lotus flower. Each form is surrounded by six dotted lines, springing from the lotus at the bottom, which after the shape of a pear, terminates in a point at the top. To the last plate the following note is appended.

"On the right are nine plates, representing the lotus. The 5048 dots which their circling lines contain, are intended for the purpose of being marked with a red pencil,—one dot for every thousand, or hundred repetitions of the name of Fûh. After a long time, when the whole is filled up, they are to be again gone over with some other kind of ink. At the time of death, the plates, thus filled up, are to be burned to ashes, that they may pass into the other world, as a testimony in favour of him who used them. Depending on the merit of this virtue, he goes to live in the pure land.

No. II.

PROV. XXV. 3.—"The heaven for height, and the earth for depth, and the heart of kings is unsearchable."

The following extract from the Ming-sin-paou-kéen, said to be taken from the Shoo-king, seems to convey an idea similar to that of this passage of Scripture.

"The fish dwell in the bottom of the waters, and the eagles in the sides of Heaven—the one though high, may be reached by the arrow; and the other though deep, may be angled—but the heart of man, at only a cubit's distance, cannot be known: heaven can be spanned, earth can be fathomed—but the heart of man cannot be measured.

(*Indo Chinese Gleaner.*)

JAVA.

"The greatest of these is Charity." Died, after about six months' labour, the Rev. Mr. Schiffer, pastor of the Lutheran church at Batavia. Since which the Dutch clergymen of the reformed church have preached once a month to their Lutheran brethren—an example of liberal feeling, worthy of imitation by all who would wish to see the animosities of different parties for ever at an end, and all who hold the true faith united under the great shepherd, and gathered "into one fold."

Malacca, Aug. 1818.

SYRIA.

Catholic Churches.—The persevering interference of the ambassadors of France, Austria, and Spain, in favour of the Roman Catholic Christians in Syria, has had

very happy effects. Accounts from Aleppo state, that the persecution, in consequence of which the Catholics were not allowed to attend any but the churches of the Schismatic Greeks, is at an end, and they are permitted to have divine service in their own manner as formerly. It is hoped that the Catholics in Palestine will also be attended to, and that they will be restored to the full enjoyment of the rights secured to them by solemn treaties and by imperial firmans.

Constantinople, June 25.

ZEALAND CHIEFS.

Letter of Teeterree.—It is well known that Tooï and Teeterree, two young chiefs natives of New Zealand, were some time since sent to this country for education, by the Rev. Mr. Marsden, an active and prudent missionary at that island, from the church missionary society. The following letter was written by Teeterree to the Rev. Mr. Marsden, at New Zealand, some time previous to his sailing for his native country, in last December.

"Church Missionary House, London, 1818, Oct. 12.

"My dear friend, Mr. Marsden,—I am very glad to see my master and very kind friend Mr. Marsden again; I hope Mrs. Marsden, Charly Marsden, and Elizabeth, and Hannah, and Mary, and Jane, and Martha Marsden, and Mrs. Bishop, all well. I live in England very happy. Mr. Pratt very good kind man. I like Englishman very much, he love New Zealand man. I very sick in Missionary House, and very near die; nothing but bone. Find friend Missionary pray for me every night. When I got better we went to Madelay in Shropshire. I stop in the country four months. Very kind people up the country; kind lady, kind gentlemen, kind every body; I shew them cook potatoes my country fashion. I very glad learn to read the book a little. Mr. Hall come along with me and Tooï, if please the Lord. I kneel down in my bed-room every night and pray to Jesus Christ our Saviour to learn me to read the book. I no see my friend, Mr. Hassell, for four months. Very nice country, England. I never see the King England, he very poorly; and Queen Charlotte very poorly too. I see the iron make, and bottle blow; Tooï blow a bottle, and I blow a bottle. I make four cups at china-work. Me and Tooï hold plate at Church Missionary Sermon: got plenty money. Mr. Bickerdeth very kind man. Englishman very kind; give me every thing—axe, adze, knife, iron pot, peacock feather. I got a Bible and Prayer Book, and two chests of carpenters' tools. I very glad I can say the Lord's Prayer all through, and begin to learn the Commandments. I do like to live in England; Mr. Coughes (he had a very severe

cough at this time), he no give me leave—very bad friend. Mr. Nicholas very glad to see me and Too! Captain Jefferys very kind young man; he take care of me and Too!. I like to have so good a captain when I go home. I no like the bad language at all. I hope, if the Lord please, to find Mr. Kendall, Mr. Hall, and Mr. King, and all my friends, well. Hope New Zealand man little quiet, and no fight. Mr. Hall took me to see the Tower, see thousand thousand guns: no give me one at all. See lion, elephant, monkey, and cockatoo; the cockatoo he know me very well. A blacksmith coming with us to New Zealand: he kneel down every night and pray for New Zealand man. I hope you pray for me. I pray God bless you, Mr. Marsden. Farewell, good friend.

“TEETERREE.”

ISLANDS IN THE SOUTH SEA.

Religious Questions and Political Relations. Extracts from the *Missionary Journal*, received some time since in London, from Afareitu in Eimeo:—

Religious conversations have been established, to which the natives are accustomed to resort, and to propound questions of considerable importance, and which prove the extent of their religious improvement and conviction.

One man of Ahurido proposed two—1. Are we to suppose that all, every individual of those who formerly inhabited these islands before the word of God was made known here, have perished and gone to the place of torment? 2. Are all that go to the place of torment to remain there, or will God pity them, and after a long punishment, deliver some of them? These queries appear to have proceeded spontaneously from the man himself, who as far as he could learn, never had the smallest intimation given him that they had ever been subjects of controversy in Christian countries.

The missionaries being destitute of soap, ascended a mountain, accompanied by some natives, to gather and burn a quantity of fern to make ashes; this is the first attempt in that island to make soap from fern ashes. Soap has been produced repeatedly with lye made from the ashes of the aito or toa tree; but this is not easily procured in this part of Eimeo.

At the next meeting for enquiries, a question was asked—How are we to know when a man is truly prepared for death, so that he may look forward with confidence of being saved? Another enquired, as to its being one thing to know the Word of God, and be well acquainted with all that is said in it about the way

of salvation by Jesus Christ; and another thing, truly to believe in the salvation of the soul. Thinking upon this excited fears in his mind.

Upon the funeral of a little girl from Otaheite, a native asked, if self-murder were a great sin; and whether any good man ever committed it to get rid of his troubles, and enjoy a state of happiness? The cause of this inquiry appeared to be, that some of the people had caught a large shark, and several had been poisoned by eating of it, particularly the liver; some of whom the missionaries saved by administering a strong emetic. At one of their meetings, on the 10th of Nov. an interesting case was stated of a man from Otaheite, who died at Papetoai. He lived there with a stranger, who attended upon him in his illness, and after his death made a sort of coffin for him, and buried him; he then, according to the usual custom, took possession of the little property he had left. When the relations of the deceased heard of the event, some of them were very desirous of two or three books which belonged to him; but the man, his host, would not give them up, and this evening they applied to the missionary for advice, who thought it a case of some difficulty, and felt the necessity of adopting some just laws and regulations suited to the present state of things. A similar case had already occurred before a brother missionary, who advised, that the property should be divided between the relations and the man who had taken care of him, and buried him.

On a subsequent day we find the missionaries opening a new place of worship, and afterwards retiring to their hut accompanied by most of the congregation of sixty grown persons, where they attended family worship. On the Sabbaths they have English services through the day. Great interest was excited by the news of the arrival of more missionaries; they were treated with great deference and respect, and hospitable fare. Great eagerness was shewn to obtain a copy of St. Luke's Gospel, which they purchase by bartering for them measures of oil.

An interesting conversation arose on Dec. 1. on the question, How neighbours should conduct themselves towards each other? Some things were brought forward about the boundaries of land, and a new boundary was proposed, the missionaries judiciously referring the case to their king, their only part being to advise what they think to be just, and agreeable to the Word of God. A ratia, from Otaheite, complained of himself that evil dispositions were arising in his mind, on account of the conduct of some strangers and neighbours. It appeared, that he had

been injured by their trespassing, in an unwarrantable manner, on his fishing ground; for, although the open sea is free for all that desire to fish, yet, within the reefs, every place is claimed as the property of the adjacent coast. The ratiras and landowners, as well as each subdivision of a district, have their respective fishing grounds; and in former times, when strangers caught fish, they uniformly sent some to the owners of the fishing grounds; but this had been omitted lately in several instances, the people pretending, that since the old religion and customs were abolished, the customs relating to the boundaries of lands, fishing grounds, &c. were also done away. The missionary Davies spoke in strong terms against such pretension, shewing that the reception of the Word of God had abolished nothing that was good, just, and equitable; that it abolishes what is evil, and that alone; and that, if private property was respected formerly, it ought to be more so now.

SIBERIA.

Journey from St. Petersburg to Irkoutsk.

The Directors of the Missionary Society had for some years contemplated a mission to the Mongol Tartars, in Siberia, and in the spring of 1817, Mr. Edward Stallybrass, a student of Homerton academy, was designated to this object. In the month of May he embarked, accompanied by Mrs. Stallybrass, in the *Oscar*, Capt. Ward, for St. Petersburg, where he continued until the close of the year, chiefly engaged in the study of the Russ language, and in preaching to a congregation of English resident in that city. In the summer of the same year, the directors, on the recommendation of Dr. Paterson, engaged the Rev. Cornelius Rahmn, minister of the Royal Artillery at Gothenburg, as an associate with Mr. Stallybrass in the Siberian mission. In the following September, Mr. and Mrs. Rahmn left Gothenburg for St. Petersburg, there to remain until a favourable opportunity should arrive for proceeding with their intended companions, Mr. and Mrs. S., to Irkoutsk, the place of their ultimate destination. The preparations for their journey being completed, they all departed from St. Petersburg on the 2d January, 1818, N. S. and arrived at Irkoutsk on the 26th of March following. Having accomplished their journey, Messrs. S. and R. immediately applied themselves, with such assistance as they could procure, to the acquisition of the Moncolian language, through the medium of the Russ. As, however, they could obtain neither grammar nor dictionary, they had to contend

with unusual difficulties, and were obliged to proceed, under the direction of a teacher, with only a few Mongolian books, all of which were in manuscript. They were encouraged, however, by the hope of shortly receiving the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John, translated into the Mongolian by the two *Saisangs*, or Buriat Nobles, who have been studying the Russ, with that object in view, for some time past, at St. Petersburg, and who were to return during the present spring to their own country, situated to the north east of Selinginsk.

In the course of the last autumn, Messrs. Stallybrass and Rahmn paid a visit to that city, as they were informed that it presented superior facilities for a correct acquirement of the language, and they had subsequently resolved to remove thither, as the place of their future residence, the first opportunity. Selinginsk is situated about 190 miles south-east of Irkoutsk, beyond the lake Baikal, in the midst of 10 or 12,000 Buriats, who are considered the most learned of that nation, and by whom the Mongolian tongue is spoken in greater purity than by any of the other tribes of the Mongol Tartars. Concerning the Buriats, Messrs. S. and R. make this general remark: "From all that we can learn respecting the moral state of the Buriats, they are 'wholly given to idolatry' and superstition of the grossest kind, and are the dupes of their *lamas*, or priests. From what they have seen of the *nominal professors of christianity*, they do not at present entertain very favourable ideas concerning it." The following is

A Sketch of the Journey of Messrs. Stallybrass and Rahmn, from St. Petersburg to Irkoutsk, abridged from their Journal.

Jan. 2, N. S. 1818.—We found ourselves ready to commence our long journey from St. Petersburg this day. We went to the house of Dr. Paterson to dine, where we met a great number of friends assembled to take leave of us. The affection and anxious solicitude manifested by them on our account, tended to animate and cheer us in the prospect of such a long and tedious journey. After dinner, having taken leave of our friends, we entered our *kabitchies** and departed. Dr. Paterson gave a sufficient proof that, although he was disappointed as to his primary object in leaving the land of his nativity, he has not in any degree lost the spirit and heart of a missionary; he ap-

* Covered travelling sledges, in which travellers may lie at full length, and so travel night and day, wrapped in furs. In the interior parts of the empire these carriages are drawn by horses, in the more northern parts by rein-deer.

peared to us as having been placed in St. Petersburg for the purpose of becoming a father and friend to others; and we remember, with the warmest gratitude, his counsels and advice, as well as his labours and tender concern for our welfare. We took up our first night's lodging in our *kabitskies*, and travelled till the next morning, when we stopped to breakfast at a village called Pomeranze, after which we travelled on that day and the next night, and arrived early on Sabbath morning at a village, where, having found a tolerably quiet room, we were glad to rest. On the approach of night we again set forward, and travelled till about the middle of the next day, when Mrs. Rahmu was taken exceedingly ill, and we were under the necessity of stopping at a village, called Yairjelbuisi. The next morning we again renewed our journey.

Jan. 6.—Our road this day lay through very pleasant fields, surrounded on all sides by trees and mountains of snow, which, by reflecting the rays of the sun, feasted our eyes, and cheered our spirits; and although there were upwards of twenty *degrees* of frost, we sat with our carriages open, and owing to the provision in clothing which our friends in Petersburg had made for us, we felt as little of the cold as if travelling in England. This, however, was a true picture of earthly enjoyments, being very short lived; for the morrow proving a stormy snowy day, we were obliged to be shut up as prisoners.

7.—This day we passed through two cities, Voloshok and Torjok; the former of which is very small, and the latter we passed in the evening and saw but little of it. In the course of the night we arrived at Twer, and took up our abode until the morning; but departing soon after it was light, we had little opportunity of viewing the place. It is a fine city, contains many churches, and the houses are large and modern built; it is a place of considerable trade, and the land about it is very productive, particularly of corn, hemp, and flax. From hence we set off on Thursday morning, and proceeded to the Imperial house at Peshika, about 50 *verss** from Moscow, where we arrived about three o'clock on the morning of Friday. Here we stopped to refresh ourselves, and at about eight o'clock renewed our journey for Moscow. Owing to the badness of the roads and of our horses, it was six o'clock in the evening before we reached it. Here we were received by Mr. Heinke, an old disciple of the Moravian Brethren, who occupies the Sarepta House in Moscow, belong-

ing to that society. In this connection he had served as a missionary of Christ upwards of fifty years. We found in him an affectionate father, and, from his experience, an able adviser. On Saturday we met our dear friend the Rev. R. (now Dr.) Pinkerton, who had gone to Moscow some time before us, and of whose company we enjoyed much during our stay. On Sunday we heard the Rev. Lewis Way preach in the house of Lord Cathcart, the British ambassador, who was at Moscow *pro tempore*. We were much pleased to see here a numerous and respectable audience, composed of English.

Jan. 12.—We began to prepare for the prosecution of our journey; as Mr. Rahmu's carriage had broken to pieces on the road, our first object was to procure another, which, after much difficulty, we obtained. On Tuesday morning we waited upon his excellency Prince Galitzin, who received us with great cordiality and kindness, expressed his approbation of our undertaking and wish for our success, and as he was then going to court, promised to inform his Imperial Majesty of our arrival.

This being new year's day, O. S., and celebrated by the professors of the Greek faith, we took a ride round the city, and went into the largest church thereof, called John the Great, being built by that prince, and also into that called Kazan, which was built in commemoration of the taking of that city from the Tartars, in 1552. In this church were many worshippers, engaged in different parts of their devotion; one part of the ceremony which particularly attracted our attention, was the taking up the body of the late Metropolitan, Platon, showing it to the people, and receiving copecks* for the privilege of saluting it. Belonging to this church lies buried in the earth, a large bell, supposed to be the largest in the world, weighing 10,000 poods, or about 160 English tons. The appearance of this city is very different from that of St. Petersburg; and, from the comparative narrowness of the streets and crowds of people, resembles Cheapside more than any place we had seen since we left London. We passed through the celebrated Kremlin, or grand Imperial palace; a very beautiful spot, commanding a fine view of the city, which it is said at this time contains 300,000 inhabitants, i. e. 100,000 less than the computed amount of its population before the fire in 1812. At one gate of the city is placed a picture of St. Nicolas, which was preserved during the general conflagration. It hung in a glass frame in a very prominent situation, and notwithstanding the wall was burnt down within

* A *verss*, or *werst*, is nearly equal to two-thirds of an English mile, so that fifty *verss* are equal to about to thirty-two miles.

* A small copper coin, of which a hundred make a rouble.

five inches on each side of it, it was not injured: in consequence of which it is regarded with great veneration, and was placed in an elegant gold frame at the rebuilding of the city.

In the evening of this day we were favoured by the company of his Excellency Mr. Papoff, with our friend Mr. Pinkerton. With the simplicity and godly sincerity of Mr. Papoff, we were much pleased, and of his sincere friendship and good wishes we were assured both here and at St. Petersburg.

Having received intimations of his Imperial Majesty's wish to see us, we waited a few days till we should learn his pleasure more particularly. This was signified to us on Saturday morning through Mr. Papoff, who informed us it was the Emperor's desire that we should wait upon him at the palace in the evening. We went at the appointed hour, and were received into his private cabinet, in a most gracious manner, without the ceremonies which are usual at court. He asked us respecting our object, (although he was fully informed of it by our letter to Prince Galitzin;) we told him that our immediate object was to learn the Bratsky or Buriat language, in order to translate the holy scriptures into it, and if possible the Manjur afterwards. He mentioned it as a singular circumstance, that the Buriats (who collected money for the Bible Society) should be desiring to receive the bible, and we to impart it, at the same time, although living at such an immense distance from each other. He spoke of the difficulty of our undertaking, expressed his approbation and pleasure; said he was persuaded that nothing but a firm hope in the word and promise of the most high God, could enable us to carry our resolutions so far into execution. He referred to many of the promises of the holy scriptures, respecting the universal circulation of divine truth; spoke of the pleasure which he experienced, and which every real believer must experience, in seeing them so remarkably fulfilled; and expressed his firm persuasion that they will all be accomplished, because made by a faithful and powerful God. He regretted that he was able to speak so little in English upon these "great subjects." He assured us of the pleasure he should find in affording us all the assistance which we should need, both for our journey, and also for the promotion of our object when arrived at Irkoutsk. He said that he had given most positive orders, and should still give them, that every possible facility should be afforded to us; and, above all, he assured us that his prayers should ascend to God on our behalf, that the important work which we had undertaken might be accomplished. In taking leave of us, he shook us most heartily by the hand: we

expressed our wish that he might enjoy a long and happy reign in this life, and a crown of glory which fadeth not away; and that he might be made the happy instrument of imparting the blessings of the gospel to many of his subjects.

We departed, cheered and animated, not more on account of the favour which our object had gained with him, and the hope of his patronage, than by the truly Christian manner in which he conversed, and the fervency and enlargement of his desires for the prosperity and extension of the Redeemer's kingdom upon earth. Throughout the whole of our journey, we experienced the effects of his Imperial Majesty's commands; and we feel ourselves laid under very great obligations also to the governors of the provinces through which we passed, and to many other individuals of rank and station, who combined their efforts, in order, as much as possible, to facilitate our journey and promote our comfort.

Jan. 19.—The travellers resumed their journey. "As we did not leave Moscow till about four o'clock in the afternoon, we continued in our kabitkies all night; and having stopped at Bagorodsk, a small city about 50 versts from Moscow, to take refreshment, we travelled till half-past ten the next morning, when we found ourselves at the distance of 100 versts from that city. The roads we found very bad, so much so that for the greater part of the way we could go no faster than a walking pace. On Wednesday, the 21st, we passed through Vladimir, a capital of a province of the same name; but as it was nearly dark, and we had no occasion to stop, we saw but little of this city. We proceeded on our journey that day and the next night, with bad roads and severe weather, and the following morning, Friday, the 23d, arrived at Moorom. When we entered this place, Mrs. Rahmu was so weak and ill as to render medical advice necessary; we accordingly consulted the doctor of the place, a German, who recommended us to suspend our journey for a few days, that Mrs. R. might have the benefit of rest. Moorom appears to be a place of considerable trade; one part of the town very much resembles an English market-place, where goods of every kind were exposed to sale, and in which were collected upwards of a thousand people. It is no uncommon thing in these towns for strangers to be surrounded by persons enquiring their business, &c. This was the case with some of us, and among other questions put to us by the people here, we were asked whither we were travelling? We answered, to Irkoutsk. They immediately asked, with earnestness, "svoe volii?" (of your own accord? supposing we must be sent as exiles) and seemed very much surprised

that we should go to such a distance without being obliged to do so. The city of Moorom contains sixteen churches and three monasteries; one of the latter we visited; there were only four monks in it. We were shown the tomb of Constantine, a prince of Vladimir, who came from thence to this place as a missionary, to instruct the people in the knowledge of Christianity. He was at first refused admittance into the city, but afterwards, having obtained it, his throat was cut by the common people. He lay buried for 280 years, after which the descendants of the murderers, as if convinced of the evil deeds of their fathers, and to show their penitence, took up his body and saintified it.

As this place we lodged in the house of a Russian priest, a very courteous pleasant man. We were a little surprised, however, to find that he was acquainted with no other language but his own, and possessed very little knowledge even on subjects of common life. He made many enquiries concerning different societies in England, and was very much surprised when he heard of the sums which are collected annually by the larger societies there. He told us that a Bible Society had been established in Moorom within a fortnight, and that in the course of that time 500 rubles, (at the present exchange, about £25) had been collected. He informed us that he had a son who could read Latin and Greek, and that he would introduce him if it would be agreeable. His son accordingly came, and we found him a very amiable and pleasing young man. He had enjoyed privileges superior to those of his father. He told us, that formerly there were very few priests who had any education, and that if they could read the Slavonic language, it was thought sufficient to qualify them for the priesthood; but that his present Imperial Majesty had appointed seminaries for spiritual instruction in every province, and that in one of these he had received his education. He appeared to be conversant with the scriptures, from which he made several quotations, among which, when speaking of the difficulty of our undertaking, was the following, "If God be for us, who can be against us."

The governor of this town, General Snoboff, is the president of the Bible Society established here, and takes an active part in its concerns. He did not hear of our being in Moorom until Saturday (as we had no letter of introduction to him), on which day he sent us an invitation to his house for the following Sunday. We sent the General word, that it was contrary to our practice to visit on the Sabbath; but that if it would be agreeable to his Excellency, we would wait upon

him on Monday morning, before our departure. He sent his carriage for us accordingly on Monday, and we remained with him about half an hour. His enquiries principally related to different societies in England, their plans, funds, &c. as to which we endeavoured to give him all the satisfaction in our power. The circumstance of the Bible Society having been established in this place, appears to have excited a spirit of inquiry respecting other societies. From the physician, who prescribed for Mrs. Rahmu, we also received many marks of attention and kindness.

Jan. 26. — We proceeded for Niznei Novorogod, about 150 versts from Moorom, where we arrived on Tuesday evening. On our way we found the roads much better; the land also appeared very fertile, and we could sometimes see, at one view, upwards of twenty corn-mills.

We slept at Niznei on Tuesday night, and the next morning renewed our course. Niznei is a town of considerable consequence, built upon a hill on the banks of the Oka, near the place where that river falls into the Wolga. The town is large, and being very irregularly built, occupies much ground, but contains many good, and some handsome houses. Here we saw a large market, part of which is held upon the Oka. Our road, from Niznei to Kasan, lay near the Wolga: at the latter place we arrived on the 28th. Having letters of introduction to Prince Davoonhoff, the post director, we waited upon him immediately after our arrival. He kindly sent a postilion with us to seek lodgings, which we found very difficult to obtain, as about two years before there had been a large fire, which had burnt down half the city, the ruins of which had not been repaired. The post director was burnt out of his dwelling (the post-office). He regretted that on this account he was unable to give us accommodation in his own house, during our stay at Kasan. We succeeded in obtaining two miserable rooms, in a house which contained several different families. The unwholesome air we were thus compelled to breathe, made us all ill, and induced us to hasten as quickly as possible from the place. So much were we annoyed by noise on the Sabbath, that we could scarcely find a corner of a room to enjoy as a sanctuary for God: we, however, endeavoured to improve the day as well as circumstances would permit.

Kasan was formerly the capital of a great part of Tartary, and the place where the royal family resided; it was taken from them in 1552, by John the Great, Emperor of Russia. There are still many Tartars remaining in the city, and seven Mahommedan mosques belong to them;

besides which there are forty Russian churches, and one German church.

During our stay in this city a Bible Society was formed.

The 2d and 3d of February we were occupied in preparing provisions for the road, and left Kazan on the Wednesday afternoon. We proceeded only one station that evening, as the darkness of the night, and the badness of the roads, rendered it dangerous to travel, but renewed our journey at four o'clock the following morning. After leaving Kazan we found the weather much colder. On the night of the 5th we remained in our *kabitzies*, for want of better accommodations; but the severity of the cold would allow none of us to sleep. We now passed through many Tartar villages, most of which were miserable, and the people presented a very different appearance from the Russians; in almost every village, however, there was a Mahomedan temple. On the afternoon of the 6th, we arrived at a small town called Malmish, 140 versts from Kazan; and as, by the assistance of the post-master, we found a comfortable room, we thought it advisable to remain there rather than expose ourselves to the rigour of another night. The severity of the cold, and the badness of the roads from Kazan to Malmish, made this part of our journey appear very tedious.

We proceeded on the morning of the 7th, with better roads, but very severe weather. In the evening we halted at a post-house, where we found a small room, in which our wives retired to rest, and we returned to our *kabitzies*; but the cold was so excessive, that although we were under a shelter, and wrapped up in our warmest clothes, yet we were obliged to rise in the middle of the night, and sit the remainder of it in the room. On the next day, which was the Sabbath, we for the first time reluctantly entered our *kabitzies*, in order to spend that sacred day in travelling. In the post-houses in which we stop, there is in general but one small room, which is occupied by the man who has the care of the horses, &c. besides which it is open for all travellers; and although we found it possible sometimes to occupy one of these rooms by ourselves during the night, yet by day it was impracticable. On this account we were several days obliged to travel on the Sabbath. Sometimes, indeed, we found it possible to obtain a room in a private house; but this was not often, as we travelled principally through villages, containing houses of one room only. Yet we hope that we endeavoured to consecrate our different carriages as sanctuaries to God; and although from their violent motion we could read but very little, yet we could raise our supplications

to the throne of the Most High, sing his praises, and converse upon those subjects which were calculated to promote our best interests. From Saturday the 7th, to Thursday the 13th of February, our route lay almost entirely through long woods, with small villages, about twenty versts from each other, at which we stopped to change horses. When we arrived at Perm, our circumstances rendered it necessary to stop a little time in this city; as our luggage *kabitzky* had been broken to pieces by the badness of the roads, we were obliged to purchase a new one, as well as to increase our stock of provisions for the road.

During our stay here we were visited by a Russian brigadier, who waited upon us, and politely invited us to his house, where we found a gentleman who spoke English. We were very kindly received and treated, both by the brigadier, and also by his friend, but were unable to obtain from them any information respecting our object. We found that the latter had been in the Russian naval service, and that among other voyages, he made one to the South Sea Islands. He thought it would be a very difficult thing to convert the Buriats. We told him of the pleasing accounts which had been received from Otaheite; he, however, did not consider them so good; he thought that they had been disturbed by the Europeans, and that they were much *happier* before they were visited by them! We were informed, that in the government of Perm there are 200 iron mines, 50 copper, two of gold, and one of silver.

Our business in Perm being accomplished, we left that town on Saturday, the 14th, and proceeded till Sabbath morning at two o'clock. We had resolved upon travelling all night, but about this time, Mr. and Mrs. Rahmn were alarmed on account of their little girl, who was much affected by the severe cold; but, by the blessing of God, after taking her into a warm room, she soon recovered, and sustained no injury. We set off again about eight o'clock, as our circumstances would not suffer us to halt on this holy day, and about twelve arrived at a small town called Koongoor. Here, for the first time, we found difficulty in obtaining horses. In addition to our *podorozni* (a sort of passport for obtaining horses), which it was necessary to show on every occasion, we produced a special letter from the Minister of the Interior, commanding that we might not meet with the least stoppage: still horses were denied, with the pretence that they had not a sufficient number for us. As we knew this to be a falsehood, we told the post-master that we had received express commands, not only from the Minister of the Interior, but from his Imperial Majesty

himself, that if we experienced any uncivil treatment, or unnecessary detention, immediately to write to St. Petersburg, and that as we knew there were horses, if we did not immediately receive them, we should act according to our instructions. This, however, did not produce the desired effect, and we wrote our letters, one to his Excellency the Minister, and another to his Excellency Mr. Papoff, when the post-master, rather than expose himself to the danger of having them sent, immediately caused horses to be brought. Still we had very little reason to complain of uncivil or unkind treatment in our journey; in general all persons were very hospitable and obliging; but in a few solitary instances we were forced to show our authority, and we never found that the Imperial seal and the Minister's name, failed to produce the desired effect. This, of course, was much more pleasant to us than to have been compelled to trouble any of our friends at St. Petersburg.

We now found that we were approaching the celebrated range of mountains which forms a division between Europe and Asia. We were informed at Perm, that although they were, in some parts, very steep, yet that at the place where we should pass them, the ascent and descent would be so gradual as to be imperceptible. This we found to be the case, and when we had crossed them, knew it only from their situation. It was with peculiar feelings that we passed the boundaries of Europe, that enlightened and highly favoured part of the world; but the hope of being instrumental in imparting its light to some far distant tribes, who are sitting in gross darkness, tended to dispel the painful sensations which we began to experience.

On Wednesday the 18th, we arrived at Ekaterenburg. As two of our number were indisposed from cold and fatigue, we thought it advisable to rest; and having procured lodgings, we remained two days in this place. This city was built by the Empress Catherine, and called after her name (which, in Russ, is Ekateren). In Ekaterenburg there is a large Imperial fabric, for polishing and preparing minerals which are found here; we visited it, but as it was imperial we were unable to make any purchases, except a few belonging to a person who showed us the fabric. It soon, however, became known that we wished to see specimens, and several persons came with large assortments; but as they asked what we deemed an exorbitant price, we declined buying.

As we had a letter of introduction to the general post director of Siberia, residing at Tobolsk, we waited upon him, hoping he would send some person to assist us in procuring lodgings. He re-

ceived us most cordially, and invited us to stop with him; we told him we were under the necessity of remaining several days in Tobolsk, and apprehended it might prove very inconvenient were we to remain at his house so long. He, however, would take no denial, but insisted upon our staying with him, observing, that he had room amply sufficient for our accommodation, and should be glad of our company several weeks; and then led us through a large range of handsome rooms, which he said were all at our service. We accepted his pressing invitation, and remained at his house till the 3d of March.

Meanwhile, on Thursday morning (Feb. 28), we waited upon his Excellency the Governor, and delivered a letter which we had received from the Governor General of Siberia. He received us very kindly, wished us, with our families, to dine at his house, and sent his carriage to fetch us. His Excellency is a native of Holland, and belongs to the reformed German church. He, with some others of the same profession, lamented very much the want of a resident German pastor, regularly to administer to them the ordinances of the gospel. They have a church, and the Governor had written to Germany, received many promises, but no pastor had yet been obtained. We enquired of his Excellency the number of different heathens living within the Tobolsk government. He informed us that there were about *ten thousand*, and divided into three tribes, *viz.* the Samoeids who live to the north of Tobolsk; Mahomedan Tartars, such as are about Kazan; and Kirgians who border on the Orenburg government. During our stay in Tobolsk, we had an interview with his eminence the Archbishop; he spoke with Mr. R. in Latin, and with Mr. S. in Russ, and expressed his approbation of our undertaking, saying it was a "God-like work." He is president of the Bible Society here, which is in a very flourishing state. We left with him, as also with the Governor and Post-Director, a copy of Prince's Mischersky's work upon Missions, which we received from her excellency at Moscow for distribution.

During our stay at the house of the post-director, we met a great deal of company every day; we longed for retirement, and fearing that the Sabbath might prove like other days, we requested that we might remain in our rooms for the celebration of divine worship. To this he cheerfully assented, and afterwards told us a person of distinction had called to make our acquaintance; but that he had informed him we were engaged at our devotions, and must not be disturbed.

On the three preceding Sabbaths we

had been deprived of the privilege of meeting together for worship; we therefore gladly bailed this sacred day of rest. As it was the first Sabbath in March, we joined our distant friends in celebrating the Lord's supper. Mr R. made some remarks on part of the 26th chap. of Matthew, and Mr. S. administered the ordinance. Inclosed in a small sleeping apartment, we found truly that the presence of Christ is not confined to any place, or to the large assembly; but that "*wherever* two or three are gathered together in his name, there is he in the midst of them." While we had much to seek, and more to be abased for before his throne, yet we had much occasion for gratitude; we had been helped forward, and brought through the most difficult and tedious part of our way; connected with the other half were many pleasing prospects.

On the 2d of March we prepared for our departure, having made the necessary provision for our journey to Tomsk. We called to take leave of his Excellency the Governor, who sent us some provisions for the way; he also sent a Cossack with us in addition to the courier; this had been recommended to us at St. Petersburg by the Governor General, and the Governor of Tobolsk also thought it desirable.

Tobolsk bears the marks of former greatness and grandeur; and the fortifications, which have fallen to ruins without reparation, serve to shew how very much inferior it now is to what it formerly was. Very little trade is carried on here. The weather, during our stay, was remarkably mild: the cold of *Tobolsk* had appeared formidable to us; but we found many persons complaining that it was too mild to be healthy; and during that time there was not more than five or six degrees of frost.

On the evening of Monday we took leave of our kind host. During the whole of our stay at his house, we found in him the same obliging, frank and generous friend; and we left him, earnestly wishing that blessings far better than any we could impart, or had received, might be communicated to him. Unknown to us, and which we did not discover till the next day, he had ordered a box of useful provisions to be packed up, and committed to the care of the courier whom he sent with us; and having the command of the posts, we found that he had sent notices to the post-houses to give us the best accommodations, and lodgings when necessary.

We commenced the latter half of our journey in good spirits, hoping to find much better roads. We left Tobolsk about seven o'clock in the evening, travel-

led all night, halted at five next morning, and found that we had gone nearly a hundred versts. As soon as it was daylight, we discovered that our method of travelling was changed, as it respected the horses. Instead of having three horses abreast, as before, we were now, in consequence of the narrowness of the roads, drawn after the manner of a single team. It was on this account necessary for us to have a postillion, and sometimes two. More horses were also employed, but upon inquiry, we found that we were not expected to pay for more than the usual number; but, as they had plenty, the postmasters preferred sending more. Thus it sometimes happened, that while we were paying for only *ten* horses, we were actually drawn by *twenty-four*. We travelled now at a much quicker rate than before, and on the 6th of March arrived at Tara, the next city in this government, and about 560 versts from Tobolsk, the capital. We stopped in this city only about two hours, during which time we received a visit from the *Gorodnetchi*, or governor of the town, who behaved very politely, wished us to remain some time in the city, and also to procure lodgings for us; but being desirous to proceed to Tomsk as soon as possible, we declined his civility. The farther we travelled in Siberia the more hospitable we found the people, and we had a proof of it in this place; when we arrived at the post-house, the postmaster wished to know if we would take tea, which we did; and when we wished to pay for it, he refused to receive any remuneration: saying "he was not *that* man who would take money of strangers."

On the 7th we entered on an extensive plain, called Baraba, in which we continued travelling several days. This was the most gloomy part of our journey, for during this time we could see nothing but the snow over which we were travelling and the horizon around us.

On the Sabbath-day we halted at a small village, where with difficulty we obtained a room for worship. Had this been any other day we should have been compelled to have halted, as there was a heavy fall of snow and much wind, so that our way, lying through a plain, was completely hid. A polite stranger, who visited us to-day, and made many enquiries respecting our journey, said that he had just returned from Tomsk, and the Governor there had made many enquiries concerning us. He informed us, that some years ago these plains were inhabited by a savage race of Tartars, called Barabinskys, who continually molested travellers, and rendered it dangerous to journey here; but that there had been so many Russians sent to these parts, and the Tartars had

become so intermixed with them, that there was no danger. In the evening he paid us a second visit, and brought us provisions for the road.

The former part of our journey on this day was very gloomy. The snow, which had fallen on the preceding day, was a great deal drifted by the wind, so that we sometimes found it difficult to discover the road. But it was our exalted privilege to know that we had an unerring Guide, who was continually with us, leading us as by a pillar of cloud by day, and a pillar of fire by night.

The next city to which we came is called Kyeensk, a place of considerable trade; but as we passed it in the middle of the night, we had no opportunity of seeing it. Cities and towns were very scarce in this part of our journey. Between Tobolsk and Tomsk we only passed through two, about 500 *vershs* distant from each other, and seldom met a traveller. The roads, however, were much better, and the weather milder than in the former part of it. The villages are poor and very small; in many instances we observed bladders, or skins, as substitutes for glass in the windows, and frequently nothing but shutters, which when closed, completely darkened the hut.

March 14. - After a pleasant ride upon the banks of the Tomsk, which from its windiness affords many beautiful prospects, we arrived at the city, which, from the river, is called Tomsk, on the twelfth day after our departure from Tobolsk, a distance of 1,500 *vershs*. We were met by a man at the gate of the city, enquiring who we were, and when we told him he directed us to lodgings already prepared by order of the Governor.

We found our situation at Tomsk retired and quiet, which was very agreeable to us. Our lodgings consisted of four large rooms, the owner of which lived in a range above us; he had formerly been an officer in the army, but having received a wound, retired to live at Tomsk. He appeared to be a sensible judicious man; he showed us much hospitality, and on our departure not only refused to accept of any remuneration for the use of his rooms, kitchen, and fires, but also furnished us with a good supply of bread for the road.

His Excellency the Governor also behaved with great kindness and politeness. He sent us provisions for the road, and also invited us to dine with him on Sunday, but said at the same time he should have many guests, and perhaps it might not be agreeable. We excused ourselves, preferring to spend the day in retirement at our lodgings; and it proved the most quiet and uninterrupted Sabbath we had

spent upon the road. Our feelings in these our small meetings were of a kind different from those which we had frequently realized in large assemblies of Christians; but we also experienced feelings to which we were before entire strangers, and found much pleasure and satisfaction in encouraging and exhorting each other in our Christian course.

March 17th, we left Tomsk about 12 o'clock. Tomsk is a large city, but the capital of the least of the Siberian provinces. It stands upon the river Tomm, which takes its rise near the city. There are here many Manomedan Tartars, who have two mosques.

After we left Tomsk we still experienced the kindness of his Excellency the Governor; for in addition to the Cossack, whom he had sent to accompany us to Irkoutsk, he had sent another before us to the bounds of his government, in order to provide horses, so that we had no detention, but in every place found them with their drivers in the streets, waiting our arrival. In the evening of Wednesday, the 19th, we arrived at Krasnoyarsk, a considerable city, about 550 *vershs* from Tomsk. Here we were received and treated in the kindest and most hospitable manner by a Russian merchant, who having heard of our approach, prepared his house for our reception, and wished us to stop all night with him; but as we had determined upon travelling that night, we declined his kind proposals, and staid only two or three hours. The Governor of the town sent a cossack to wait upon us, expecting that we should make a longer stay; but when he heard of our intended early departure, he called upon us himself, and expressed his willingness to do any thing in his power to serve us.

Leaving this city about nine o'clock, we travelled that night, and late the next evening arrived at Kainskoy Ostrogue, the last station in the Tomsk government, and resolved upon spending the night at this place. Almost immediately after our arrival, we were visited by a young officer, who commands the town and boundaries of the government. He behaved very politely, and early the next morning prepared a breakfast for us, and provisions for the day upon the road, and afterwards accompanied us to the boundary, which separates the Tomsk from the Irkoutsk government, about two *vershs* from the town. Here we parted with the polite stranger, and were glad to see something which bore the name of Irkoutsk. This government is very extensive: on the western side it extends 700 *vershs*, and eastward to the limits of the empire, or about 600 *vershs* from the city. So thinly, however is this immense tract of country inhabited, that although it forms by far the

largest of the Siberian provinces, it contains the smallest population.

We expected that as we advanced farther into Siberia, we should find the state of the villages, and the accommodation for travellers worse than those with which we had already met; but this was by no means the case, for almost as soon as we entered this government, we saw a favourable change in the appearance of things; the villages were all regularly built, the streets wide and clean, and in the post-houses better rooms for the accommodation of travellers, and many other things which confirmed the ideas which we had been led to entertain of the character and activity of the governor.

We travelled the two following nights and arrived at a small village early on Sabbath morning, where finding a comfortable room we were glad to take rest, and having refreshed ourselves, we closed our doors for the celebration of the worship of our Heavenly Father. We hoped to have remained here till evening; but going out after our morning worship, we perceived that the sun was very powerful, and that the snow was melting very fast, so that having heard of the sudden change from winter to spring, we considered it to be our duty, after taking some refreshment, to proceed immediately on our journey.

In the middle of the night we arrived at Neejnivodansk, a considerable city, but stopped in it no longer than was necessary for changing horses. We now began to feel the inconvenience of bad roads in a way different from what we had formerly experienced. In many places the snow had melted away, and dirt was substituted for it, which convinced us more than ever of the importance of pushing forward. But it was not till within eighty *versets* of Irkoutsk, that we experienced the greatest trial of our patience. We had travelled on Tuesday night, halted to take refreshment, and about seven o'clock on Wednesday morning again set forward, hoping to reach Irkoutsk in good time that day; but when arrived at about a *verst* from the post station, we found that there had been a complete thaw, which made our sledges drag so heavily, that we could move only at a slow walking pace, the horses being frequently obliged to stop, unable to proceed. Notwithstanding every effort we were compelled to halt in the evening one station short of Irkoutsk, disappointed, yet thankful that we had been permitted to proceed so far before the change of weather commenced. Although we had frequently travelled 150 or 160 *versets* a-day, we were now obliged to be content to be dragged 50 *versets* in 14 hours! We took

up our night's lodging at the post station, and rose early the next morning to complete our journey. There had been a sharp frost during the night; no sun was to be seen, and at length the snow fell so thick, as to prevent our having any distant view of the city. We travelled partly on the river Angara, and partly on a road rendered exceedingly rough by the preceding thaw. We all arrived at Irkoutsk in health and safety about 12 o'clock on Thursday, March 26th, N.S., and took up a temporary abode in lodgings prepared for us by the governor.

We waited upon his excellency the next day, and delivered to him our letter of recommendation. He received us very kindly, made many enquiries respecting the Society by which we were sent, and promised to do every thing in his power to promote our object. He soon sought out a house for us, which we engaged.

The situation of Irkoutsk is very pleasant. The Angara and Irkoutsk flowing upon the west, and the Urukoffskaya upon the north, and north-east, from a peninsula. It is surrounded on all sides by hills; the country also, for a long way round, is very mountainous, and about three *versets* out of the city may be seen mountains at the distance of 150 *versets*, which are covered with snow all the year.

The city of Irkoutsk contains about 15,000 inhabitants, including 2000 soldiers and 1500 Cossacks. The houses are chiefly of wood, but there are also a few good stone ones. In all the Russian towns, as well as villages, through which we passed, there are many churches, and this city contains 14, and one monastery. The whole of this government, and particularly the town where we now are, has received many improvements through the active exertions of his excellency the present governor.

In this as well as in all the other government towns in Siberia, is a large house, called a Rabochy Dome (or work house), for the reception of exiles, who are mechanics, in which they are employed in all their different departments: part of the profits arising from their works is enjoyed by themselves, and the other part is devoted to charitable purposes. There is a great deal of business transacted here, but not upon a good plan; for although we are not more than 500 *versets* from the boundaries of the Chinese empire, most articles from that country are dearer here than in England. There are a great many of the Buriats in this city. Their language, as well as that of all on this side the Baikal, appears to be a different dialect from that spoken by those beyond the lake. They have no books, are not able to read or write, and mix much Russ

with their own language, which is considerably degenerated.

The following statement we have obtained concerning the different tribes of Buriat, or Bratsky Tartars, living on this and the eastern side of the Baikal, and are assured of its correctness.

“ This nation, which is a head division of the Mongolian people, consists of nine tribes, of which seven inhabit the country on the western side of the Baikal, and two have their abode on the eastern side of this sea. The names of these tribes are as follow, viz :—

On the western side of the Baikal,

1. The *Kudinski Buriats*, who live in the neighbourhood of Irkoutsk.

2. The *Verchalinski*, who live near the river *Lena*, from 180 to 230 *versts* from this city.

3. The *Idinski*, who live upon the banks of the *Angarâ*, from 100 to 180 *versts* from hence.

4. The *Baloganski*, from 180 to 250 *versts* from Irkoutsk.

5. The *Alarski*, who take their name from a small river called *Alar*, upon the banks of which they live, about 150 or 200 *versts* hence.

6. The *Tounginski*, who live from about 180 to 200 *versts* north of Irkoutsk.

The above six tribes have their *tyshàs*, or chiefs.

7. The *Kitsi*, who also live from 150 to 200 *versts* north of Irkoutsk. They are not numerous, and are governed merely by a *shulunga*, or judge.—These seven tribes are Shaman heathens.

On the eastern side of the Baikal.

8. The *Selinginsk Buriats* live 500 *versts*, and upwards, eastward of Irkoutsk. This tribe has two *tyshàs*. On the boundaries of China, four Buriat Cossack regiments are stationed, each consisting of 600 men, with their own commanders.

9. The *Chorin*, who take up their abode sometimes nearer and sometimes

farther from Irkoutsk, about the distance of 1000 *versts*. This tribe, which is the most numerous, consists of about 30,000 people, and is governed by four *tyshàs*, of whom the eldest is the chief commander. Both these last tribes are adherents to the religion of the *Lama*. It is said that ten years ago they fetched their religious books from Thibet, on 30 waggons, and paid for them 12,000 head of cattle.”

Many of the Buriats have embraced the Greek religion, but there is reason to think more from political motives than from real conviction. Such proselytes are detested by the heathen Buriats.

To the last tribe belong the two Buriats who are now in St. Petersburg, translating part of the New Testament ; and it appears highly desirable that we should take up our abode amongst them, or between them and the *Selinginsk* Buriats, these two tribes being the most numerous, each possessing books, and many of them being acquainted with the pure Mongolian language. We wish, however, to wait, and see what may appear to be the will of God, humbly and earnestly looking up to Him for guidance and direction into the path of duty. To us it is a matter of little consequence whether we remain here, or take up our abode a thousand *versts* farther from home : we wish to ascertain what is the will of God concerning us, and hope we shall be enabled cheerfully to obey every intimation of his providence.

The Journal from which the above is taken, is subscribed by the two missionaries, Stallybrass and Rahmn. The geographical and political information which it communicates respecting a region not much known to Europeans, other than the functionaries of the Russian government, has induced us to make few omissions in abridging it.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

OWING to the fugitive character of the troops and partisans of Appa Sahib, or those who were lately under him, for he has glided out of Ghendana, and of a few minor chiefs engaged in irregular hostilities, the operations of the British forces which remain in the field appear to run in very desultory and complicated lines, which it is as difficult to trace or follow as it is for them to bring to action the shifting hordes of the enemy.

A new disturber, Achel Sing, the head Zemindar of Boorasumber, has risen up in the district of Patna, who occupies the attention of a British detachment which has been sent in pursuit of him. In respect to this war of detachments all the intelligence from the various posts which have reached us through the Indian papers is unofficial.

INDIA. — BRITISH TERRITORY. —
OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.*Unofficial, published in India.*

APPA SAHIB AND THE GOANDS.

The following was written before Appa Sahib had escaped from the hills where he first sought refuge.

Extract of a Letter, dated camp near Dhar, 1st February, 1819.

"I informed you of our march against Jelpee Annair, a fortress occupied by the Ex-Rajah's people situate on the south bank of the Taptee river, in the high road between the Deopahar hills and Asseerghur. I was sent with a troop of cavalry to escort the engineer to the place, for the purpose of reconnoitring: a summons was forwarded to the Killadar; the rascal fired upon the flag of truce, which was in consequence withdrawn, and the garrison given to understand that no quarter would be shewn. Finding the fort too strong to be taken by escalade, both from its position and the height of the walls, and as our means were only adequate to that purpose, it was found necessary to send to Gen. Doveton's camp for two 12-pounders and two howitzers. In the mean time a smart fire was kept up on our side from four six pounders and muskets, which the enemy returned from wall-pieces and matchlocks. In the morning of the 12th, Colonel Crosdill arrived with the battering train and six companies of the Madras European regiment, and as senior officer he assumed the command of the force. The 12 pounders and howitzers were the same day moved into battery. To ascertain the range, a few shells were thrown into the fort, which had the effect of frightening the enemy to such a degree, that they evacuated the fort during the night."

A subsequent account from another detachment says:

Captain Sparkes's Mahout has made his escape from Puchmay the Ex-Rajah's present residence, and arrived in Col. Adams's camp on the 21st Jan. He states that Appa Sahib has about 5000 people about him, and that 2000 of them are armed. One trooper and about 20 of our Sepoys, who deserted, are with him; one trooper and three Sepoys having died. The Mahout, not unmindful of his own consequence, declares that the Rajah wished to kill him, but was dissuaded from it by Mohun Sing, who appears to have the chief direction of affairs in the hills.

The best information will no doubt be speedily obtained, as Col. Adams, we understand, has a number of excellent Hurkaras. One of them is particularly shrewd and expert. Some time ago he discovered where a party of Goands, who had plundered a village, had stopped in the

jungle among the hills, and knowing that the 2d bat. of the 10th was coming in from Bietoul, he requested that the officer commanding would send a Soubadar's party with him to attack them. His wish was complied with, and he soon pointed out to the Soubadar and his fifty men, the Goands in a large body, feasting upon the spoils of the unfortunate villagers, little dreaming that the hour of punishment was at hand. The Soubadar posted his men unobserved in a single line, and when all ready a signal was given to fire. About 50 of the plunderers were killed on that occasion. The Hurkara has received a silver and a gold medal from government for his service.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Feb. 13.*

It is reported that the Ex-Rajah of Nagpore, assisted by the Pindarré chieftain, Cheetoo, has quitted the position in which he has been so long concealed, with an intention of either seeking protection in Asseerghur, or proceeding to Kandeish.

Letters from the banks of the Nerbuddah mention the military arrangements that have been made to intercept his flight.

Col. Comyn had been directed to proceed with all practicable dispatch to Bietoul, there to establish a chain of posts, to prevent the fugitive from proceeding in the direction of Asseerghur.

A body of troops under Capt. Delamain, with artillery, arrived on the banks of the Nerbuddah on the 28th of Jan. Two companies of N. I. under Lieut. Marshall proceeded on the following day to the fort of Chowraghur. The 2d bat. of the 15th reg. of N. I. moved on the same day, with a train of artillery, towards the camp of Col. Adams, at Babye.

A detachment, under the command of Col. Greenstreet, was directed to take up a position at Bunkera, to protect the plains of that part of the Nerbuddah, while Roberts's horse and the train were to proceed onwards to join Col. Adams.

On the 8th of January it was intended that four columns should make a simultaneous movement from their cantonments.

A north-east column, under Lieut.col. Macmorine, consisting of the 1st bat. of the 10th N. I., and the 2d bat. of the 15th N. I., with four six-pounders, mounted on elephants, was to proceed from the banks of the Nerbuddah. A south-east column, under Maj. O'Brien, consisting of the 2d bat. of the 8th N. I., and three companies of the 2d bat. of the 23d N. I. with a body of irregulars and artillery, was to move in like manner from Chowparah. A south-west column, under Lieut.col. Popham, consisting of the 1st bat. of the 23d N. I., and three companies of the 2d bat. of the 23d, with artillery, was to move from Bietoul. A north-west column, under Col. Adams, consist-

ting of the 2d bat. of the 10th, the 1st bat. of 15th, and five companies of the 1st bat. of the 2d N. I., with artillery attached, and two Rissalaks of Cunningham's horse, were to guard the valley of the Nerbuddah.

Col. Greenstreet was to continue in the position already noticed, and Maj. Nation with the 1st bat. of the 8th N. I. and a body of Roberts's horse, was to guard the plains to the westward. Col. Comyn, with his wing, and part of the 7th N. C. were to protect the country to the south-west. The 6th N. C., and part of the 7th N. C., with a detachment of Madras troops, were to be stationed to the southward, at Molye. A south-east detachment, consisting of the 6th and 8th regiments of N. C., and 2000 reformed horse and irregular infantry, were to cut off the retreat of the enemy from Rajpore: and four companies of the 2d bat. of the 23d were to be posted at Chowparah, to the eastward of the Mahadeo hills.

By these arrangements and movements, it was hoped that the escape of the Ex-Rajah would be prevented; but from the difficulty of covering so large an extent of country, the uncertainty of the direction which the fugitive might pursue, and the probability that he would attempt to get off singly in some disguise, very sanguine expectations of his capture do not seem to have been entertained.

On the 20th of January, about 11 A.M. when at Shapoor, Capt. Jones received accounts of a body of Pindaries having made off close by Borda'ee; in consequence of which he instantly commenced a pursuit, and about eight o'clock that night he reached Dutee Ghaut, where he received information that the enemy had passed more to the south-west on the evening of the 1st. This was a great disappointment, for they had evidently too much the start of our detachment to attempt following. Capt. Jones very properly determined to return to his post at Borda'ee, which he reached a few hours before daybreak the next morning, after a march of 40 miles. Again, on the morning of the 4th, about nine o'clock, intelligence was received that a large body of the enemy were on the move, and at no great distance. The cavalry being ready saddled, Capt. Jones instantly mounted, leaving orders for the infantry to follow. In about an hour the cavalry were amongst them, and after a smart skirmish, in which at least 50 were killed, and many more wounded, principally Arabs, their numbers compelled Capt. Jones to draw off, and wait for the infantry. On their coming up he immediately moved on, but found the enemy had quitted their position, and were making off. The cavalry gave chase and soon got sight of them, when a running fight com-

menced, and lasted for about ten miles. At length Capt. Jones had the satisfaction of seeing them determined to make a stand. They took up a very strong position on a hill. Capt. Jones formed for the attack, and moving on the Arabs, in number about 400, the cavalry, with a very tremendous fire of musketry, which the infantry returned in high style for a few minutes, when the order to 'carry the hill by the bayonet' was given, and it is said that nothing could exceed the ardour and gallantry with which this was executed by Lieut. Isaac and his brave soldiers, the cavalry cutting up and following the fugitives for a great distance. Fifty of the enemy were found dead on the spot, and their total loss in both affairs, could not be less than 160 to 180 killed and wounded. Among the former, one of the deserters from the 22d, and two others, guilty of the same treachery, were severely wounded, but got off into the jungles. Our loss was very trifling, considering the nature of the rencontre. In the cavalry two troopers were killed, two wounded; three horses killed, three wounded, and two missing. Infantry, one Subadar wounded (since dead), two sepoys killed, and one Havildar and four Sepoys wounded. Lieut. Isaac received two shots, one grazing his right side, and the other through the sleeve of his arm, without touching the flesh.

It is added, that Appah Sahib might have been easily taken, had not the Patal of Boorda'ee, who saw him and his adherents pass through his village on the evening of the 1st, neglected to send intelligence until the following morning. He is also said to have permitted two of the ex-Rajah's Hukaras, who were taken in the first affair, to escape. Capt. Jones had in consequence placed him in confinement.

The following extract of a letter, dated from camp at Sainkera, on the 8th of February, contains an account of a gallant enterprise, which reflects much credit on Capt. Jones and the brave officers and men employed under him:—

"There is every reason to believe, that the ex-Rajah of Narpore has effected his escape from the Mahadeo Hills, and has been carried off by Cheetoo, with 200 Pindarees, who have proceeded to the westward. I have, however, peculiar satisfaction in stating, that the adherents of Appa Sahib did not escape altogether without being encountered. Captain J. Jones, of the 7th Bengal cavalry, with a troop of that regiment, and two companies of the 15th Nat. Inf. having received intelligence on the morning of the 4th instant, whilst at Bowelah, that a party of the enemy were passing to the westward, moved immediately with the

troop, and fell in with a body of Arabs, computed at 600, which he immediately charged, dispersing them with the loss of 100 killed and wounded. The enemy, however, took advantage of the thick jungle in which they were attacked, and drew up in a deep nullah, where they were kept in check till the arrival of the infantry, when they were immediately dislodged from their position by Lieut. Isaac, of the 15th, who conducted the infantry. The enemy now retired in good order, and took up a very strong position on a hill covered with underwood, from which, after a heavy fire on both sides, they were driven at the point of the bayonet, leaving upwards of 100 killed and wounded on the hill. Our loss has been trifling, considering the obstinate resistance of the enemy. Lieut. Isaac was wounded whilst leading his men on to the charge on the hill, and his Subadar mortally wounded through the breast: two infantry Sepoys and two troopers killed; one Havildar and four Sepoys wounded, and three troopers wounded. Also five horses killed and many wounded. A deserter from the 22d fell in the charge in the first affair."—*Calcutta Gov. Gazette, March 5.*

The progress of Col. Adams has been uninterrupted by any opposition, the inhabitants yielding, in general, implicit submission as he has advanced. Two chiefs of considerable influence have surrendered themselves unconditionally, and it was hoped, at one period, that Mohun Sing, who is supposed to have been the mover of almost all the mischief which has lately happened, would have been surprised and taken. But the attempt failed, the fugitive having retired to a singularly wild and difficult part of the country, which baffled the efforts of his pursuers. The scenery is said to be extremely beautiful in that quarter. The table-land of Puchmunee, where Appah Sahib passed the last rains, is about 30 miles in circumference, presenting every where the most lovely prospects. Our correspondent observes, that to have a distinct idea of this delightful spot, it is only necessary to strike out the palaces from the picturesque abode of Rasselas, and its natural beauties would fade in comparison with the valley of Puchmunee! The celebrated spring of Mahadeo, from which this lofty range of mountains takes its name, issues from a cave in the rock, of 120 feet in extent, the water being about two feet deep. There appears to be nothing particularly interesting in the neighbourhood of the well. It is situated in a valley, and not upon a pinnacle of the Mahadeo hills, according to the information of those who pretended to point out the very peak from whence it took its rise.—The mode of carrying guns on ele-

phants has been before tried, but proper carriages, or rather beds, for the guns to rest in, on the animal's back, have never been tried before, and the ingenuity of the officer, who first constructed them, has been rewarded by the complete success of his plan. Guns are now carried up acclivities which camels and bullocks laden could not ascend.—*Madras Courier, March 30.*

STATES OF HURRY AND PURTAUBGHUR.

Letters from the camp at the station of Puttal Kote, dated the 17th of Feb. last, have reached Calcutta, describing the progress of the division of the army in that quarter.

One of the columns, under the command of Major Lucius Robert O'Brien, of the 8th Nat. Cav., was destined to the service of reducing the states of Hurry and Purtaubghur. The first of these was easily accomplished; but the latter, which is the country of Chyne Sah, presented considerable obstacles, as it is described to be one of the wildest tracks imaginable. The invading column succeeded, however, in penetrating to the strong hold of the chief, and attacking him there. Chyne Sah himself escaped in the action, but two of his nephews fell into the hands of the conquerors; and the chief saw his affairs wearing altogether so inauspicious an aspect, that he had sent in a tender of his surrender to the British commander. The troops that had been engaged were to return with their leader to Chuppara, as the object in which they had been employed was completely attained.—*Calcutta, March 9.*

PINDAREES.

From Nagpore we have advices of the 20th of January, which state that on the 16th of the same month, a body of about two hundred Pindarees plundered five villages close to Nagpore. A party of fifty sepoy, from one of the brigades of infantry, and the same number of horse, were immediately dispatched after them, and succeeded in killing twenty-five, making eleven prisoners with their horses, and dispersing the remainder. The writer adds, that this is but one of the last faint remnants of these marauders, whose general system is completely broken, and who, it may be confidently hoped, will never again be able to unite in any formidable numbers.—*Cal. Journ. Feb. 9.*

Our latest accounts from Husseinabad are of the 23d of January. Nothing of particular interest had recently occurred in that quarter. A few days previously a party of Capt. Roberts's corps, amounting to eight, and a havildar's party of infantry, fell in with a body of Pindarees, about 150, coming from the Bopaul side

of the Nerbudda, and about 200 infantry, who appear to have descended the hills for the purpose of escorting this reinforcement to the mountainous retreat in which Appa Sabib has his head-quarters. Notwithstanding the disproportion in point of numbers, the Rohillahs did not hesitate to attack them, and are said to have killed upwards of sixty of the enemy, taking twenty-four horses, and rescuing a party of Sebundies who had been taken prisoners.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Feb. 13.*

SIEGE OF ASSEERGHUR.

As the official account of the fall of this place has been published in the *Asiatic Journal* (see No. 45), we take only so much of the following private account as gives a more particular account of the lamented death of Col. Frazer.

The siege commenced on the 18th inst. and the Pettah was stormed and carried in great style, by detachments from the Royals, the 30th, the 67th, the Madras European regt., the Wallajahbad Light Infantry, &c. the whole commanded by Col. Frazer, of the Royals. Our loss was trifling: Maj. Macleod, dep. q. m. s. gen., and Lieut. Bland, of the Royals, wounded, and 3 privates killed and 15 wounded. We were here in quiet possession, when about sunset, as the pickets were preparing to mount, a party of Arabs, who had crept unperceived close to the Pettah wall, dashed in upon us; Col. Frazer, who commanded, started up and called to the men to stand to their arms, but he had hardly got the words out of his mouth when he was struck by a jinjal shot in the forehead, and he fell never to rise again. One or two Europeans were killed at the same time, and two officers wounded. A battery was formed on the 19th for six 18-pounders, one 12, and two mortars, which opened at daylight on the 20th, and a breach was soon made, which in a day or two will be practicable: the enemy's guns make a devil of a noise, but the shot go all over us. Amidst this success, I have however to relate an accident that struck a momentary damp on the ardour of our troops: a spark from one of the guns in the 18-pound battery fell on a magazine containing near 300 barrels of powder, which nearly destroyed the whole of a company of sepoy, 60 were killed outright, and 30 most dreadfully wounded.

ACHEL SING.

Extract of a private letter from a detachment in camp at Baudpour, district of Patna—S. W. frontier.—“The able plans of our worthy commander in this quarter were so well supported by the officer in command of this detachment,

that the Burreah or head Zumendar of Boorasumrah was completely taken by surprise, having merely time to scramble up the mountain behind his house and make his escape, along with some retainers who kept up a sniping fire upon our men without any loss to us, but with more or less to themselves, the Burreah's uncle being severely wounded while endeavouring to assist his nephew to escape; and there is reason to suppose that others of the latter party suffered in a similar manner. By and by we hope to hear something certain of the Burreah (Achel Sing), though the hostile disposition evinced by the inhabitants of the part of this district, must throw many difficulties in our way, while the wild nature of the country aids their views.

“Most if not all the villages are deserted, which alone is a declaration of hostilities, though we strove to conciliate the inhabitants to the utmost. Through a species of feudal infatuation, they have risen up into open rebellion against the British government and their legitimate chief the Rajah of Patna; preferring the desperate fortunes of Achel Sing. As an instance of the spirit entertained by the inhabitants of this part of the frontiers towards our government, I will relate a tragical event that happened lately, and which crowns the memory of the undaunted sufferers with glory, while it stamps infamy upon the wanton aggressors: five Sepoys and a Burreah belonging to the Ramghur battalion, were proceeding to this place to join the detachment with some grain, which our rapid advance prevented our bringing with us. They had marched without any interruption to within twenty-four miles of this camp, when they were all at once surrounded by the inhabitants of a Pergunnah whom we had treated kindly; but who without any known cause, resolved to cut off our supplies. Upwards of 200 armed men soon collected, and attacked our little band with arrows and matchlocks. Our brave fellows resolving to sell their lives as dearly as possible, formed a circle of the grain suggests (country carts), &c. within which they held out for about thirty-two hours against their assailants, (our detachment being employed elsewhere, could afford no assistance, nor were we aware of the desperate situation till too late). At last their ammunition failing, they were overpowered by numbers, and brutally butchered. At the same time that we turn with horror from contemplating the savage barbarity of the ruthless monsters, who felt no respect for the claims which such an intrepid and small band had upon their generosity, we cannot but indulge a sentiment of exalting pride, when we reflect that our army is composed of such unconquerable spirits.

And I should be sorry to think, that such an instance of true and devoted heroism as I have described fell into oblivion, while less deserving actions are blazoned forth. May their manes be speedily avenged is our hearty wish, and I have every reason to hope that they shall."—*The Guardian*, cited in the *Madras Courier*, March 26.

RUNJEET SING.

Kurnaul, April 21, 1819.—A few days ago one of Runjeet Sing's sirdars took it into his head to cross the Sutlege, at the head of an armed force, with which he plundered and burnt some villages, situated in the territory of the Rajah of Belaspoor. As soon as information of this outrage reached Capt. Ross at Sebato, he moved out in pursuit of the marauders, and at the same time three companies marched from Loodhiana, under Major Duraat. The Sikhs, on the approach of these troops, immediately retired, and it is now reported that Runjeet Sing has ordered the offending Sirdar to make immediate restitution to the full amount of the injury which he has inflicted by his ravages. This, if true, is just on the part of Runjeet, but it is to be questioned whether the poor ryots who have suffered will obtain compensation, or whether the Rajah will appropriate to himself the restored property and cash paid in lieu of damages.—*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* May 14.

CALCUTTA.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

The last disputation was to have been held in January; an important alteration is to take place in regard to the time for the students leaving this institution. They are not now, as formerly, to wait for the annual disputation, but to be allowed to quit it for the public service whenever they shall be reported fit, after a formal examination.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Sir T. Hislop.—March 5.—Arrived in the *Ernaad*, his Exc. Gen. Sir Thos. Hislop, Bart. G. C. B. Commander-in-chief at the Presidency of Madras, who landed soon after under a salute. He was attended by Lieut. Col. Blacker, C. B. Quarmast. gen.; Maj. Waugh, Capt. Eden, Lieut. Van Buerlie, aides-de-camp to his Exc., and Mr. Stephenson, surgeon.

May 11.—At the Government-house, at the hour of ten in the morning, the ceremony of investing Lieut. gen. Sir T. Hislop, Bart. with the Grand Cross of the Bath, took place. The principal gentlemen, and all the ladies of distinction at the Presidency, formed a splendid assemblage to witness one of the most gra-

tifying returns to merit which discriminating honour can confer, or a gallant soldier receive. The most noble the Governor-gen., dressed in the robes and insignia of the Garter, entered the state apartments, preceded by his staff, and shortly afterwards, Sir T. Hislop (accompanied by Maj. gen. J. S. Wood, and Maj. gen. Garstin) was introduced with the usual formalities. Col. Doyle, mil. sec. to the Governor-gen., having read a letter from Lord Sidmouth, communicating the honour conferred by his R. H. the Prince Regent, and directing the investiture, the Marq. of Hastings greeted the Lieut. gen. with the following eloquent address:—

"Sir Thomas Hislop, the gracious sentiments of the Prince Regent, communicated in the letter which you have just read, would, I am sure, be regarded by you as an ample recompense for every professional achievement. But your acquiring them as such would satisfy the ardour with which that royal Personage seeks to encourage zeal in the public service. His elevated mind comprehends the inappreciable benefit rendered to a community by the excitement of generous emulation; and he is ever anxious to secure it for his country. While, therefore, he indulges the glow of his heart in requiring the merit of the individual, as in your case, his Royal Highness holds forth the reward as an example, and an instigation to the energies of others. The distinction which I am commanded to confer upon you, is a mirably calculated to produce this effect. Casting one's reflection back on human society, one wonders that a device, apparently so obvious and so efficacious, should have been so tardily adopted. The remembrance of verbal praise, however recorded, must unavoidably be soon dulled by the succession of new interests and occurrences. It is not thus with such badges as you are about to receive; for, they speak continually to the eyes of men. You are to exhibit the perpetual testimony of your sovereign's approbation. In all times and places, the displaying such a mark of acknowledged desert must be a high and honest satisfaction. I assure myself, however, that in bearing these distinctions within the Presidency of Fort St. George, you will have redoubled gratification. It is not that there every one would connect them with the field of Mehidpore, because the same sensation would reign equally here: but you will feel that every officer and soldier, whether European or Native, who served under you in the campaign, will deem himself a participator in the honours which he sees you wearing; he will think his fame blended with yours, and will construe your decorations into a just recognition of his own glorious exertion. Cherish the consciousness of having en-

titled them to assert so proud an identification; and may you long bear, in the enjoyment of health and every comfort, the insignia with which I now proceed to invest you."—Sir T. Hislop then knelt to be invested with the star and other decorations.—On rising he thus spoke :

"My lord, for this most distinguished mark of the Prince Regent's approbation of my humble exertions, in my endeavours to carry into execution your lordship's commands, during the progress of the late eventful war, demands from me the expression of the deepest sense of gratitude. That his Royal Highness should have been further graciously pleased to delegate especially to your lordship, his royal powers on the present occasion, is alike most peculiarly flattering to my professional and my personal feelings."—As soon as the ceremony was concluded, a royal salute was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

Miscellaneous.—Trimbeckjee Dhanglia, state prisoner, was brought to Calcutta in the *Ernaad*. The following gentlemen also were among the passengers: from Madras, Mr. Floyer, and Mr. Taylor, Bengal civil service; Mr. McIntosh, free merchant.—From Bombay; Maj. Colebrook, Mr. J. Fulong, and Mr. W. Boyce, free merchants.

Commercial Bank.—April 28.—We learn that a commercial bank has been established by the following gentlemen:—Joseph Baretto, J. W. Fulton, E. Macintosh, Joseph Baretto, jun., J. Melville, L. Baretto, J. La Cruz, J. Calder, and Soorjee Coomar Takoor; the management and secretaryship to be conducted by Messrs. Macintosh and Co.

Rate of Interest.—The present fall in the rate of interest, observes the *Times* of March 23, is a circumstance quite as unaccountable as the extraordinary rise, which lasted so long last year, and still obtained but three months ago. We have lately seen the same private bills discounted at 7 per cent.; which, in the times of scarcity, did not discount at less than 24; and a loan has taken place, bearing only 5 per cent. interest, on deposit of Company's paper.

Tontine.—April 30.—At a meeting of respectable merchants and others, held at the house of Mr. John Bethune Inglis, George Cruttenden, Esq. in the chair, resolutions were adopted, establishing a new tontine, according to a plan proposed by Mr. Inglis, to commence on 1st July 1819, and continue for five years, under the designation of the Third Calcutta Tontine.

Spasmodic Cholera.—The cholera morbus is again beginning its depredations both amongst the European and native population of this presidency. It has been however remarked that where time-

ly recourse has been had to the remedy, so frequently recommended, of landanum and brandy, its fatal effects have generally been prevented. The use of flannel next to the skin, has been recommended as the most effectual preventative of this alarming disorder.—April 28.

Storm.—Sunday night, March 28, a violent storm of wind and rain came on suddenly. Considerable damage was sustained in several parts of Calcutta, and we are informed that the temporary stables belonging to the body guard at Ballingunge, were levelled with the ground during the squall.—During a severe north wester at Kedgerree, on the same evening, two men were unfortunately killed by the lightning.

Effects of the Weather on the Crops.—

Accounts from Commercially report very unfavourable prospects of the indigo crop in that and the neighbouring districts. The oldest residents on the *Mosfussil* do not recollect a season so extraordinary as the present. The inundation of 1818 was such as has been never before experienced, and no rain having fallen since the 27th October, with the exception of a single shower on the 6th of January, that lasted for about an hour, most of the crops of the farmers have failed, and the whole country is completely parched and burnt up. In former seasons the indigo plant was six inches high before this time of the year, but now there is not a single grain sown, and the ground so hard and impenetrable as to prevent cultivation. Unless rain comes soon the indigo, as well as all other crops, must intirely fail. The intense cold, experienced in the month of January, has proved unusually destructive to the mulberry plant; and in Kashnaghur, Jessore, and other districts; it is stated that the Company's silk concerns have sustained great injury in consequence.—The accounts from the interior, regarding the cotton crop, are generally unfavourable, although they differ in estimating the extent to which the prospects of the cultivators have been destroyed. Some state that an absolute failure has been experienced, and that no supplies can be looked for, sufficient to meet the internal consumption of the country, much less to answer the demands of the export trade. Others acknowledge a very considerable failure, but taking into account the increased scale of cultivation beyond that of former years, expect that no great degree of deficiency will be felt in the market, especially since the quantity remaining at Mirzapore, and other places, produced during the last season, is known to be considerable.

Attempt to assassinate.—Wm. Fraser, Esq. collector of Delhi, being at Gohana executing the duties of his office, was going in the evening from his tent to look

at his horses, which the servants were then cleaning; when he had proceeded to the distance of about an hundred yards from his tent, a man approached him abruptly, and without saying a word, aimed a desperate blow at his head with a drawn sword. Fortunately Mr. F.'s hat turned the sword in a small degree, and instead of entering the skull, it passed down by the left side of the head, making a deep flesh wound. The stroke was, however, severe enough to lay him prostrate, and the villain supposing he had effected his purpose, commenced his retreat; but seeing Mr. Frazer attempting to rise, he returned and made a second blow, which Mr. Frazer parried with his hands and feet, as he lay on the ground. This blow wounded all the fingers of his left hand, and having cut through the sole of his boot, made a deep incision in the right foot. Before the miscreant could again repeat the blow, he was seized from behind by one of Mr. Frazer's servants, who witnessed the transaction from some distance, and had run to his master's assistance. The assassin struggled so hard with him, that they both fell to the ground, when another man came up, seized the fellow's own sword, and had put an end to his existence before Mr. Frazer recovered his speech sufficiently to prevent him. It is to be regretted that his death should have been so speedy, since, had he lived some time, he might have been induced to state at whose instigation he had attempted to commit so flagrant a deed, he being himself a perfect stranger to Mr. Frazer. On the other hand, as the Mussulman law does not admit of a man being sentenced to death for attempting the life of another, and failing in the execution of his purpose, the fellow would, on Mr. F.'s recovery, have been merely confined in the jail; fed and clothed at the public expence for life, a doom perhaps which he wished to receive. On the strictest enquiry, all the information that can be gathered about this wretch is, that he had been observed loitering for a day or two in the neighbourhood of the tent, and when questioned by any one about his business, he only replied, that he was out of employ and wanted service. It had been remarked that he passed the greater part of the last day in a tank, *praying*! His prayers do not appear to have done him much good in this world.—*Calcutta, May 14.*

Saugor Island.—April 7.—The last accounts reporting the progress made by Dr. Dunlop and his myrmidons in clearing the Saugor Island, are calculated to afford satisfaction to those who have embarked their money in that speculation. His party, consisting of about 800 men, have already cleared about one-fifth of Saugor

proper, have opened a passage of such breadth and extent, as will greatly facilitate their future operations. From the frequent vestiges of old buildings, it is naturally concluded that the island has in former times been the habitation of man, who again seems to be on the point of re-establishing his former empire in that quarter. The tigers, aware that their power and influence is upon the decline, have emigrated to other tracts better calculated for the establishment of themselves and families.

May 5.—A sum amounting to upwards of 25,000 rupees has been subscribed towards establishing a lodging-house at Saugor, for the benefit of a change of air to invalids. The private rooms are to be supplied with furniture. Subscriptions are to be 400 rupees per share.

SUPREME COURT.

Comberbach v. Croft.—This cause, the circumstances of which have for the space of eight months past engaged the pity and indignation of the inhabitants of this presidency, came on last Wednesday, March 23.—Mr. Fergusson addressed the court on behalf of the plaintiff. He commented upon the conduct of the defendant in this unparalleled act of infamy, in language that strongly impressed upon the minds of his hearers the deep and irreparable injury which the parents of the unfortunate young lady have sustained; and in order to spare as much as possible the feelings which all present must endure upon a recapitulation of the horrible circumstances attending the case, he said he would content himself with simply stating the facts which he was obliged to lay before their lordships, for the purpose of obtaining the only reparation (if he might call it so) which the unfortunate plaintiff could obtain for the misery which the defendant had inflicted on a once happy family.—The defendant, who was a married man, had come out to this country with his lady and her family in the year 1813, on board the same ship with the two daughters of the plaintiff. An intimacy was formed during the passage between the young ladies and the family, his equals in rank and situation, with whom the defendant was connected by marriage, and which continued after their arrival in this country. Some time after their arrival the defendant became the partner of the plaintiff in his profession, and from this time he was looked upon and treated by the plaintiff and his family as a member of it. The young lady herself, the unfortunate subject of that day's inquiry, was also treated with the greatest kindness by the family, with whom the defendant was connected by marriage. The friendly intercourse which necessarily arose between the defendant and the family of the plain-

tiff, became still more strongly cemented by the marriage of the plaintiff's eldest daughter with Capt. T. Maddock, who is a first cousin of the defendant's. The defendant upon all occasions professed the warmest friendship for the plaintiff; he shewed the utmost concern and interest for the plaintiff during his frequent illness, and waited upon him with the apparent tenderness and anxiety of a son. The plaintiff was not insensible (who could be insensible?) to such conduct. He repaid it with the feelings of a father towards the defendant; little did he imagine the nefarious purpose for which the seeming affection of the defendant was thus lavished upon him. The partnership in business which the learned counsel had mentioned, continued for sometime between the plaintiff and the defendant, and upon its dissolution, contrary to what often happens in such cases, the mutual friendly regard which they (apparently) both entertained towards each other still remained undiminished.—In the month of May last the plaintiff found it necessary to go to Balasore roads for the purpose of recruiting his health. The defendant, in pursuance of the wicked plan which he had formed, and in order to lull the unfortunate parents into security for the more easy accomplishment of his nefarious purposes, came forward with his usual apparent warmth of feeling, and expressed the greatest anxiety for the plaintiff's comfort during his excursion, and proffered his services and attendance upon the occasion, which were thankfully accepted. Mr. Fergusson here asked, if it was possible to suspect such a man? He would say no, we ought not; for if such professions were always to be treated with suspicion, there would be an end to all social intercourse amongst men. The learned gentleman said he had now to approach the dreadful catastrophe of this story.—Shortly after the return of the plaintiff and defendant, the plaintiff's family were invited to pass the day with Capt. and Mrs. Maddock at Ballygunge to celebrate the anniversary of their wedding day. The defendant, considered almost as one of the family, was invited also. The learned counsel here reverted to the conduct of the deluded young lady (tutored no doubt for that purpose by her abandoned seducer) for some time previous to this day, as being calculated to raise great anxiety in the minds of her parents, particularly of her mother. Her demeanour on several occasions was strange, and in particular she dwelt more than once on the subject of the lunatic asylum, and the state of the unfortunate beings who are the objects of the institution. Knowing, as we all do, the sequel of the story, the purpose of this device, hatched in the depraved mind of the defendant, is apparent. But to

proceed, it would appear, that on the day in question, upon the separation of the family, about ten o'clock in the evening, Miss Comberbach took leave of her sister, as if they were about to separate for ever, but which did not then excite any extraordinary feeling of surprise in her sister, as she had for some time previous, appeared to be much depressed in spirits. The learned gentleman here shewed, that all the arts this most abandoned of men must have used, failed to break asunder those links by which nature binds us to our kindred. What must have been his feelings (if the word be not profaned by so applying it) when he saw the last agonising pang endured by his victim, at parting from those to whom she had so long been united by every tie of affection that can bind us to each other. Mr. Fergusson then went on to state, that on the following morning, the 4th of June, the plaintiff as usual came early into town; that about 7 o'clock in the morning, he was called to the gardens by a note from his wife, desiring that nothing might prevent his immediate return. On his arrival at the gardens, he met a friend upon the stairs, from whose countenance he perceived that something dreadful had occurred. He would leave to those who heard him to imagine, for he would not attempt to describe, what must have been the agonised feelings of a doating father, upon learning that his favorite daughter had come to an untimely end, and what must have been the horror of both the parents, when they learned, that the cause of this dreadful catastrophe, was a fear of approaching insanity!—in itself insanity; where could they look for comfort?—not to their only remaining child or children; for in the nature of this most dreadful of all maladies, it was to be believed, that their blood too must have received the taint; but it was necessary, Mr. Fergusson said, to recur more particularly to the circumstances which followed the immediate discovery of the supposed death of the plaintiff's daughter. He then proceeded to state, that soon after the plaintiff left his garden-house for Calcutta, the Ayah of Miss Comberbach entered the room of Mrs. Comberbach, exclaiming that her young mistress was gone, and put a letter into the hands of Mrs. Comberbach, which had been left on a couch, conveying the dreadful intelligence of her daughter, having, through the fear of approaching insanity, put an end to her existence by drowning herself. The scene of distress and horror that followed, none could imagine but those who shared in it. It was too much for the friends who kindly endeavoured to soothe the despair that seized this unfortunate family. The circumstances already mentioned, respecting that late demeanour of this

unfortunate young lady, served too strongly to impress upon her parents the belief of her miserable end; every thing that followed, concurred to remove the slightest doubt that could be entertained of her death, and under that impression her wretched parents continued, until they were awakened to fresh and still more dreadful anguish, by learning, that their daughter still lived, but that she lived polluted, dishonoured, and lost for ever! He then proceeded to state the conduct of the defendant through the whole of the scene of villainy. On the morning of the 4th he appeared at the gardens with all the outward signs of grief, and of sympathy with the agonised feelings of the unfortunate parents. After shedding an abundance of tears, he returned to town with the declared intention of waiting upon Commodore Hayes, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of his boats and divers to wait for and recover the body; and at the same time requested, that he might be allowed to take with him the letters and papers that had been found, in order to shew them to his family and the other friends of the plaintiff. He returned to the gardens in the evening, and with his usual expressions of anxiety and interest for the family, said that they ought not to be left alone in such deep affliction, and that he was determined to remain all night. He slept in the bed that had so lately been occupied by the lost young lady, the only bed then vacant in the house. Upon meeting Capt. Maddock the next morning, he declared that nothing should induce him to sleep in that room again, as Louisa had appeared to him in the night, and questioned him as to his being in her bed. The whole of this transaction was unparalleled in real life or in fiction, such dreadful depravity had never yet been attempted to be painted, even in romance. The writer of such a story would have been described as an author devoid of all skill. Probabilities are often violated by such writers, but they are expected to confine themselves, at least to that of which human nature is supposed to be capable. When the defendant next appeared at the gardens, which was the Sunday following the day on which he had witnessed and triumphed over the scene of desolation he had occasioned, he appeared in deep mourning, saying that his relationship to the family through Capt. Maddock, entitled him to appear so, and that he mourned her loss as deeply as he could that of a beloved sister. At that very moment, this wretched young person was living with him in his house, the object and victim of his brutal sensuality! Was there any thing like this to be found in the annals of human depravity? Mr. F. said he would not advert to the insult which was offered

to the public, and to many of those who heard him, by the defendant carrying about and shewing to them the letters and papers of which there could be no doubt that the defendant himself was the author. He (Mr. F.) would gladly quit a subject so disgusting, and would proceed to call the evidence in support of the case which he had stated. The defendant had fled from justice, but he could never fly from the pangs of a guilty conscience. A whole life of remorse and penitence (if such ever could reach a heart so steeled and hardened), would be insufficient to atone for such complicated wickedness.—Capt. Thomas Maddock, a witness for the plaintiff, sworn. I am married to the plaintiff's eldest daughter; I was married in June 1815; I am related to the defendant; I am his first cousin; the defendant's father is, I believe alive; he is a gentleman of fortune, of landed estate. I was acquainted with Miss Louisa Comberbach, the plaintiff's daughter. During my knowledge of that young lady, her conduct and demeanour was correct in every respect. She lived on the best of terms with her parents; they were very much attached to her, and had behaved most affectionately towards her upon all occasions. Her education had been that of a person religiously and morally brought up. I believe her conduct never evinced any thing to the contrary; it was the conduct of a person who appeared to have been so educated. The residence of the plaintiff, from the time that I married his daughter until now, was at Garden Reach. Mr. Comberbach is an attorney of this court, and the defendant also was so. The defendant was an attorney of the court, and clerk to the chief justice. He had married the daughter of the chief justice; she is still living in Calcutta. The plaintiff and defendant entered into partnership as attorneys, shortly after the defendant's arrival in this country; that partnership continued for some time. They were on terms of the strictest friendship during that period, and that friendship continued after the dissolution of the partnership as before. Miss Comberbach visited in the family of the chief justice; she was on terms of intimacy with the ladies of that family; they shewed great kindness to her. The plaintiff appeared to have full confidence in the defendant. The defendant continued his visits at Garden Reach for a considerable time, and was well received there by the plaintiff's family. He was received at his table as a member of the family, as if he had been his son; he was treated with extreme kindness. In May 1818, I remember the plaintiff going to Saugor roads for his health; the defendant accompanied him upon that occasion. The plaintiff has been severely afflicted with the gout for

some years past; upon the occasions of these illnesses, the defendant shewed great interest and anxiety for the plaintiff's health, and frequently attended him personally. In May 1818, I resided at Bally Gunge, I remember the plaintiff's family dining with me on the 3d of June, about a fortnight after the plaintiff's return from Saugor. That was on the anniversary of my marriage. On Miss Comberbach taking leave on that occasion after dinner at night, she embraced her sister, Mrs. Maddock, in an extraordinary manner. I handed her into the carriage, and perceived that she was much agitated and burst into tears and hurried into the carriage. She did not say any thing to me particular on that occasion; but on the morning of that day, she requested that I would look into a work-box of hers on my next visit to Garden-Reach. On the next morning about seven or eight o'clock, when I got up, I received a note from Mrs. Comberbach, to request that I would go to Garden Reach. I went in consequence to the plaintiff's house; when I went there I was met at the foot of the stairs by Mrs. Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson lived in the next garden house to the plaintiff's. When I arrived at the plaintiff's house on the occasion, he and Mrs. Comberbach were both there. On my arrival Mrs. Simpson put into my hands a letter; this paper A is that letter; I have seen Miss Comberbach write, and am acquainted with her hand-writing. The paper A is in her hand-writing. The paper B is also in her hand-writing; it was inclosed in the paper A. The paper C is also in her hand-writing, and was shewn to me afterwards. The paper D* is also in her hand-writing. That paper D was found in Miss Comberbach's work-box. The paper C was found either in her writing-desk or one of her drawers. The slip of paper C is in Miss Comberbach's hand-writing, and was annexed to the paper D, when the same was found. On that occasion, when I arrived at the plaintiff's house, I found the plaintiff and Mrs. Comberbach in a state of great grief, arising from their daughter's absence, and the discovery of these letters. A search was made with regard to any papers that might be found that would lead to any further discovery, and as to the state of her clothes that she had on the day before; the clothes were all found, with the exception of a dressing gown, and it was concluded that she had drowned herself. I remember the defendant arriving that morning at Garden Reach at the plaintiff's house. He arrived there about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. On his arrival, all these papers that have been shewn to me were shewn to the defendant, Mr. Croft; he

read them, and shewed as much grief as any member of the family, and shed tears. He returned to Calcutta with the intention of going to Commodore Hayes, in order to procure from him boats and divers to search for the body of Miss Comberbach. He returned again to the plaintiff's house on the evening of that day. On his return, he dined with the family and slept there. The impression on me was that Miss Comberbach was drowned. I had no doubt of it; that was the impression on the rest of the family; I continued in that belief until the time when she was taken from the house of Mr. Croft, on the 16th of Dec. last; the parents appeared to be impressed with the same belief as myself, during that period; the defendant slept at the plaintiff's house on the night of the 4th of June last; he slept in the same bed which had been Miss Comberbach's, the only vacant bed prepared in the house; in the morning of the 5th June, the defendant appeared to be very much affected, and stated to me that he had had a restless night, and that he had certainly seen Miss Comberbach. On that morning he returned again to Calcutta and still continued to visit in the plaintiff's family. On the 16th of Dec. last, I remember the discovery of Miss Comberbach was made. In consequence of information which I received I went with some friends of Mr. Comberbach to a house on the Circular Road; we found her in that house; that house was occupied by the defendant; at the time when we went the defendant was not in the house; we carried Miss Comberbach away to the house of her father. On the morning of the 4th of June these letters and papers, to which I have spoken, were taken away by the defendant in order to shew them to the friends of the family; it was he that proposed taking them for that purpose. Miss Comberbach was, in June last, about 19 or 20 years of age; Miss Comberbach understood the French language very well. I recollect her translating papers upon business for her father, both from French into English, and from English into French. She has also frequently copied letters for him upon business.

Capt. M.'s evidence being closed, the letters, of which the following are copies, were read.

Letter marked A.—My ever dear and respected parents:—Before this meets your eye, your poor Louisa will have found in a watery grave, the only refuge that is left to her from insanity. To escape this worst of human calamities, I shall, when 'all are buried in sleep, hasten to the river, and in its waters find a speedy but not painful death. You, my dear mother, who know that I have long been a prey to the terrors of approaching insa-

* The paper marked D being unimportant, is not inserted.

nity, will be less shocked and surprized than my father, who knows not that his poor daughter has for many years dreaded it; but of late, as the symptoms have increased, the idea has become more rooted and strong. I have been subject to horrible and indescribable pains and burnings in the head, which will even deprive me for a time of recollection: I have also been subject to discharges of water from the head, which I once unguardedly told you of, but you suspected not the cause, the horrible cause of it; none knew but myself. My beloved parents! to leave you is misery; but to live is to inflict on you a still greater one; death is far preferable to the loss of reason; surely, you would not wish to see me live, reduced to this last state of human misery, a burthen to my family, and an object of pity to the world. From a very early age I have been at times subject to the fears I am now confirmed in; before you, my dearest father, I have endeavoured to appear cheerful, that I might not cause you unavailing distress; but the effort has of late been so painful, that I have been obliged to avoid as much as possible your presence. It is my last request, that you break my death cautiously to my beloved mother; tell her the greatest proof of affection she can shew me, is not to regret the loss of one, whose life must have, had she lived, ended in madness. Tell her not to increase my sin of leaving the world before I am summoned by making me also answerable for the misery of my parent. In Harriet you will find as good and affectionate a daughter, as to me she has ever been a kind and indulgent sister; you know not how good she was to your Louisa when she had no parents in England to protect her: in your grandchild you will find another source of comfort. To write this letter has been a painful and a trying task, but I shall yet have to compose myself before I see you, for before you I must appear so. You would not let me die, but I cannot hesitate while insanity stares me in the face. Were I to live a little longer, it might be too late for me to avoid it. I can write no more; pray for me, beloved parents, and may God for ever bless and protect you. Oh! my parents! do you think I could leave you if I did not feel how urgent is the necessity? For all your tender care of me, accept my most grateful thanks; once again I intreat you not to mourn the loss of your affectionate daughter, LOUISA COMBERBACH.

Letter marked B.—(Mrs. Maddock)—The last day of my existence will be passed with you, my ever beloved sister, and the close of it in the midst of my family; to part from you all will be a heart-rending pang, but I have wavered too long; my mind is now made up. Harriet, be-

loved sister, I cannot write, it is too painful; accept my last thanks for all your kindness to me. I would ask you, Harriet, if you have another daughter to let her be named after me. Do not mourn the loss of one whose only regret at leaving this world will be in parting from those she loves so dearly; that once over, she will be happier than she could have been in this life. Pray for me, and may the God of Heaven bless and protect you, my beloved niece, and my dear Maddock. Unconscious that you see me for the last time, you will smile on me when we part. Oh, Harriet! what a moment of trial will that be for your poor sister. Once more, God for ever bless you, dear beloved Harriet, think some times, but not with sorrow of your tenderly attached sister, LOUISA COMBERBACH.

Slip of paper found in the work-box.—(Marked C.)—Night. Wednesday: beloved Harriet, comfort my parents, and do not leave them. In parting from you all, I have already suffered worse than death.

Commodore Hayes was then called, who stated that the defendant called upon him and requested that he would take steps to recover the body of Miss C. whom he, Commodore Hayes, and family believed to have been drowned. He accordingly sent out boats, and the river was dragged as far down as Futlah. The defendant also shewed me some letters that Miss C. left behind her. The letters now shewn me are the same. The defendant appeared to be much grieved at the loss the plaintiff had sustained. The next witness called was a servant of the defendant, who proved Miss C. and the defendant having been together in June last, the witness having attended them as a servant when they went up the river; they slept in the same cabin. He also attended them after their return, and they always slept in the same room.

Dr. Young was then called, who proved the young lady to be pregnant.—After the evidence had been gone through, the judges consulted as to damages, and the judgment was delivered by Sir F. Macnaghten in the absence of the chief justice. He said it was vain to expect in such a society as this, that the judges should not hear something out of doors on all matters of much expectation which were to come before them; they could, however, divest their minds of all that they had heard in conversation, and judge entirely from the allegations and proofs which were adduced in court. In this case he observed that their feelings coincided with those which he believed were universal, and which in such a case were he hoped naturally inspired. It was a case, he said, in which there was neither standard nor scale to measure or to weigh

damages. If they contemplated the conduct of the defendant, they were of opinion that no damages could, as against him, be considered excessive, although to enable him to pay them, he might be condemned to drudgery for the rest of his life. As to the plaintiff, the distressed and sorrows to which the defendant's villainy, for so he would call it, had entailed upon him and his family, they were not to be compensated by any sum of money, however enormous; and he observed that those to whom the court might be disposed to award the largest damages, were the men to whom the receipts of them would be the least gratification. In this case he said there was a rule which he conceived all men would think reasonable in adoption. Here is a gentleman, who, at a considerable expense, had given his daughter the best education. From her accomplishments, leaving her natural partiality out of the question, he had reason to expect her settlement in the world in such a manner as would be satisfactory to her parents, and afford them, by her society, a domestic comfort for the rest of their lives. This prospect was not only terminated, but reversed. The unfortunate girl has been thrown back upon them, stained and defiled, no longer the object of honourable choice, and instead of cheering hope, they now see nothing in her but that which must perpetuate their sufferings. Pregnant as she is, instead of expecting an issue which would have added to their happiness, they are doomed to see, in the offspring of their daughter, that which (in their imagination at least) will be but a living testimony of their dishonour. In this situation, it is surely not too much to give such damages to the disconsolate father as will butely enable him to support this burden; and it is certainly reasonable, that the man who has caused such a calamity should bear those charges, the payment of which he has made it impossible for the father to discharge with satisfaction to himself. He said he had heard it affirmed as to this young lady, that she was the more culpable from the circumstances of her seducer being a married man; but he thought otherwise. As to the seducer, the observation was no improvement of his case; and as to her, he was of opinion that it was a very great extenuation of her misconduct. There was not a person alive, he said, who could believe that she would have deliberately consented to the sacrifice of her character and virtue for the purpose of becoming the concubine of a married man. It never was, it never could have been a matter of election with her. Had he not been married, she might well have been expected to have been more upon her guard, or she might have been thought to have yielded up her affections in the hope

of marriage; as the case stood, there was no way of accounting for her infatuation, but by supposing that she was got the better of, by imperceptible degrees, which he believed never would have happened, if she, from the knowledge she had of the relation in which he stood to another, had not received his attentions as those of a man who could not possibly have had a design upon her. We have it in evidence, he said, that the father had performed all his duties; that the young lady was well educated and accomplished; that she had been instructed in the precepts of morality and religion; but under all the circumstances, the court were anxious, out of consideration to the plaintiff, to avoid that which might be considered an insult to him, in giving what might be called vindictive damages; they would not do him the wrong to suppose that his sufferings could be at all compensated by any sum of money; they felt anxious that he should be perfectly satisfied, and believed that by giving such a sum as would convince every one of their sense of his blamelessness and merits, they would do all that he desired; they therefore found a verdict in damages for 25,000 rupees.

Post Office.—The loss of the packet by the Lang, by the oversetting of the boat with the letters, has excited much sensation in Calcutta, and measures are taking to forward the packets overland, instead of sending them by water.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Paragon.—It is our painful task to record the loss of the ship Paragon (from England Aug. 31, and the Cape Dec. 6), on Saugor Sand. The melancholy event happened on the night of the 24th March. The whole of the passengers and crew, with the exception of a Portuguese lascar, who refused to quit the wreck, have been saved by the Sophia pilot-vessel. The officers and volunteers on board the Sophia, much to their credit, volunteered their services to go in the boat to assist in saving the passengers and crew. They brought the ladies, seven in number, and Capt. Keene, who has been dangerously ill for some time, safely on shore; but we are sorry to learn he is since dead. The vessel has sunk, and not an article of property has been saved.—The Paragon had anchored in the morning of the day in which she was lost, but afterwards drifted and struck on the sand. She received so much injury, that in a short time afterwards, the water could not be kept under by the pumps; and the captain, officers, crew and passengers had scarcely been removed into the Sophia pilot vessel, when the Paragon went down, and with her an unfortunate Portuguese

seacunny, who was a passenger, and who it is said positively refused to quit the ship. If this be true, and if the danger was so great as may be presumed, it is a pity that this unhappy man was not taken away by force, for his remaining must be imputable to madness or despair.

Arrivals.—May 7, H. C. ship, Ernaad, D. Jones, from Madras 1st May... 11, Calcutta, J. R. Strayn, from Liverpool 24th Oct. and Buenos Ayres, 3d Feb... 12, Mary, Scott, from Ceylon 26th April, —Passengers, Capt. Davies, Capt. Henry, Mr. Barker, surgeon, with a detachment of the 2d Ceylon vol. batt.; M. F. B. Monnear, merchant... May 13, Lang, Joseph Clark, from London 9th Dec., Cape of Good Hope 26th Feb., and Madras 8th May... 13, Duchess of Argyll, Catiro, from Bombay. —Passengers, from Ceylon, Capt. R. Mordaunt, S. Swinhoe, H. M. Wheeler, C. Munro, and Lieut. C. B. Morley, of the 2d Ceylon vol. regt.—Cumbrian, Cooper, from Bombay. Passenger, Mr. C. Grey, country service. *Departures*, May 7, Lord Suffield, Brown, for London... May 9, Hebe, Stephenson, for the Cape of Good Hope... May 14, Fenis Cowles, Humble, for Liverpool.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 5.—At Futtighur, the lady of R. Blake, Esq. of a son... 16, at Muttra, the lady of Capt. H. Hawtrey, of a son... *Feb. 3.* at Bareilly, the lady of H. J. F. Barkely, Esq. of a son and heir... *March 2.* at Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. A. Fraser, of the artillery, of a daughter... 12, the lady of J. Bathgate, Esq. surgeon, of a son... 18, the lady of Lieut. Robins, Madras establishment, of a daughter... 27, at Fort William, the lady of Maj. P. L. Grant, acting fort and town major, of a son... *April 8.* at Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Leeson, H. M.'s 21st lt. diag. of a daughter... 10, at Kidderpore, Mrs. J. W. Taylor, of a son... 27, at Bareilly, the lady of John Ives Bosanquet, Esq. H. C. civil service, of a daughter... *May 11.* at Chowringhee, the lady of W. J. Turquand, Esq. of the civil service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 3.—At Bogwangolah, Mr. John Rose to Miss Maria Wane... 10, John Benner, Esq. capt. in H.M.'s 17th regt. of foot, to Charlotte Hamilton, daughter of S. Hamilton, Esq. barrister at law... 14, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. T. Russ, of the H. C. marine service, to Miss Mary Naylor... Lately, at Dwarka, near Sultaupore, in the province of Oude, Capt. Hugh Ross, 2d bat. 21st N.I., to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Major Watson, Bengal N. I... Lately, at Meerut, Lieut. G. F. Holland, 6th regt., to Miss Eliza

Maxwell, daughter of Lient.col. Maxwell, commanding 2d bat. 6th regt.

DEATHS.

March 5.—At Malda, D. Brown, Esq. indigo planter... 12, Mrs. E. Bathgate, wife of Jas. Bathgate, Esq. surgeon... *April 2.* at Tipperah, of the cholera morbus, Mr. And. Robinson, aged 41 years and 5 months, 24 of which he served in the office of judge and magistrate of that station... 5, (supposed by the bite of a snake) Jane, daughter of Mr. Scott... 7, Mad. Coralie D'Bast, lady of Chas. D'Bast, Esq. aged 28... 8, at Dinapore, at the quarters of Maj. Broughton, commanding the European regt., John Bunce, Esq. surgeon of that corps... 9, Chas. Nicholson, Esq. late merchant and indigo planter, aged 75... 10, John Christian Waage, Esq. supercargo on the Danish ship Frederick, aged 26... Same day, Mr. John Wedderburn, aged 60... 14, at the house of Capt. Benner, of the cholera morbus, Mr. J. Morris, chief officer of the ship Theodosia, aged 27... Lately, on his way down to Calcutta, on the river near Berhampore, whether he was proceeding for the recovery of his health, Mr. S. Bartles Pinneiz, an assistant to the office of the board of commissioners for Behar and Benares... *April 29.* at Lucknow, of the whooping cough, Jane, the youngest daughter of Brig.-major H. E. G. Cooper, aged 1 year and 18 days... Same day, at Dinapore, Harry, the youngest son of Capt. Auriol, of the H.C. European regt., aged 3 years and 10 months.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Feb. 2.—Maj. S. M'Donall, to be resident at the courts of the rajahs of Travancore and Cochín.

May 8.—Mr. J. Hunt, register to the provincial court of appeal and circuit for the centre division.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

April 8.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the buying-ground belonging to St. Mary's church; and next Tuesday, the 13th, he has appointed for consecrating St. Mary Magdalen's church at Poonamalee.

April 17.—Last Sunday evening the funeral of Mr. Duncan, whose regretted death is mentioned in the Obituary, took place with the honour due to his rank; his remains were attended to the place of interment by a numerous assemblage of friends. Mr. Duncan's valuable services were for more than 30 years devoted to the benefit of the public, and the relief of suffering humanity; and during the whole of that period, it may be truly said, that

he always evinced a firm, humane, and honourable disposition, the remembrance of which must render his memory universally respected.

April 15.—The Bishop of Calcutta embarked on board the Stanmore for Penang.

April 30.—The Ernaad sailed for Calcutta with his Exc. Sir T. Hislop, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Blacker, Capt. Edens, Lieut. Van Buerle, and Mr. Stephenson, surgeon. During H. E.'s absence all reports of the army are to be made to Lieut. Gen. Trapaud.

Cholera, May 8.—We regret to learn, that they have had a dreadful visitation of the epidemic cholera at Gen. Pritzler's camp. From the 17th to the 24th April, Maj. Trench, 89th; Lieuts. O'Hara, pioneers; Walters, rifle corps; and Algeo, 34th, all fell victims to it. Still, we are informed, that the Europeans suffered, comparatively, but little, eighteen only having died; but of the natives, not less than two thousand.—*Madras Gazette.*

The Atmosphere.—Severe weather has been experienced in the bay. It reached far to the southward and eastward; it has been felt at Masulipatam. Two large brigs have foundered, and several have been driven on shore. We regret to add, that many lives have been lost. Inland, the weather, for the season, is extremely pleasant. We have not, as yet, been favoured with our hot land winds, and the sea breeze generally sets in at an early hour in the morning. At night we have heavy dews, which is unusual at this season.—*May 8.*

Supreme Court.—April 3.—On Saturday, before the rising of the court, Edw. Higginson, Esq. who arrived from England in the Aberdeen, took the oaths, and was duly admitted as an attorney, solicitor and proctor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Wainstead, driven from our roads in the storm of 24th Oct. is arrived at the Cape with the loss of her mizen-masts.

Arrivals.—*May 9.*—Blenheim, Shirly, from London, 10 Dec. Madeira, and Isle of France 11th April.... Richmond, Horn, from London 29th June.... 13. Aurora, Earl, from Colombo 5th May. Passengers, H. M. and H. C. officers and troops, Ed. Abell, Esq. 21. Barton, Claridge, from Newcastle 8th Aug., St. Helena and Cape of Good Hope 27th March. Passengers, Miss Holloway, Maj. West, Lieut. Noble, and Mess. Card, W. Holloway.

Departures.—April 7.—David Scott, Hunter; Mangles, Lardner, and Margaret, Allen; all three for England.—Passengers by the David Scott. To Europe; Lieut. W. Williamson, 3d N. I.; Lieut. Owen Jones, 10th N. I.; Messrs. J. Tulloh, A. Tulloh, and H. Tulloh.—By the Mangles: Mr. and Mrs. Baker and

two children, also a detachment of H. M. 25th dragoons.—The Ajax is expected to sail for England at the end of the week. Passengers: Mr. and Mrs. Babington and child, Mrs. Ross, Miss D. Martin, Mr. B. Harrison, Capt. Evans.—The ship Wellington, from Calcutta, bound to the Cape of Good Hope and Gibraltar, touched at Bimlipatam, and received the following passengers.—For England: Mrs. Cazalet and child, and Capt. Bingham.—For the Cape: Mr. and Mrs. Paske and family, Mr. and Mrs. Lock and family.

On Friday last the brig Prime, Capt. Lewis, arrived from Penang, with 28 Malay recruits, for H. M.'s 1st Ceylon regt.

BIRTHS.

March 25.—At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Collette, of the 7th light cav., of a daughter.... *April 1*, at Bangalore, the lady of E. St. John Mildmay, Esq. of H. M. 22d L. D. of a daughter.... 16, at Arnee, Mrs. Penelope Malbon, wife of Capt. R. Malbon, of the country service, of a daughter.... 19, at Ellore, the lady of Capt. G. Jackson, com. the I. recruiting dépôt, of a son.... 27, the lady of H. Chamier, Esq. civil service, of a son.... at Vellore, the lady of C. Currie, Esq. gar. assist. surg. of a son.... *May 2*, at Bangalore, the lady of Capt. J. Wahab, com. the 6th extra batt. of a son.... 11, at Negapatam, the lady of T. Boileau, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 27.—At Arcot, Capt. Chas. Geo. Alves, brigade major in the centre division of the army, to Miss Mary Browne.... *May 10*, F. Alexander, Esq. to Miss E. Paul, only daughter of T. Paul, Esq.

DEATHS.

March 15.—In Brig. gen. Doveton's camp, of a severe liver complaint, Cornet Chas. Hastings Bird, qr. mast. of the 2d light cav. 23, of the cholera, in camp, near Guddock, Lieut. N. G. Algeo, H. M. 34th reg. *April 10*, at the res. Quillon, T. L. R. Walcott, Esq. 10, at Gen. Lang's Gardens, John Duncan, Esq. third member of the medical board at the presidency.... 16, at Bangalore, Capt. T. Price, of H. M.'s 34th reg. 22, in camp, near Dummul, in the night, Lieut. L. Walters, of the rifle corps 24, in camp, near Guddock, Lieut. and Adj. H. O'Hara, 2d batt. pioneers. *May 10*, aged 34 years, after a very long and distressing illness, Capt. H. Wilkinson, 13th reg. N. I. and Maj. of brig. in the ceded districts.... 13, at Cumoor, Sarah, the wife of C. Roberts, Esq. 15, of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Mary Heming, the wife of Capt. J. Heming, of engineers.... 18, at Madras, on the morning of Tuesday, W. M. Taggart, Esq. of the firm of Arbuthnot, De Monte, M. Taggart and Co.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

May 17.—Mr. V. Hale, judge, and criminal judge in the southern Concan.

Mr. W. Stubbs, registrar.

Mr. J. H. Belly, collector and mag. in the Southern Concan.

Mr. R. L. Reid, act. 1st assist. to ditto.

Mr. J. A. Shaw, act. 2d ditto.

Mr. T. Williamson, act. 1st assist. to the collector and magistrate at Surat.

Mr. E. B. Mills, act. 2d assist. to the collector at Ahmedabad.

Mr. T. C. Frazer, collector of sea customs in the Concan.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

April 29.—The undermentioned cadets for the infantry of the season, 1817, are promoted to lieutenants, and permanently posted to regiments:—Skinner Turner, Thomas Richard Billamore, William Rollings, Charles Waddle Watkins, Thomas Clibborn, Henry Liddell, George Smith, William Keys, John Adara Walsh, Olgett Atkinson Woodhouse, (posted to the cavalry.) Joseph Robert Woodhouse, Charles Cromwell Massey, George Clarke, George Gramam Goddard, Andrew Smith Shortt, James Liddell, (posted to the cavalry.) Charles Walter, Thomas Lechmere, James Scott, John Thomas, John Sand, Pooley Kensington, Joseph Hugh Mills Layken, Edward Hallum, Charles Matheson, James Finlay, James Pooley Boswell, Charles Frederick Elderton, John Forbes, Thomas Marshall, Henry Spencer, John Brooks, (posted to the cavalry.) William Cavage, Robert Cameron Cowan, Meil Campbell, Graham Lloyd, Edward Byng Wilkins, Robert Webb Smith, William Hill Waterfield, Anthony Dod, James Forbes, Michael Maxwell Shaw, William Wilkie, Thomas Graham, Charles Henry Johnson, Charles Francis Petty, Benjamin Kingston, William Frederick Allen, William Twigg, Humphrey Lyons, George White, Edmund Tyrwhitt Jones, Elhanan Winchester Jones.

It appearing that Lieut. Hynes of the 10th regt., died at sea on his passage to Europe in October, 1815, and as this casualty occurred prior to the original posting of the officers who were named in orders on the 5th inst., the situation of the following are charged, viz:—Lieut. Cathcart, posted to the 5th regt.; Lieut. Hewitt, removed back to 3d regt.; Lieut. Walker, posted to the 4th regt.; Lieut. Sordett, and Lieut. Plaisted, posted to the 10th regt.; Lieut. Farrell, posted to the 3d. regt.

The Cadets of the season 1817, stand appointed to regiments permanently as follows:—European regt., Charles Waddle

Watkins, Charles Walter, Thomas Lechmere, Anthony Dod, Michael Maxwell Shaw. 1st or grenadier regts. N. I., Skinner Turner, Thomas Richard Billamore, William Rollings, Thomas Clibborn, George Graham Goddard, John Sandwith, Edward Byng Wilkins, Charles Henry Johnson.

2d N. I., John Adam Walsh, James Finlay, James Pooley Boswell, George White, Edmund Tyrwhitt Jones.

3d N.I.,—William Keys, Joseph Robert Woodhouse, Charles Matheson, Henry Spencer, Humphrey Lyons.

4th N. I.—Charles Cromwell Massey, Charles Frederick Elderton, Neil Campbell, Elhanan Winchester Jones.

5th N. I.—George Smith, James Scott, Edward Hallum, William Wilkie, William Twigg.

6th N. I.—Henry Liddell, Geo. Clarke, Pooley Kensington, Graham Lloyd, Chas. Francis Pelly.

7th N.I.—Robert Cameron Cowan, Wm. Hill Waterfield.

8th N. I.—James Thomas, James Forbes, Thomas Graham.

9th N. I.—Joseph Hugh Mills Layken, Benjamin Kingston, William Frederick Allen.

10th N. I.—John Forbes, Thomas Marshall.

11th N. I.—Andrew Smith Short, Wm. Cavage, Robert Webb Smith.

May 27.—Lieut. D. Capon, to be Adj. to the 1st bat. or gre. regt. N. I., vice Tylecoto, deceased.—Sub. Conductor, James Gordon, to the rank of Conductor of Ordnance.—Benjamin Phillips, Esq. to the rank of first member of the Medical Board; vice, Mr. Surg. Stewart going to England.—Assist.surg Dow, to proceed to join his station at Bushire, to which he stands appointed on the 19th December last.

May 28.—The appointment made on the 14th inst. of Surg. I. G. Moyle, to be Garrison Assist.Surg. of Bombay, is cancelled at that officers request.

May 31.—The appointment made by Brig.gen Smith, C. B. on 2d inst., of Lieut. and brevet Capt. James Sheriff, to take charge of the office of Interpreter to Com.officer and Police Master, is confirmed until further orders.—Sub-Conductor, Fitzroy, to be conductor; vice Cloke, pensioned.—Super.Surg. Sutherland Meek, M.D., to be second member of the Medical Board; vice Dr. Phillips, promoted to the rank of first member; Surg. S. Sproole, to be Super.Surg. in Guzerat; vice Dr. Meek.

FURLOUGH.

May 10.—Lieut. J. Sutherland, 4th N. I. attached to his highness the Nizam's reformed cavalry, to sea, for six months.

BOMBAY MARINE.

April 3.—We are gratified to learn, by letters received from Bushire, by the An-moody, that H. M. ship Eden had returned with the cruisers which had proceeded in company with her to Balrein, and satisfactorily ascertained, that the report of the females, stated to be in captivity, and publicly sold in the bazar of that place, was totally unfounded. The H. C. cruiser, Benares, had made a separate visit to the island, in consequence of reports reaching the resident at Bushire, tending to confirm the former accounts; but the inquiries by her commander had the same result.

April 24.—With regard to the twin-report, of which the scene was Ras al Khyma, the circumstances were exaggerated, but the substance is true. The chieftain of Ras al Khyma has at length acknowledged, that he has in custody a European woman and two children, her nieces, whom he is ready to deliver up, on the return to Ras al Khyma of the prisoners taken by Capt. Loch in H. M. ship Eden. The Joassmee prisoners will, in consequence, be sent by the H. C. cruiser, Ternate, and we shall remain in great anxiety until her return. The unfortunate female captives were said originally to be the wife and pieces of an European officer. How far this is a fact, is still unknown.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Recorder's Court. — Adjourned Sessions.—The hon. the court of the recorder met on Wednesday last, for the purpose of trying a number of persons for a forcibly entry, assault, and riot in the house of Mahrauee Voujee, a priestess, descended from a long line of holy ancestors.—The trial lasted from Wednesday morning until Friday evening, when the jury after a long and patient deliberation, brought in a verdict of guilty on the two principal defendants, on three out of the six counts, of which the indictment consisted; a third was also found guilty, but recommended to mercy, the other defendants were acquitted as being servants of the principal offenders, and were discharged by proclamation.—On Saturday the defendants were brought up to receive the sentence of the court, when the two principals who were found guilty of the assault and riot, were severally sentenced to be confined in the gaol of Bombay for the space of one calendar month, to pay each of them a fine to the King of 80 rupees, and to find security for keeping the peace for twelve months; themselves in 1,000 rupees, and two securities in 500 rupees each.—The other who was recommended to mercy was sentenced to pay a

fine of one rupee to the King, and was then discharged.—(*Bom. Cour., May 19.*)

Miscellaneous.—On the anniversary of our aged Monarch's birth-day, the rt. hon. the Governor gave a ball and supper to the settlement, which was numerously and brilliantly attended.

April 6.—Sir W. Grant Keir landed from the H. C. cruiser Ariel, on his return from Kutch. We are happy to state that every thing has been amicably arranged in that quarter; the European part of the force will immediately return to the presidency.

April 20.—There was a public examination of the central native school at the boys' school-room; the examination was attended by the archdeacon and several gentlemen, and also by Jemsetjee Bomanjee, Mulla Firuz, and other native inhabitants; all of whom expressed themselves much pleased with the proficiency of the boys during the short period the school has been open; a few honorary medals were distributed among the scholars who distinguished themselves.

April 23.—The hon. Mr. Elphinstone embarked on board the H. C. ship Ariel, on a visit to Malwan and Goa. A company of H. M. 47th regt. embarked for Surat on the preceding Friday, 16th.

April 23.—We regret to state that the epidemic cholera rages with considerable violence, at Paulla, in the Concan, north of the Bancoote river, and also on Salsette.

A still more dreadful scourge has betrayed alarming traces of its introduction in a distant province.

May 15.—Colonel le chevalier de Maisonneuf and family arrived at this presidency from Mangalore. The chevalier was received under the salute due to his rank; and we are informed he will proceed early next week by the *Deria Dowlat* to Surat, to assume charge of the French factory at that city.

May 29.—We are sorry to hear, from a letter dated 17th May, from camp Panchan near Dundooka in Kattawar, that the plague has made its way to the village of Phœdra, two miles north of the camp. It was conveyed there five days prior to the date of the letter by a woman of the Bramin cast, a resident at Rotttrah, but who on being infected with it, got conveyed on a cart to Phœdra to the house of her relations for relief. Two persons who attended her, for the purpose of lifting her on and off the cart, became infected likewise and died soon after. The people of Phœdra, who assisted in carrying away and burning the bodies, became infected also, and one of them had died, and a relation of the poor woman who went from Dundooka to see her during her illness, returned unwell, but was im-

mediately sent out of the latter village to the one she had come from.—*Bombay Courier.*

Improvement of the harbour.—A survey of the islands of Hunry and Kunry at the entrance of the harbour has been lately made, and the independant chief-tain, to whom they belonged, having made them over to us, it is said that measures will be soon taken for the erection of a light-house on Hunry. This will make the entrance of our harbour easy of access in the most boisterous weather or darkest night, and will be an excellent rendezvous for the pilots, it having a very snug and well sheltered cove on the land side.

May 29.—By private letters from the Red Sea, we learn that Sir Miles and Lady Nightingall, with their suite, landed at Cossier from the H. C. cruiser Teignmouth, on the 15th February, the prevalence of strong north-west winds having obliged Sir Miles to abandon his original intention of landing at Suez.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

State of the Market.—The following is extracted from a private letter received in England, dated May 20.—We cannot but congratulate you that you had not been induced to make any shipments on your own account, for our market here generally is at a very low ebb, and we could scarcely name a single article that would yield a profit, few persons now, from the uncertainty and frequency of arrivals, being disposed as formerly to purchase on speculation, or to keep goods on hand with the hope of amendment; that the loss this year, as in the preceding one, on imports from England will be very great, there can be no doubt; and our cotton market is now in such a state as to offer no encouragement to believe that the losses on the outward would be made up in the return voyage, owing to a shortness in the crop, arising from a blight in the end of January; and the late period at which it was practicable to bring any of the produce down to Bombay. Cotton is now at prices never before known and scarcely to be credited; the import at present barely exceeds 50,000 bales of all descriptions, and prices are to a certain degree nominal, there being little for sale in the market, but which may be quoted, say Surat Tumael 270; common Surat 230s.; dollera tumael 230s.; common dollera and bhournagheer for China market 195s.; cutch 190s.; Mangerole 185s.; and Surat candy on the green. We have now 15 free traders, and three have gone on to Bengal; what they will all do for cargoes we cannot divine, nothing actually fit for shipment being procurable.

PRICE CURRENT, May 19.

	Rs.
Cotton Ahmood .. per Surat candy	230
Do. Toomil per do.....	260
Do. Bownaghur.... per do.....	190
Do. Toomil per do.....	220
Do. Limree Wudwanper do.....	190
Do. Toomil per do.....	220
Do. Kutch per do.....	190
Do. Toomil per do.....	220
Mangrole and Pore . per do.....	186
Bengal Rice, 1 sort . per bag.....	10
Do. unboiled, 2d do. per do.....	8
Do. Moongey..... per do.....	6
Sugar Bengal, real	
1 sort..... per do.....	30
Do. 2 do. per do.....	28
Do. Batavia in Can-	
nister..... per maund	6½
Do. China in chest . per Surat maund	6½
Sugar Candy Chin-	
chu..... per do.....	10½
Do. Canton per do.....	10
Do. 2d do..... per do.....	9
Raw Silk Nankeen . per pucka seer..	17½
Do. Canton, 1 sort . per do.....	17
Do. 2 do. . per do.....	16½
Do. 3 do. . per do.....	16
Saltpetre per bag	18
Gunness..... per 100	35
Benjamin 1 sort.... per Surat maund	20
Do. Europe market . per do.....	40
Ghee Caranchy per Bom. maund	7½
Wheat Jambooser. . per candy.....	28
Wheat Surat per do.....	32
Gram Surat, new. . per do.....	19
Paddy per do.....	30
Cocoanut Oil..... per Bom. maund	3½
Jengely do..... per do.....	3½
Pepeer Tellichery . per candy	125
Bhatcole per do.....	135
Do. Eastern per do.....	120
Ginger Bengal per Surat candy.	60
Do. Malabar per Bom. candy.	48
Turmeric Bengal . per Surat candy	40
Hemp Concan per Bom. candy.	115
Ghauty per do.....	105
Northern per Surat candy.	80
Cardamums 1 sort. per do. maund..	70
Sandal Wood 1 sort per candy.....	160
Do. 2 do. . per do.....	130
Do. 3 do. . per do.....	110
Beetlenut white Ma-	
lay per Surat candy	60
Do. Malabar per Bom. candy.	58
Coir Laccadarvie. . per candy.....	55
Copra new..... per do.....	52
Dammer Malacca	
Raw per Surat candy	60
Do. boiled per do.....	55
Sago per maund	2
Quicksilver per Surat maund	40
Vermillion per bundle	1½
Camphor China.... per maund	28
Tiu in large slab . per do.....	12
Tutenague..... per Surat maund	11½
Elephants' Teeth,	
Europe per do.....	30

	Rs.
Nutmegs per lb.	2½
Mace per do.	3
Cassia per do.	½
Gloves per Surat maund	60
Coffee, Mocha per do.	20
Do., Java per do.	none
Do., Bourbon per do.	none
Almonds per do.	4
Kismises per do.	4½
Hing Europe Market per do.	12
Brimstone per do.	75
Cochineal per lb.	16
Saffron, free of Oil, per do.	40
Iron, Swedish per Surat candy	50
Do., English per do.	40
Do., Malwan per do.	45
Steel in Tub per cwt.	12
Do. bundles per do.	14
Pig Lead per do.	9
Copper, Sheathing per Surat maund	21½
Do. plate per do.	23½
Copper Nails per cwt.	60
Brass, Do. per do.	42
Tar per barrel.	30
Tin Plates per chest	20
Red Lead per cwt.	11
White Lead per do.	14
Brandy per gallon.	8
Gin per large case ..	30
Arrack Columbo, in	
bond per gallon	1½
Spanish Dollars. per 100	220
German Crowns per do.	213
Venetians per do.	500
Gubbas per do.	491
Remittance to England, at six months	
2s. 4d. per rupee.	
Freight to England, nominal, £7 per ton.	
Loose Freight. do. £5 per do.	
Exchange on Calcutta, B. R. 107 per 100 S.	
Do. on Madras par.	

It may be stated that assorted investments of goods from England and other parts of Europe, as also from America, are selling at 10 per cent advance.

Marine stores when purchased separately 15 per cent. advance.

SNIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Loss of the Iris.—The following extract from the captain's journal describes some transactions with the captain of a French schooner of a singular character.

Monday, Feb. 8, 1819.—Fresh breezes and cloudy weather; all set sail to the best advantage. P.M. saw a schooner at anchor at the islands called Eleven Islands. Owing to my being short of water, I hauled up for the N.W. part of the islands keeping the chief officer and boatswain looking at the masthead. At 5½ P.M. or thereabouts, the ship unfortunately struck on the weather side of the bar, when in the act of hauling in for the boat in the harbour. Got out the kedge anchor in 14

fathoms water, and hove her out five or six fathoms. Owing to her taking in more water than we were able to keep free with both pumps, I ordered the lee anchor to be let go under foot to keep her in shallow water, and to enable us to get out the cargo; it is impossible to save the ship. Crew employed landing dry goods. —Tuesday, 9th. Employed getting the sails, masts, &c. on shore; got a few negroes belonging to the schooner *La Vertue*, to assist us making huts, &c. on shore, and put on board the said schooner nine boxes of dollars and sundries. Finding myself in this predicament, I promised the French captain the value of his schooner to take me to Ceylon, or the Isle of France, in order that I might procure a vessel to transport what cargo and crew might be saved from the wreck. This he refused, stating that the owner of the schooner resided at Peros Bankos, and he could not upon any account accept of my offer without his approbation. On hearing this, I asked him if he would go along with me to his owner in my jolly-boat, to which he consented.—Went out in the boat, wind and current contrary. Found this impracticable; however, the captain said he would attempt it in the schooner. The following day being cloudy it answered for an excuse, saying he could not see the channel out of the harbour.—Seeing this, I found that they intended to rob me, and desert with the schooner. To prevent this, I kept part of my crew on board. The Frenchman seeing that I kept the vessel close, found it to be of no use to try to escape with her, without he weighed and made sail.—Friday, 12. At about 9 A.M. having my passengers and seven of my crew on board, we arrived at Peros Bankos.—Saturday, 13. At about 11 P.M. the captain went on shore.—Sunday, 14. In the morning the captain returned, informing me that his owner was coming on board to make an agreement with me for the schooner. About 7 A.M. Monsieur Gallett came on board and asked me to go on shore to draw out the documents, to which I consented and took my carpenter on shore along with me. On my asking him what his demand was for the schooner, he told me 6,000 dollars. He was given to understand that sum was on board the schooner. I asked him if his schooner was that value, to which he said he would not take that for her. Finding that I would not agree to any such exorbitant terms, he said he would let her take me for 5,000 dollars to Ceylon, if I would there rest her and dispatch her in two days after arrival at that island. Finding that this was merely a better cloak under which to rob me than the former, I immediately drew out the documents for that sum, and requested that he

would come on board for it. My suspicion happened to prove correct. He brought off three canoes manned, and ordered the schooner to be dismantled and began to pass my cargo into his canoes. On seeing this, I found myself in the hands of robbers. To prevent their further proceeding in this unlawful act, I told the carpenter to get his axe, and stand by to cut the cable, and I desired the steward to hand two muskets upon deck, ordered the Englishmen to stand by me, as I could immediately take the schooner, told the carpenter to cut the cable, and obliging the owner of the schooner and his boats' crew to fly to their canoes, I made sail.—At 2 P. M. I gave the schooner up to the captain, and told him to proceed for Ceylon.—Monday 5th. At 7 P. M. we were abreast of the wreck off Salomon's Island, when I sent my carpenter down to overhaul what quantity of water there was in the casks. He, in his confusion, told me, that there were two casks, with part out of each. Finding this would be water enough for the passage, by putting ourselves on short allowance, I ordered the captain to proceed.—Tuesday 16th. Finding that there was not above four days' water on board for the crew, at the rate of one bottle per man per day, I considered it most prudent to return to the Salomon's Islands.—Wednesday 17th. The vessel sailed so badly upon a wind, and the wind heading us off, with the current setting strong to the S.E., we found this attempt a mistake. Before the water should be entirely out, I again advised the captain to steer N. E. by E., with the view of falling in with those vessels bound to the bay of Bengal.—Thursday 18th. Trusting to the mercy of Providence to send us rain, we fortunately saved a few gallons of water that enabled us to make a shift to cook a little rice.—No remarkable occurrence took place until we arrived off Pedang-head. The captain then came to me, and asked me, by his interpreter, if it was not a good situation to let go the anchor. In answer to this, I told him, that he had fulfilled his owner's agreement by bringing me to this settlement, and of course, he might let go his anchor where he thought proper. On my giving him no further satisfaction on that head, he ordered the anchor to be let go. The following morning he again took up his anchor with the intention of approaching the river, as he informed me. With some difficulty we got a canoe to come alongside. The French captain sent one of the crew on shore to a Mr. Simelle, a gentleman whom he had some knowledge of, to request his sending off a boat to transport his passengers on shore, which request was accordingly complied with. On my going into the boat with Mrs. Marriott and

Reed and family, the French captain jumped into the boat. I asked him who he left in charge of the schooner during his absence from her; he told me, Monsieur Blandchard, his mate. I told him to be sure that no one had access to the treasure; to which he replied, that his mate had locked the hatches down, and had possession of the key. At night he came on board, and gave up the key to my carpenter; and telling him that he was now captain of the schooner, and might do what he liked with her, he took his crew on shore with him. On the next day I met with him on shore, and told him that he acted very unjustly to leave the property in power of the crew, without first consulting me on that subject. He told me to do what I liked with the schooner; and that he had, now, nothing to say to her. I said, if that was the case, why did you not give up your papers, and enter a protest against me? From my giving up the vessel to him off Peros Bahas, to the time of our arrival at this settlement, there did not occur the smallest dissatisfaction between us.

We, the undersigned, part of the crew of the late ship, *Iris*, do hereby declare, that the above statement is an accurate detail of the circumstances that took place subsequent to the loss of that ship.—(Signed)—*Lewis Jones*, late master; *Andrew Christie*, carpenter; *Andrew Glasgow*, steward; *Mich. W. Pratt*, seaman.

A long correspondence has taken place between Capt. Lewis Jones, late master of the *Iris*, who is also agent for the underwriters at Lloyds; M. D. Delamotte, acting resident at Padang; and Capt. Lagour, and master of the hired French schooner, respecting the compensation for Capt. Jones's passage to India. Capt. Jones offered 5000 dollars, as the sum agreed for; and the French captain recorded his refusal of this in a protest.

Nautical Notice.—A buoy of the Fairway, has been laid down at the entrance of the harbour, the bearings from which are specified officially in the Government Advertisement. This buoy may be passed on either side, but passing to the eastward should be preferred.—May 19.

Arrivals.—April 30.—Lady Borriugdon, from London 21st Oct., and the Cape 5th March.—Passengers from England: Rev. S. Payne, chaplain, his lady and three children, Miss A. Vibart, Miss H. Vibart, G. Anderson, esq. surgeon, Madras estab. and his lady, W. Milburn, esq. free merchant; Captains Egan, Jarvis, and J. Graham, Bombay N. I., Lieut. S. Hughes, Madras N. I., Mr. G. Yeadell, art. cadet, Mr. J. W. Robinson, inf. cadet, Mr. R. Rosoman, free mariner, and three servants.... From the Cape: Capt. M. L. Galloway, P. A. I. and three servants.... May 2, Elizabeth Harrison, from

London and Mauritius.... Passengers, Lieut. Col. Edwards, H.M. 73d regt., Miss Edwards, Miss Marian Edwards, Maj. Hogg, 2d N. I., Lieut. Forbes, H. M. S., William Gordon, Esq., writer, Mr. Lewis, Vt. H. C. M., Mr. Squires, H. C. M. and three servants.... 8, Margaret Ann J. Phillips, from Liverpool, 19th Oct.... May 16, ship Reay from London.... Passengers, Messrs. H. Irwin, Fred. Kennett, John Fawcett, cadets.... 18, Westmorland, Criche, from Liverpool.... Passengers, John Matthews, Esq., Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mault.... 19, Brampton from Liverpool.... 26, Loyalty Stephens, from London, 17th Nov.... 28, ships, H. C. Charles Grant, Lowther Castle, and Earl Camden. The first left the Downs 27th Jan. and the two latter Torbay, 30th January.—Passengers, per Charles Grant, Dr. and Mrs. Sproule, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, Dr. Smyttan, Miss Smyttan, Maj. Salter, Lieut. Goodridge, Miss Higgins, Miss Pottinger, Miss J. C. Pottinger, Mr. Smith cadet, Mr. G. Scott, 80 troops, 20 marine boys.... Per Lowther Castle, Maj. and Mrs. Palby, Mrs. Mack, Miss Fordyce, Lieut. Tyrrell, Mr. Hyell and Mr. Blair; writers, Messrs. Reynolds, Wright, Wilmoughby, Lascelles, Mr. Bone, Mr. Lewis.... Per Earl Camden, Mr. Willis, Mrs. Morley, Lieuts. Baynham, Leekly and James, H. M. 67th regt., Mr. and Mrs. Baxter, Miss Parkhurst, Mr. Osborne.—29, H. C. ship Inglis, Capt. Borradaile. Passengers: Capt. J. Brackenbury, H.M. 17th light drag., his lady and child; Maj. Wellington, H. M. 17th lt. drag.; Lieut. W. H. Fisk, H.M. 17th lt. drag.; Surg. G. Ridsdale; Lieuts. H. Watts, and E. Mitchell, H.M. 47th foot; Eng. A. O'Donoghue, H.M. 65th foot; Mr. H. Borradaile, writer; Lieut. P. Breton, Bombay art.; Mr. W. Dowall, cadet; Mr. J. Dixon, free mariner.—H. C. ship Essex, Capt. Nisbet. Passengers: Messrs. T. Gidley, and O. Gidley, cadets.... 30, Kingsmill, B. McDowell, from Liverpool 28th Jan.—Passengers: Wm. Cruickshank, 2d officer; P. Stewart, purser; John Lone, midshipman of the Vansittart, left behind at Johanna.... June 1, H. C. ship Vansittart, Capt. Dalrymple, from London 30th Jan., Johanna May 14.—Passengers: Maj. N. Wilson, 17th dragoons; Cornet Fancourt, 13th; Lieut. Rybot, 2d Bombay N.C., Mr. Henry H. Glass, Mr. Wm. S. Boyd, writers, Messrs. Bruce Seton, J.C. Peyton, H. C. Johnson, P. Sanderson, Bartlet, cadets; Messrs. D. Smith and A. Corstorpham, free mariners.... June 3, Carron, Gover, from Liverpool 29th Jan.—Passengers, Mr. Thos. Rowson, Mr. Thos. Johnson.... Prince Regent, Clifford, from London.—Passengers, Mr. Henry Shee, Mr. Edw. Dumaesque, Catherine Stuart Forbes, Lamb, from London 29th Jan.—Passengers, H. Forbes,

Esq. Mr. G. P. Le Messurier... 29, Mermaid, Hammon, from Bengal 26th March, Madras 17th April.—Passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Vickers, Mr. A. Dunlop, Mr. G. Ogilvy... 29, Angelica, Crawford, from the Mauritius 15th May.—Passenger, Wm. Dobbinson... June 8, Stakesby, Henderson, from the Downs, 12th Feb.—Passengers, Lieut. Robinson, R. N., Mrs. Robinson, Assist.-surg. Martin, Cadet D. Victor.

Destination changed—The Gen. Harris does not come to Bombay, but goes to Penang and China; the Herefordshire, Capt. Hope, comes to Bombay instead of the General Harris.—*Bombay, May 28.*

DEPARTURES.

May 23, Blenden Hall, Martin, for London.—Passengers: R. Stuart, Esq., Capt. and Mrs. Nixon and child, Mr. Geo. Hammett, Mr. Assist. surg. E. C. Harrison and lady, Capt. B. Combe, Gideon Colquhoun, Esq. surg. Bombay estab., Capt. Anderson, Lieut. Rob. Pouget and a child, Thos. Mayhew, Misses Pamelor and Ann Boye.... 25, Partridge, Kellie, to London.... Lowjee Family, G. Seton, to China.... His M. ship Minden, Capt. Paterson, C.B. for Trincomalee, bearing the flag of his Exc. Rear Adm. Sir R. King, Bart. K.C.B. commander in chief in the Indian Sea.... Ship Asia, Capt. W. P. Fulcher, for China.

The next ships for England will be the Waterloo for London, and the John Taylor for Liverpool; they will both be ready for sea, and if the weather permit, will get away on the next springs, 8th to 10th June.

BIRTHS.

March 17.—The lady of Maj. Egan, of a daughter... 19, at Colabah, the lady of E. C. Harrison, Esq. assist. surg. on this establishment, of a son... 20, the lady of Capt. Eatwell of the H.C.'s Marine, of a son... 23, the lady of Maj. Hough, dep. mil. and gen. of a son... 26, at Jumbosser, the lady of Edw. Grant, Esq. civil service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 12.—At Kaira, John Gilder, Esq. of Ahmedabad, to Miss Harriett Vaupell... 15, at Surat, Capt. Mainwaring, H. M. 47th regt., to Miss Margaret, daughter of Capt. Cassidy, H. M. 67th regt. May 18, at Malwan, by V. Hade, Esq. judge and magistrate, Capt. Gideon Hutchinson, Bombay Establishment, to Miss Catherine, widow of the late John White, Esq. assist. surg. of H.M. 12th light dragoons.

DEATHS.

March 9.—In camp, near Asseerghur, of the cholera morbus, Capt. Mackeson, of the Bombay grenadier regt... 26, at Colabah, the infant son of E. C. Harrison, Esq.

assist. surg. on this establishment..... April 30, at Bombay, Podley, eldest son of the late John Podley Kensington, Esq. of Putney, near London..... May 1, in camp at Serroo, of the cholera morbus. Capt. James Laurie, 1st bat. 2d regt. Bombay N.I., Persian interpreter to Brig. Gen. Smith, C. B. commanding the Poona division..... 2, at Sattarah, Alex. Gordon, Esq. surgeon on this establishment of the cholera morbus.—This excellent young man was attacked with that fatal disease about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, while administering to a patient under the same complaint, but considering the symptoms mild, he allowed nearly two hours to elapse before he would suffer any one to be informed of it, and he expired at half past six, after an illness of only seven hours and a half.... Same day, Elizabeth Cassidy, wife of Capt. J. Cassidy, H.M. 67th regt..... 5, at the cantonment of Mhow in Mulwa, Lieut. Bell, of the Russell brigade (on the half pay H. M. 56th foot), an officer whose conduct and character obtained him, in the commencement of the late war, a situation on Brig. Gen. Malcolm's staff, in which he remained till his death..... 10, at Broach, M. Ann daughter of Capt. W. Meall..... 11, in camp at Mhow, Lieut. Thos. Tyfeyote, adj. 1st bat. grenadiers..... 27, at the house of R. Eckford, Esq. the lady of Capt. Jas. Eckford, of the 3d Bengal N.I. 31, at Kaira, after only 13 hours illness, of the cholera morbus, Mrs. Sarah Nicholson, wife of Cornet Nicholson, of H. M. 17th dragons, aged 35..... June 4, Lieut. C. Mitchell, H. M. 65th regt.

NEPAUL.

Extract of a letter from Bareilly, dated 22nd March.—“The Nepal dynasty seems to have sunk never to rise again. Rooderbar Singh, Beem Sah, Choutra's brother, is dead. He was not only an Ulysses in council, but a perfect Ajax in war, and was one of the chieftains who planned and executed the expedition against Lehasa, when the Gorkehas brought away plunder to the amount of near one and a half crore of rupees, which was the cause of their emerging from obscurity and becoming the conquerors of all the country as far as the banks of the Sutledge.”—*Asiatic Mirror*, April 21.

CEYLON.

Political—Official.

The press of other intelligence has prevented us from inserting the following document sooner; it is an important state paper.

Colombo, 28 Nov. 1813.—*Proclamation by His Excellency Lieut. Gen. Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. and K.G.C.B.*

On the Cession to Great-Britain of the

Kandyan provinces recited.—The chiefs and people of the Kandyan nation no longer able to endure the cruelties and oppressions which the late King Sri Wikremie Rajah Singha tyrannically practised towards them, prayed the assistance of the British government for their relief, and by a solemn act declared the late King deposed, and himself and all persons descending from or in any manner related to his family incapable of claiming or exercising royal authority within the Kandyan provinces: which were by the same solemn act ceded to the dominion of the British sovereign.

2. *Equitable system of government previous to the insurrection.*—The exercise of power by the representatives of his Britannic Majesty from the date of that convention, the 2d March 1815, till the hour that insurrection broke out in the month of October 1817, was marked with the greatest mildness and forbearance towards all classes; the strictest attention to the protection and maintenance of the rites, ministers and places of worship of the religion of Buddhism; and a general deference to the opinions of the chiefs, who were considered as the persons best able from their rank and knowledge, to aid the government in ensuring the happiness of the mass of its new subjects. In exacting either taxes or services for the state, an extraordinary and unprecedented laxity was allowed to take place, in order that the country might with more ease recover from any evil effects sustained by the contrary practice of the late King: In assessing punishments for offences even where a plot to subvert the government was proved, the spirit which always characterizes the British rule was strictly to be contrasted with the ancient and frequent recurrence of capital executions preceded by the most cruel and barbarous tortures.

3. *Flourishing state of the country.*—Under the mild administration on the part of the British government the country appeared to rest in peace; cultivation was increased and divine providence blessed the exertions of the labourers and rewarded them by plenteous crops; yet all this time there were factions and intriguing spirits at work seeking for an opportunity to subvert the government, for no purpose but to assume to themselves absolute power over the lives and properties of the general mass of subjects which by the equal justice of British authority were protected from their avarice or malicious cruelty.

4. *Order of the conspirators; when the plot exploded.*—These plotters against the state were found among the very persons who had been restored to honors and security by the sole intervention of British power, and the opportunity of raising

disturbance was chosen when relying on the merited gratitude of all orders of the Kandean nation. The government had diminished the number of troops: and the insurgent leaders, unconscious or forgetful of the extensive resources of the British empire thought, in setting up the standard of rebellion, as easily to effect their purpose of expelling the English from the country as the people had been deluded to prostrate before the phantom whose pretensions they espoused merely to cover their own ambitious views of subjugating the nation to their arbitrary will.

5. *Result of the conflict.*—After more than a year of conflict which has created misery and brought destruction on many, the efforts of the British government and the bravery of H. M's. troops have made manifest to the Kandians the folly of resistance and that in the government alone resides the power of protecting them in the enjoyment of happiness: the flimsy veil which the rebel chiefs threw over their ambitious designs was torn aside by themselves, and the pageant whom the people were called to recognize as the descendant of the gods exposed as the offspring of a poor Cingalese empiric.

6. *Administration by the native chiefs to be reformed.*—After such a display to the public of depraved artifice and injurious and unfeeling deception, the government might reasonably hope that a sense of the misery brought on them by delusion should prevent the great body of the people from listening to any one who should attempt in future to seduce them into rebellion against its beneficent rule. But it is also incumbent on it from a consideration of the circumstances which have past and the evil consequences which have ensued on the blind obedience which the people have thought due to their chiefs instead of to the sovereign of the country, to reform, by its inherent right, such parts of the practice of administration, as by occasioning the subject to lose sight of the majesty of the royal government, made him feel wholly dependent on the power of the various chiefs, which to be legal could only be derived to them by delegation from the sovereign authority of the country.

7. *The British government the source of jurisdiction.*—His Exc. the governor therefore now calls to the mind of every person and of every class within these settlements, that the sovereign Majesty of the King of Great Britain and Ireland exercised by his representative the governor of Ceylon and his agents in the Kandyan provinces is the source alone from which all power emanates, and to which obedience is due: that no chief who is not vested with authority or rank from this sovereign source is entitled to obedience or respect; and that without pow-

ers derived from government, no one can exercise jurisdiction of any kind or inflict the slightest punishment. And finally that every Kandyan, be he of the highest or lowest class, is secured in his life, liberty and property from encroachment of any kind or by any person, and is only subject to the laws, which will be administered according to the ancient and established usages of the country, and in such manner and by such authorities and persons as in the name and on behalf of his Majesty is herein declared.

8. *Delegation of authority in the provinces.*—The general executive and judicial authority in the Kandyan provinces is delegated by his Exc. to the board of commissioners, and under their general superintendence to resident agents of government, in such dessavonies of the said provinces in which it may please his Exc. to place such agents with more or less authority or jurisdiction, as by their several instructions may be vested in them, and of which the present disposition and arrangement is hereinafter contained.

9. *Native chiefs, officers under the government.*—The adigars, dessaves, and all other chiefs and inferior headmen, shall perform duty to government under the orders of the said board of commissioners and British agents, and not otherwise.

10. *Warrant for office.*—No person shall be considered entitled to execute office either of the higher or lower class of headmen, unless thereto appointed by a written instrument signed in respect to superior chiefs, by his Exc. the governor; and for inferior headmen, by the hon. the resident, or provisionally by any agent of government thereto duly authorised, excepting in certain villages or departments which will be allotted for personal services to the dessaves, in which the dessave shall as before have the sole privilege of making appointments.

11. *Honours due to chiefs and public officers defined.*—Honors shall be paid to all classes of chiefs entitled to the same under the former government, in so far as the same is consistent with the abolition which the British government is resolved to effect, of all degrading forms whereto both chiefs and people were subjected under the ancient tyranny, and which a liberal administration abhors. All prostrations, therefore, from or to any person, including the governor, are henceforth positively as they were before virtually and in fact abolished, and the necessity which existed, that chiefs or others coming into the presence of the sovereign authority, should remain on their knees, is also abrogated. But all chiefs and other persons coming before, meeting or passing any British officer,

civil or military, of rank and authority in the Island of Ceylon, shall give up the middle of the road, and if sitting, rise and make a suitable obeisance, which will be always duly acknowledged and returned.

13. Respect to the King. Attendance on the Governor.—It is also in this respect directed, that on entering the hall of audience, every person shall make obeisance to the portrait of his Majesty there suspended; and as well there as in any other court of justice to the presiding authority. And it is further directed, that when his Exc. the governor, as his Britannic Majesty's representative, travels, he shall be attended by all the persons in office belonging to each province, in manner as they attended the former kings of Kandy, except that the dessaves may always use palanquins beyond the river Mahavillaganga, within which limit the adigars only have this privilege, and that when any of the members of his Majesty's council, or the commissioners for the Kandyan provinces, or the commanding officer of the troops in the Kandyan provinces, travel into any province on duty, they be met and attended in such province in the same manner as the great dessaves were, and are to be attended in their provinces; likewise the resident agents and officers commanding the troops in each province, are in their provinces to be similarly attended, and receive like honours.

13. Salutes.—The chiefs holding the high offices of 1st and 2d adigar, will be received by all sentries whom they may pass in the day with carried arms, and by all soldiers off duty or other Europeans or persons of European extraction, by touching their caps or taking off their hats; and by all natives whether Kandyans or not, by rising from their seats, leaving the middle of the street clear, and bowing to the adigars as they pass. And to all other dessaves and other chiefs, all natives coming into their presence, meeting or passing them, are to make a proper inclination of the body, in acknowledgement of their rank.

14. Attendance on the native chiefs.—The adigars, dessaves, and other chiefs, shall further be entitled to proper attendance of persons of the different departments, in such numbers as shall be determined by his Exc. on the report of the board of commissioners, provided that where such persons are not belonging to the villages or departments allotted to the adigars or dessaves, the application for their attendance when required, must be made to the resident in Kandy, or to the agents in government in the provinces in which such agents may be stationed.

15. Privilege of session.—The persons entitled to sit in the hall of audience, or

in the presence of the agents of government, are those chiefs only who bear commissions signed by the governor, or to whom special license may by the same authority be given to that effect. Of these only the two adigars or persons having the governor's letter of license can sit on chairs, the others on benches covered with mats of different heights, according to their relative ranks. In the courts hereinafter mentioned of the agents of government, when the assessors are mohottales, or corales, they may sit on mats on the ground.

16. Respect to the Budhoo religion. Toleration.—As well the priests, as all the ceremonies and processions the Budhoo religion, shall receive the respect which in former times was shewn them; at the same time, it is in no wise to be understood, that the protection of government is to be denied to the peaceable exercise by all other persons of the religion which they respectively profess, or to the erection under due license from his Exc. of places of worship in proper situations.

17. Fees and appointments abolished. Exception. Taxes abolished, except the tax on paddy lands.—The governor abolishes all fees payable for appointments either to government or to any chiefs, excepting for appointments in the temple villages, which will be made by the resident, on the recommendation of the dewe nileme or basnaik nilemes, appointed by the governor; the dewe nileme or the basnaik nileme receiving the usual fee; also all duties payable heretofore to the gabbedawas, aramudale, awudege, and all other duties or taxes whatsoever, are abolished, save and except that now declared and enacted, being a tax on all paddy lands, of a portion of the annual produce under the following modifications and exceptions, and according to the following rates.

18. General ratio of the tax.—The general assessment of tax on the entire paddy lands of the Kandyan provinces, is fixed at one tenth of the annual produce to be delivered by the proprietor or cultivator, at such convenient store-house in every province or subdivision of a province, as shall be, with due regard to the interests of the subject, appointed by or under the instructions of the revenue agent.

19. In districts which have stood firm in loyalty, the tax reduced to 1-14th.—To mark the just sense which his Exc. has of the loyalty and good conduct of the chiefs and people of Oodanoora, the Four Korles, the Three Korles, and the following korles of Saffragam to wit: Kooroo-witti korle, Nawadoon korle, Colonia korle, Kuhula korle, Atakalan korle, the Uduwak Gampaha of Kaddewatte korle, the Medde korle, except the villages of Udaganne, Gonilande, Kolutotte, Go-

lettetorte, Mollemore, Piengiria, and Mulgama, and the following korles of the Seven Korles, viz. Tirigandahaye, excepting the villages Hewapola, Katooptive, and Torrewatere; Oodaola korle, Katugampaha korle, Oodookaha, Kattugampola korle, Medapattoo, Petigal korle, Yagame korle, Rakawah Fattoo korle, Angamme korle, Yatekuba korle, and of the villages Publia, Kongahawelle and Nikawelle, lying in the Oodoogodde korle of Matele,—the Governor declares that the rate of taxation in these provinces or korles shall only be one-fourteenth part of the annual produce.

20. *Lands forfeited in rebellion, and which may be restored to the former owners, to pay 1-5th.*—But, on the contrary, that it may be known that persons who are leaders in revolt, or disobedience, shall meet punishment, all lands which may have been declared forfeited by the misconduct of the proprietors, shall, if by the mercy of government restored to the former owners, pay a tax of one-fifth of the annual produce.

21. *Temple lands exempted: reservation of gratuitous service from certain inhabitants of temple villages.*—The governor, desirous of shewing the adherence of government to its stipulations in favour of the religion of the people, exempts all lands which now are the property of temples from all taxation whatever; but, as certain inhabitants of those villages are liable to perform fixed gratuitous services also to the crown, this obligation is to continue unaffected.

22. *Lands belonging to certain loyal chiefs exempted.*—All lands also now belonging to the following chiefs, whose loyalty and adherence to the lawful government merits favour, viz. Mollegodde Maha Nileme, Mollegodde Nileme, Ratwatte Nileme, Kadoogamoone Nileme, Dehigamme Nileme, Mulligamme Nileme, lately De-save of Welasse, Eknilegodde Nileme, Mahawallatene Nileme, Doloswalle Nileme, Eheyleyagodde Nileme, Katugaha the elder, Katugaha the younger, Daniboolane Nileme, Godeagedere Nileme, Gonedodde Nileme formerly Adikaram of Bintenne, shall be free of duty during their lives, and that their heirs shall enjoy the same free of duty; excepting with regard to such as paid Pingo duty, which shall now and hereafter pay one-tenth to the government of the annual produce, unless when exempted under the next clause.

23. *Lands of chiefs holding office exempted.*—All lands belonging to chiefs holding offices, either of the superior or inferior class, and of inferior headmen, shall, during the time they are in office, be free of duty.

24. *Lands of cinnamon peeters exempted, also of cultivators of royal*

lands; and of attendants allotted to dessaves, katpurate and atepattoo people.—All lands belonging to persons of the casts or departments allotted to the cutting of cinnamon shall be free of duty; also lands held by persons, from which they are bound to cultivate or aid in the culture of the royal land; and also the lands or such persons who may be allotted to the performance of personal service to the dessaves by the board of commissioners, and of those who perform katpurate or atepattoo service gratuitously, it being well understood that the persons last mentioned have no right or authority whatever to exact or receive fees or fines of any kind when sent on public duty, which they are required to perform expeditiously and impartially.

25. *Veddals to continue tribute of wax.*—The veddals who possess no paddy lands shall continue to deliver to government the usual tribute in wax.

26. *Presents prohibited; provisions to troops or servants of government travelling to be furnished for payment.*—All presents to the governor or other British authorities are strictly prohibited; in travelling, every officer, civil or military, chiefs, detachments of troops or other servants of government, on notice being given of their intended march or movement, are to be supplied with provisions of the country in reasonable quantity, and on payment being made for the same at the current price.

27. *Fees on hearing cases abolished.*—All fees on hearing of cases to dessaves or others, except as hereafter mentioned, which are for the benefit of government, shall be and are abolished.

28. *Remuneration for service of chiefs.* The services of the adigars, dessaves, and other superior chiefs, to government, shall be compensated by fixed monthly salaries in addition to the exemption of their lands from taxation.

29. The services of the inferior chiefs shall be compensated as above, by exemption from taxation; and that they also receive one-twentieth part of the revenue paddy which they shall collect from the people under them, to be allotted in such portion as the board of commissioners shall, under the authority of government, regulate.

30. *All persons liable to general service for payment.*—All persons shall be liable to service for government on the requisition of the board of commissioners and agents of government, according to their former customs and families or tenure of their lands, on payment being made for their labour: it being well understood, that the board of commissioners under his Excellency's authority may commute such description of service, as, under present circumstances, is not use-

fully applicable to the public good, to such other as may be beneficial. And provided further, that the holding of lands duty free shall be considered the payment for the service of the katepural and atepat-too departments, and persons allotted to the dessave service; and also for the service to government of certain persons of the temple villages, and in part for those which cut cinnamon; and also that the duty of clearing and making roads, and putting up and repairing bridges, be considered a general gratuitous service falling on the districts through which the roads pass or wherein the bridges lie; and that the attendance on the great feast, which certain persons were bound to give, be continued to be given punctually and gratuitously. The washerman also shall continue to put up white cloths in the temples, and for the chief, gratuitously.

31. *Kaduwettes abolished.*—All kaduwettes and ancient barriers, throughout the country, shall be from henceforward discontinued and removed, and the establishments belonging to them for their maintenance and defence abolished; the services of the persons usually employed therein, being applied to such other more beneficial purpose as the board of commissioners shall determine.

32. *Rules for service of kunamaduwe talpatwaduna and pandan kareas.*—And it being necessary to provide rules for the service of certain persons, who were to perform duty to the person of the king of Candy, viz. the kunamaduwe or palanquin bearers, the talepatawedunokaria or talpat bearers, and pandankareas or torch bearers: it is ordered by the governor, that such persons, being paid for the same, shall be bound to serve in their respective capacities, the governor, the members of H. M.'s council, any general officer on the staff of this army, the commissioners for Candian affairs, the secretary for the Candian provinces, and the officer commanding the troops in the interior.

33. *Agents of government authorised to punish neglect of duty.*—And for ensuring the due execution of all the above ordinances, relative to the collection of the revenue and performance of public duty by all chiefs and others, his Exc. empowers and directs that the board of commissioners in Kandy, collectively, or in their several departments, and the agents of government in the provinces, shall punish all disobedience and neglect by suspension or dismissal from office, fine, or imprisonment, as particular cases may require and deserve; provided that no person holding the governor's commission may be absolutely dismissed but by the same authority, and no other chief but by the authority of the hon. the resident: but as well the commissioners, as other agents, duly

authorised by instructions from the governor, may suspend chiefs of the superior or inferior order, on their responsibility, for disobedience or neglect of the orders or interest of the government, reporting immediately, as the case may require, to the governor or the resident, their proceedings for approval or reversal.

34. *Detail of judicial administration in cases wherein Kandians are defendants.*—And in order that justice may be duly, promptly, and impartially administered throughout the Kandian provinces to all classes, his Exc. the governor is pleased to declare his pleasure to be touching the same, and to delegate and assign the following jurisdiction to the public officers of government, for hearing and determining cases, whereby Kandians are concerned as defendants, either civil or criminal.

35. *Powers of agents of government sitting alone in civil cases. In criminal cases.*—Every agent of government shall have power and jurisdiction to hear and determine alone civil cases, wherein the object of dispute shall not be land, and shall not exceed in value fifty rix dollars; and also criminal cases, of inferior description, such as common assaults, petty thefts, and breaches of the peace, with power of awarding punishment not exceeding a fine of rix dollars twenty-five, corporal punishment with a cat-o'-nine-tails or rattan not exceeding thirty lashes, and imprisonment with or without labour not exceeding two months; to which terms of imprisonment and fine such agents are also limited, in punishing neglects or disobedience of orders, according to the provisions above detailed.

36. *Powers of judicial commissioner sitting alone.*—The second or judicial commissioner shall, sitting alone, have power to hear and determine civil cases, wherein the object in dispute shall not be land, and shall not exceed rix dollars one hundred in value; and also criminal cases, of inferior description, with powers of punishment as in the last clause conferred on agents of government.

37. *Courts by judicial commissioner and agents, duly authorised, to consist of themselves and two Kandian assessors: to try all civil cases, and all criminal cases, except treason, murder, and homicide.*—The second or judicial commissioner, and such agents of government in the provinces to whom the governor shall delegate the same by his instructions, shall hold at Kandy, and in the provinces, a court for the trial of all other civil cases, and of criminal cases, excepting treason, murder, or homicide, with powers in criminal matters to assess any punishment short of death, or mutilation of limbs or member; which court shall consist, in Kandy, of the second commissioner and two or more chiefs; and in the provinces,

of the agent of government, and one or more dessaves of the province, and one or more mohottales or principal korals, so as there shall be at least two Kandian assessors, or of two mohattales or korales, where no dessave can attend.

38. *Mode of decision: Reference to court of judicial commissioner.*—The decisions of the courts in the provinces shall be by the agent of government, the Kandyan assessors giving their advice, and where the opinion of the majority of such assessors differs from the opinion of the agent of government there shall be no immediate decision; but the proceedings shall be transferred to the court of the 2d commissioner, who may either decide on the proceedings had in the original court, or send for the parties and witnesses and rehear the case, or take or order the agent to take further evidence, and shall decide the same.

39. *Appeals to judicial commissioner.*—Appeals also shall lie from the decisions of such agents to the court aforesaid of the 2d commissioner in civil cases, if the appeal is entered before the agent in ten days from his decree and the object in dispute be either land or personal property, exceeding rix-dollars 150 in value; in which case, execution shall stay and the proceedings be transmitted to the said commissioners' court, which shall and may proceed in the same as in the cases mentioned in the former article. That appeals also may be allowed upon order of the governor, or the board of commissioners, although not entered in ten days, if application is made in a year.

40. *Mode of decision in court of judicial commissioner: reference to the governor: appeals to the governor.*—The decisions in the court of the second commissioner shall be by the said commissioner, the Kandyan assessors giving their advice; and if the opinion of the majority of such assessors shall be different from that of the second commissioner, the case, whether originally instituted or in appeal or reference from the agent of government, shall be transferred to the collective board, and by them reported on to his Exc. the governor, whose decision thereon shall be conclusive and without appeal; but that in civil cases decided by the second commissioner, either in original or brought before him by appeal or reference, appeal shall lie to the governor if entered before the second commissioner in ten days from his decree; and if the object in dispute be either land or personal property, exceeding in value 150 rix-dollar, in which case execution of the decree shall be stayed and the proceedings be transmitted to the governor. But appeal may be allowed by order of the governor on application within one year from the date of the decree.

41. *Disposal of appeals.*—Appeals to the governor will be disposed of by his Exc. in correspondence with the board of commissioners according to justice.

42. *Execution of sentences in criminal cases limited.*—In criminal cases no sentence, either by the second commissioner or the agents of government, shall be carried into effect, if it awards corporal punishment exceeding 100 lashes, imprisonment with or without chains or labour exceeding four months, or fine exceeding 50 rix-dollars; unless after reference to the governor through the board of commissioners, which will report on the case and sentence, and after his Exc.'s confirmation of such sentence.

43. *The resident may preside in court of judicial commissioner or hold a separate court.*—The hon. the resident may, when he thinks needful, assist and preside in the court of the judicial commissioner, and that the resident may also hold a court for hearing cases to consist of himself and two Kandyan chiefs or assessors, under the provisions respecting references and appeals, and limitation of execution of sentences in criminal cases, prescribed to the judicial commissioner, and to preserve regularity, the records of such the resident's judicial proceedings in each case shall be deposited with the judicial commissioner on the conclusion of same.

44. *Mode of proceeding in cases of treason, murder, and homicide.*—In all cases of treason, murder, or homicide, the trial shall be before the courts of the resident or of the second commissioner and his Kandyan assessors, whose opinion as to the guilt of the defendant, and the sentence to be passed on any one convicted, is to be reported through the board of commissioners, with their opinion also, to his Exc. the governor for his determination.

45. *Jurisdiction where superior chiefs are defendants reserved to the second commissioner; jurisdiction in other cases.*—All cases criminal or civil, in which a superior chief is defendant, shall be originally instituted and heard before the resident or the second commissioners; that all other cases shall be instituted before the jurisdiction in which the defendant resides. Provided that in civil cases the plaintiff may appoint an attorney to prosecute in his behalf, as may the defendant to defend his case.

46. *Assessment of fines in civil suits.*—In civil cases the losing party may be by the second commissioner or agent of government, discretionarily ordered to pay a sum to government of one-twentieth part of the value of the object in dispute, not exceeding in any case rix-dollars 50.

47. *Civil jurisdiction of 1st and 2d adigars.*—The 1st and 2d adigar shall

and may execute civil jurisdiction over all Katepures and their property, subject to appeal to the second commissioner, and also over such other persons and property as the governor may by special warrant assign to the jurisdiction of either of these two great officers, subject to appeal as aforementioned. And that the second commissioner, or any agent of government, may refer cases for hearing, and report to him in his court to the adigais, dessaves, or mohottales.

48. *Criminal jurisdiction of adigais.*—The adigais shall have jurisdiction to punish disobedience of their orders and petty officers, by inflicting corporal punishment not exceeding 50 strokes with the open hand or 25 with a rattan on the back, or by awarding imprisonment for a term not exceeding 14 days.

49. *Of dessaves, mohottales, and korales.*—The dessaves or chiefs holding the governor's commission may also punish offences by corporal punishment, not exceeding twenty-five strokes with the open hand, and of imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven days; and similarly the principal mohottales, liennurales, and korales being in office, may inflict corporal punishment for offences on persons over whom they might have exercised such jurisdiction under the former government, not exceeding ten strokes with the open hand, and may imprison such persons for a term not exceeding three days; provided that the several persons on whom the above power is exercised shall be duly and lawfully subject to the orders of such adigar, dessave chief, mohottale, liennurale, or korale; and that no such power shall be exercised on persons holding office, or on persons of the low-country, foreigners, or on moormen of the Kandyan provinces; and provided that in all cases where imprisonment is awarded for a term exceeding three days, the prisoner be sent with a note of the sentence to the 2d commissioner, or the nearest agent of government, to be confined.

50. *Mode of receiving evidence, and administering oath to pagans.*—To ensure a due and uniform administration of justice, it is declared and enacted by his excellency, that all evidence before the resident, the 2d commissioner, or other agent of government, in a civil or criminal case, shall be taken on oath; which oath, in the case of Kandyan or Hindoo witnesses, shall be administered after the evidence is taken (the witness being previously warned that such will be the case), at the nearest dewale, before a commissioner or commissioners ordered by the court to see that the witness declares solemnly that the evidence he has given is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth; that no exemption can lie to this mode of giving evidence, except

where Buddhist priests are examined; and that every person except a priest giving evidence must stand while he delivers it.

51. *Jurisdiction over foreigners, and over Kandyan moormen.*—The people of the low country, and foreigners, coming into the Kandyan provinces, shall continue subject to the civil and criminal jurisdiction of the agents of government alone, with such extension as his excellency may by special additional instructions vest in such agents, and under the limitation as to execution of sentences in criminal cases herein before provided as to Kandyans in the 42d clause, until reference to the governor through the board of commissioners, excepting in cases of treason, murder, and homicide, in which such persons shall be subject to the same jurisdiction now provided for Kandyans, and that the same line shall be pursued in cases wherein a Kandyan moorman shall be defendant.

52. *Confirmation of privileges to moormen.*—And his excellency the governor takes this occasion to confirm the provisions of his proclamation of the 2d March, 1818, respecting the moormen; but to explain that they are, nevertheless, when living in the villages wherein also Kandyans reside, to obey the orders of the Kandyan chief or headman of the village, on pain of punishment by the agent of government for disobedience, notwithstanding any thing in the said proclamation contained.

53. *Local jurisdiction of board of Commissioners, agents to hear minor cases at Attappittia and Nalende.*—According to such known rules, justice will be accessible to every man, high or low, rich or poor, with all practicable convenience, and the confident knowledge of impartiality of decision. And to give effect to this plan for the administration of justice, and to collect the public revenue, and ensure the execution of public duties, his excellency is pleased to assign to the immediate controul and exercise of jurisdiction of the board of commissioners the following provinces:—The Four Korles, Matele, Oodapalata, including Upper Balatgamme, Oodanoora, Yatenoora, Tampanne, Harissiapattoo, Doombere, Hawahette, Kotmale, the part of Walapana lying west of the Kuda Ooma Oya and the Hooroole, Tamirawane Maniniya and Ollagalla Patoos of Nuwera Kalawiye, in all which the higher judicial duties and the collection of revenues will be made by the commissioners of the board, but in those limits there will be besides two agents of government to hear minor cases; at Attappittia in the Four Korles, and at Nalende in Matele.

54. *Powers of agent of government in Ouva.*—There will be an agent of government resident in Ouva, to whose

immediate jurisdiction are assigned the provinces of Ouva, Welasse, Bintenne, Weyeloowa, and the royal village of Madulla : all civil and criminal cases will be heard by him, with the exceptions mentioned, and under the rules detailed above : he will give orders to collect revenue, perform public service, suspend and punish headmen for disobedience, and exercise general powers of government in those limits subject to the superintendence of the board of commissioners.

55. *In the Seven Korles, Saffragam ; Three Korles, Tamankadewe.*—Similarly an agent of government in the Seven Korles will exercise jurisdiction over that province and the northern part of Nuwere Kalawiye. An agent of government in Saffragam will perform like duties in that province. An agent of government will reside in the Three Korles with like powers ; and the collector of Trincomalee will hear all cases, and collect the revenue, and cause public service to be performed in the same manner in Tamankadewe.

56. *Reservation to the British governor of power to make further provisions or alterations.*—In all matters not provided for by this proclamation, or other proclamations heretofore promulgated by the authority of the British government, his Exc. reserves to himself and his successors the power of reforming abuses, and making such provision as is necessary, beneficial, or desirable. He also reserves full power to alter the present provisions, as may appear hereafter necessary and expedient. And he requires, in his Majesty's name, all officers, civil and military, all adigars, dessaves and other chiefs, and all other his Majesty's subjects, to be obedient, aiding and assisting in the execution of these or other his orders, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.—Given at Kandy, in the said island of Ceylon, this 21st day of November, 1819.—By his Excellency's command, (Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN, Sec. for Kaudyan Provinces.

Military—Official.

Colombo, 29th January, 1819.—General Orders.—The head quarters, and that part of the 1st bat. H. C. 15th Madras N. I. remaining at Colombo, to embark on board the ship Elizabeth, at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning the 31st inst., under the command of Lieut.col. Limond, for the purpose of proceeding to Tutocoryn.

On the occasion of announcing in general orders the embarkation of the remaining division of the H. C. 1st bat. of the 15th Madras N. I., the commander of the forces performs a pleasing and gratifying part of his duty, in expressing his full approbation at the conduct of that battalion, under the able command of

Lieut.col. Limond, from the time of its arrival in Ceylon, in the month of March last, to the present moment, comprehending a long period of serious rebellion, in the suppressing of which this corps had its full share with the rest of the army, and always behaved in the most gallant and soldier-like manner.

To Lieut.col. Limond and his brave officers, the Lieut.gen. is particularly thankful, for their willing, cheerful, and efficient services ; they leave Ceylon with his cordial wishes for their advancement, health, and happiness ; and he desires to assure them, that he shall ever reflect with pleasure on the honour of having had a battalion so well officered, and so well trained, under his command.

(Signed) T. B. GASCOYNE,
Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen.

SUMATRA.

Original Correspondence.

The following is an abstract of several authentic private accounts :

In the latter part of March, Sir Stamford Raffles had concluded a treaty with the King of Achéen, which gives us a preponderating influence in the northern districts, and ensures us the absolute command of that entrance of the straits of Malacca. This judicious treaty has received the sanction and approbation of the Gov.gen. It provides for the residence of a British agent, and the security of a free and uninterrupted commerce. The tranquillity of the country had long been disturbed by the pretensions of a wealthy Arab at Penang, who had set up his son as King. Our treaty provides for his removal, and in a few years there is no doubt but that the resources of the country will be gradually developed : for many years they have been checked and neglected. During the mission of Sir Stamford Raffles to Achéen he had the advantage of being attended by two French naturalists, who have gleaned all the information which their time afforded, and among the *desiderata* now no longer so, it has been discovered that the country produces in abundance excellent Teak (hitherto supposed not to exist in Sumatra), and Fir also of a very valuable description. The King is said to be a very extraordinary character, and much superior to what he has been hitherto represented.

In the arrangement concluded at Achéen Sir Stamford was associated in a commission with Maj. Coombs as joint agents and representatives of the Gov.gen.

Every thing is now quiet in the Archipelago and the check which our establishment has imposed upon Dutch encroachment and pretension has revived the confidence of the natives; and if the measures already adopted are followed up by a liberal and decisive arrangement in Europe, our important interests in that part of our eastern possessions will no longer be endangered.

There is an excellent account of Acheen in Marsden's Sumatra; and we also refer our readers to a very valuable article upon this subject published in the 28th No. of the Pamphleteer, written by Mr. Assey, late secretary to the government of Java.

Unofficial—Published in India.

Reported Tenor of the Treaty.—All that we have heard, since our last publication, on the interesting subject of the transactions taking place to the eastward, is that the principal clause in the treaty lately entered into with the Malay Sultan Mahomed Shah is, on the part of the Hon. Company, the annual payment of a sum of 5000 dollars to the legitimate sovereigns of Siakapora, and, on the part of Sultan Mahomed Shah, the permission to the Hon. Company to build a town in the said island and a fort for the protection of the vast commerce of which it is likely to become the emporium.—*Calcutta Times, March 30.*

Survey of the new Settlement.—Capt. Ross, of the hon. Company's marine, has completed a survey of the harbour, coast, and territory; and his description is accompanied with a chart. The following is his nautical and topographical description.

Singapoora harbour, situated four miles to the N. N. E. of St. John's island, in what is commonly called the Singapore Straits, will afford a safe anchorage to ships in all seasons, and being clear of hidden danger, the approach to it is rendered easy by day or night. Its position is also favourable for commanding the navigation of the straits, the track which the ships pursue being distant about five miles, and it may be expected from its proximity to the Malayan islands and China seas, that in a short time numerous vessels would resort to it for commercial purposes.—At the anchorage, ships are sheltered from E. N. E. round to N. and W., as far as S. b. W., by the S. point of Johore, Singapoora, and many smaller islands, extending to St. John's, and thence round to the N. point of Batang, bearing E. S. E. by the numerous islands forming the S. side of Singapoora strait; the bottom, to

within a few yards of the shore, is soft mud and holds well.—The town of Singapoora, on the island of the same name, stands on a point of land near the western part of a bay, and is easily distinguished by there being just behind it, a pleasant looking hill, that is partly cleared of trees. Between the point on which the town is situated and the western one of the bay, there is a creek in which the native vessels anchor close to the town, and it may be found useful to European vessels of easy draught to repair in. On the eastern side of the bay, opposite to the tower, there is a deep inlet lined by mangroves, which would also be a good anchorage for native boats, and about north from the low sandy point of the bay there is a village inhabited by fishermen, a short way to the eastward of which is a passage through the mangroves leading to a fresh water river.—Ships that are coming from the westward have nothing to apprehend in rounding the small peaked island, which is on the east side of St. John's, as the reef does not extend above a cable's length off it; and just without that, the depth of water is from 12 to 14 fathoms. Having rounded the Peaked island, at half a mile, a N. or N. b. E. course will lead to the anchorage, and 12 or 14 fathoms be the depth; but when at one mile and half from the island it will decrease to five or four and three quarter fathoms at low water, on a flat which is two miles and half long and is parallel to the coast; there is no danger whatever on this bank being soft mud. Continuing the N. or N. b. E. course you will deepen into a channel of 12 or 13 fathoms, and again shoal rather quickly to six fathoms on the shore bank, after which the depth gradually decreases to the shore. Large ships will find the best anchorage to be with Peaked island about S. b. W. and the eastern extreme of Singapoora island, about N. E. b. E. in five fathoms at low water, where they will have the tower, bearing N. W. b. W. distant one mile and a half. Ships of easy draught can go nearer into three fathoms at low water, with the Peaked island bearing S. W. and Johore hill, on with the eastern extreme of Singapoora island, where they will be distant about three-quarters of a mile from the tower, and about half a mile from the eastern low sandy point of the bay.—The coast to the eastward of the town bay is one continued sandy beach, and half a mile to the eastern point of the bay or two miles and a half from the town, there is a point where the depth of water is six or seven fathoms at 3 or 400 yards from the shore, and at 600 yards a small bank with about three fathoms at low water, the point offers a favourable position for batteries to defend ships that may, in time of war,

anchor near to it.—Fresh water is to be had at several places in the vicinity of the town, and there are some small rivers along the coast to the eastward, where the water appears red. We have not tried it at this place, but I once took in similar water in the straits of Gaspar, and did not find it injurious.—The tide during the neaps are irregular, at two and three miles off shore, but close in it is otherwise. The rise and fall will be about 10 or 12 feet, and it will be high water at full and change, at 8 h. 30 m. The latitude of the town is about 14° 15' N. and the variation of the needle observed on the low eastern point of the bay is 2° 9' E.—DANIEL ROSS, *Capt. Bombay marine. H. C. S. Margaret and Frances, Singapore Harbour, Feb. 7, 1819.*

AVA.

PEGU.

From Capt. Trill, who arrived in the *Sussex* from Rangoon on 30th March, we have learned that another fire has taken place at Rangoon equally destructive with that of last year; it commenced at the north-west, and quickly carried its ravages to every part of the town; an immense portion of property was destroyed, but the custom-house fortunately escaped. We also learn that several commanders of ships had been put under personal restraint, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the government.—*Madras Courier.*

SIAM.

Report of Capt. Richardson's Voyage.

—The *Fatfeh Alvalood*, Capt. Richardson, arrived on 26th April from Siam, with a complete lading of sugar, which was purchased for about seven dollars per picul. We find from the report of the voyage with which we have been kindly favoured, that the temper of the Siamese is still hostile to European agency, and the same annoyance has been experienced as formerly. The king, who now resides at Bangkok, is entirely secluded from the gaze of strangers: is nevertheless the sole merchant; but all the commercial affairs are managed by a Chulia interpreter and a favourite of the king's, who understands no language but his own, and who is as venal and deceitful as can be well supposed, but at the same time shrewd and cunning.—The seat of government has been removed from Yuthia to Bangkok, a small island on which the king's palace and a large temple are erected, which are deserving of notice, being richly gilt and ornamented; but the generality of the houses are built on piles, on the banks of the river;

and such is the want of elevated ground, that innumerable houses are constructed on rafts, which are moored along the banks of the river, and moved from place to place.—A number of Chinese, Malays, Christians, and Mahomedans, are found amongst the inhabitants, and indeed form the most prominent part of the visible population.—The king, as aforesaid, lives completely secluded, and the executive government is parcelled out amongst his numerous sons, the chief of which is styled *Chu Cromachet*.—Their policy, with regard to strangers, appears to be formed on the model of that of the Birmanas, as practised at Rangoon; the guns are all taken out of the ship at the village of Pakenham, about five miles from the bar of the river, after which the ship is to warp up to Bangkok, about thirty miles farther. The killing of oxen is prohibited, and even poultry is protected by their laws. The populace are very troublesome to Europeans when they meet, and no person is permitted to visit or trade with them without a special order from the king.—Fire-arms are more in request than any other articles; they manufacture gunpowder themselves. Kincocks, satins, and silk piece goods are the most prominent articles of import from India; and a clever native agent will find his account, if he has a good stock of patience, and can stay three or four months, for they are indolent and tardy beyond any thing heard of, even in India.—Siam has been visited this year by the two grabs from Bombay, the *Eunore* transit from Madras, and by several American ships, whose names are not mentioned.—There is a Christian bishop residing, supposed to be an European; but the Christians are merely tolerated, not protected.—The anchorage is within a half mile of the king's palace.—Bangkok is situated on one of the eastern branches of the Menam, and has always been considered as the seaport, ships seldom going further up. This place was ceded to the French in the reign of Louis XIV., but they never derived much benefit from it, and it was soon neglected, in consequence of the civil dissensions that broke out about this time.—Siam has scarcely been visited by an European ship since 1788, but an annual ship has generally gone from Surar, who in return for her kincocks brought back agala and sappan-wood, bees'-wax, and a few precious stones.—The banks of the Menam are very low, and the country is in consequence overflowed annually, which fertilizes it to an extraordinary degree. Rice and sugar are produced in large quantities.—The Siamese are the natural enemies to the Birmanas, and have often been in posses-

* Lord in Chinese.

sion of Tavoy, Mergui, and Junk Ceylon, on the eastern side of the Bay of Bengal, where the Malay peninsula is scarce more than sixty miles across.—*Bombay Gaz.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

IRRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

From the Papers of the Colony.

July 3.—The accounts from Graham's Town reach to the 20th of last month, up to which time the Caffres remained quiet. The transports, with the remainder of the 38th and 54th detachments, arrived at Angola Bay on the 17th, where the greatest exertions were immediately made for landing the ammunition and stores, in order to their proceeding to join Lieut.col. Willshire without loss of time: 120 waggon's have been employed on this occasion. As soon as this convoy reaches Graham's Town, the assistance intended for the frontier will be completed. The commandos from all the districts (Tulbagh excepted) are over complete; we believe the last division from Tulbagh to be on its road, but the operations of the frontier will not be delayed for this tardy detachment. The last division of the horses for the re-mount arrived in the Large Kloof, on the morning of the 23d, in good order.

A strong detachment of the 54th reg. has been left at the town of Uitenhage, for its protection.

From the communication which I have had with the Caffre people from Caffre-Dritt, it seems that the chiefs expect to be attacked, and that they have a force in readiness to enter the colony as soon as they shall have ascertained that our troops have moved. Upon a rumour to that effect lately, they threw forward several detached parties, which retired upon finding their information to have been incorrect.

Accounts from the Orange River state, that some Corannas had arrived there from Malipietje, with information that Coenrado Buys, his wife, children, slaves and people had been all murdered by the Boorapoolans. He was moving to the eastward; and it is to be believed that he was waylaid, and destroyed by order of the chief Matibie. The account comes from the Red Caffres; but, although it has been repeated through several channels, it appears to require confirmation.—*Cape Town Gazette.*

LOCAL.

The scarcity which lately prevailed at the Cape has entirely ceased; ample supplies of wheat and flour have lately been brought to market or imported, and in consequence the restrictions on the use of bran, or the baking of sweet cakes, &c., which was some time ago imposed by

order of Government, have been repealed. The society of Cape Town is enlivened by subscription balls, and by the dramatic performances of a Dutch theatrical amateur company.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

Official Circular.

The following circular has been addressed to the parties whose lists of the individuals engaged to proceed with them as settlers to the Cape of Good Hope have been approved of by the Colonial Department:—

Downing Street, London, 30th Sept. 1819.—Sir: I am directed by Earl Bathurst to acquaint you, that he has under consideration your letter of , and that he accepts the proposals which you have made, to take a party of able-bodied settlers, with their families, to the Cape of Good Hope, where a grant of land will accordingly be assigned to you on your arrival, in conformity with the regulations laid down by H.M.'s government. I have therefore to request, that you will immediately transmit to me three separate lists of the individuals who have placed themselves under your direction, and I enclose to you proper returns for that purpose; at the same time I deem it necessary to mention, that it is absolutely requisite that the details respecting the individuals of your party, which you are called upon to state in your returns, should be correctly specified, as any erroneous statement upon these heads, but more particularly in respect of the age of the individuals, could not fail to be productive of much inconvenience. Upon receiving these returns, I shall lose no time in stating to you the amount of the money which you will be required to deposit under the existing regulations, and the mode in which the payment is to be made.—I am, Sir, &c.

(Signed) HENRY GOULBURN.

P.S. If there be any officers on the half-pay of the army or navy, or military or naval pensioners among the individuals proceeding under your direction, it will be necessary that you should transmit to me a (fourth) list, specifying their usual place of residence, and the designation under which they are respectively known at the War Office, and at the Admiralty, in order that I may take the necessary measures to enable them to receive their allowances in the colony.—These persons should, on their part, immediately apply to the Sec. at War, and to the Sec. of the Admiralty, stating their intention to emigrate to the Cape of Good Hope, and requesting instructions for their guidance in respect to the receipt of their allowances. In making your arrangements for embark-

kation, it will be necessary that you should bear in mind, that you will be allowed tonnage for the conveyance of the baggage of your party, at the rate of one ton (measurement, 40 cubic feet) for each single able-bodied individual, and two tons for each able-bodied individual who is accompanied by his family.

Unofficial Statement.

The several parties who have been accepted by the colonial department as eligible to be sent to the Cape of Good Hope, at the expense of government, are rapidly concluding their engagements, and

making the deposits which were stipulated in the first circular. It is now finally settled, that the district of Graaff Reynett is that on which the new settlers are to be located. This borders on the Great Fish river, and comes in immediate contact with the Caffre country. In order to protect the colonies from the incursions of those irritated savages, a military force has already been sent to the spot; and it is not improbable, that at no very distant period a negociation will be entered into with the natives, by which a considerable addition will be made to the colony in that direction.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

Extracts from the London Gazette.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 18.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant to Sir John Francis Cradock, K.C.B. a general in his Majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of this part of his Majesty's United Kingdom called Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Howden, of Grimston, and of Spaldington and of Cradockstown, in the county of Kildare.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Oct. 13.—A court of directors was held, when the undermentioned ships were taken up for one voyage, in addition to those already engaged for the Company's service, *viz.* Winchelsea, 1331 tons; Dorsetshire, 1260; and Lady Campbell, 614.—Capt. W. Munro-Banks was sworn into the command of the ship Thomas Coutts, consigned to Bombay and China.

27.—A court of directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships:—Capt. J. Jameson, of the Earl of Balcarras; Capt. T. Larkins, of the Warren Hastings; and C. Le Blanc, of the Thames, for Bombay and China; Capt. P. Cameron, of the London, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, Prince of Wales' Island, and China; and Capt. J. Pearson, of the General Hewitt, for China direct.

VARIETIES.

Lieut.-gen. Bowser has been placed on the staff of the army of Madras. The general shortly leaves this country for that presidency, accompanied by the whole of his family.

The baronetcy of the late Sir Jas. Sibbald has descended to his nephew, now Sir David Scott, one of the directors of the East-India Company.

The Duke of Newcastle, the Duke of

Portland, and Earl Manvers, have given £500 each to the subscription of the county of Nottingham, to enable such persons as may choose to proceed as colonists to the Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 2.—Count Lieven, the Russian ambassador, gave a grand entertainment to the Persian ambassador and suite, the ambassador from the Netherlands, and a large party, at his villa, Camden-place, near Chislehurst.

19.—On Tuesday last this city was honoured with a visit by his Exc. the Persian ambassador, who has been residing at Cheltenham the last few days. The appearance of this distinguished stranger excited a very great degree of curiosity, and his noble demeanour and the richness of his dress rendered him an interesting object to the crowds who attended his footsteps. His Exc. received every polite attention from the Very Rev. the Dean, the Rev. Dr. Mitchell, and our worthy Mayor, John Phillpotts, Esq. under whose guidance he inspected the cathedral, county hall, gaol, pin manufactory, &c. with all of which he was much gratified. On being conducted to the Spa, his Excellency expressed himself in the highest terms of approbation at the beauties of the spot, and made many particular inquiries as to the quantities and salubrity of the waters, &c. Soon after three his Excellency returned for Cheltenham, particularly pleased with his reception.—*Gloucester Journal.*

The Persian Ambassador regularly attends the Spa at Cheltenham early every morning, to take the waters. His Excellency is also a visitant at the balls.

Oct. 22.—The Persian Ambassador, accompanied by Merza Mahomed Ali and Mr. Morier, honoured the National Society Central School, Baldwin's-gardens, with his presence, and manifested great pleasure at the steadiness, accuracy, and precision of the children, who went through the several stages of Dr. Bell's system of education.

Oct. 6.—A new ship of 500 tons register, named the *Tanjore*, was launched from the ship-yard of Mr. Edw. Gibson of this place. She went off the stocks in fine style, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators; the band of the 88th regt. being stationed on the poop, playing *Rule Britannia*, and *Off she goes*. The *Tanjore* is a remarkably fine vessel, the largest ever built here, and intended for the East India trade; but we learn, that from the want of purchasers at this port, she is about to be fitted out for London. —*Hull Paper*.

CONTRABAND TRADE.

Newfoundland, Sept. 22.—Captain M'Donald, of the sloop *Mary Anne*, from St. John's, N. B. reports, that H. M. S. *Bellette*, Capt. Pechell, had seized an American brig, having on board India goods, which were illegally intended for Halifax, from the United States, to the amount of £20,000. The American had gone into La Have in the night, and anchored close alongside of the *Bellette*, then lying there on the look-out for smugglers, which she had received information were expected on the coast, and, on Capt. Pechell's sending a boat on board, her cargo was reported to consist of flour and staves; but a strict search being made, the above goods were discovered stowed away in a bulk-head prepared for that purpose. A crew was immediately put on board from the *Bellette*, and the vessel ordered for Halifax, where our informant saw her safely arrive.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

Sept. 30.—Rear Admiral the Hon. H. Blackwood, Bart., to be Commander-in-chief in the East Indies, in the room of the Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, bart., coming home. Lieut. Price Blackwood, to be his Flag lieutenant.

Oct. 17.—Arrived at Portsmouth, the *Mangles*, with the 25th Light Dragoons on board, from Madras, to be disbanded. Not more than 200 privates of the regt. have returned home (they are principally infirm men) the remainder having volunteered to serve in other corps in India. The 86th regt. may be daily expected to arrive from Madras. The *Mangles* left that place on the 7th of April, and St. Helena on the 8th of August. The passengers by this ship are, Brevet Maj. Hole; Capt. Ralston, Shaw, Williams, Scott, and Gravel; Lieuts. M'Intosh, Taylor, Foster, and Lovelace; Mr. Hood, surgeon; Mrs. Hole, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Ralston; Mr. and Mrs. Baker and family, from Calcutta.

In consequence of the present disturbed state of the country, the disbanding of the 25th Light Dragoons, which lately arrived at Chatham, from India, has been countermanded, and orders have been issued

to suspend for the present any farther discharges from the regular army. The skeleton of the 86th regt. which also lately arrived from India, at Chatham, is expected to join its depot in this city tomorrow.

The Lord Exmouth, Capt. Mills, on board of which ship the *Fair Circassian* and her attendants sailed from the Downs on the 6th ult., arrived at Gibraltar on the 24th, from whence she is to be embarked for Constantinople.

The *Lusitania*, Capt. Brash, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 6th July, from St. Helena, at which place she left H.M.S. *Conqueror*, Capt. Stanfill, Tees, Capt. Rennie; Sappho, Capt. Plumridge; Sophie, Capt. Sir W. S. Wiseman, Bart.; Leveit, Capt. Shannon; Redpole, Capt. Evance; and the *Hyena*, store-ship.

Oct. 23.—The *Coromandel* store-ship, Mr. Downie commander, having taken on board upwards of 400 convicts for conveyance to New South Wales, went out of harbour to Spithead: she is expected to sail in a few days.

The *Janus* convict-ship, lying off Woolwich, is to take out the female convicts to New South Wales.

H.M.S. *Mermaid* and *Elizabeth Henrietta*, bound on a voyage of discovery, arrived at Port Jackson, New South Wales; the former on the 15th of February, and the latter on the 30th of March, both from Derwent. The *Mermaid* was expected to sail about the 2d of April to the northward.

CONTINENTAL EXTRACTS.

Accounts from Spa mention a report that Madame Montholon was the bearer of three volumes of the long-remembered work by Buonaparte. Part of his *Memoirs* have, it is said, already been translated by Madame Bertrand at St. Helena, and, together with the original, are intended to be sent over to Joseph Buonaparte at New York, to be printed there. Madame Montholon, it is added, is the bearer of some letters of consequence from Buonaparte.

Petersburgh, Sept. 22.—The ship *Kamtschatka*, which was sent two years ago by the government, under the command of Capt. Gollownin, to Kamtschatka, and the Kurole and Aleutian Islands, arrived safe at Cronstadt, on the 19th, from its voyage. The ship *Kutusow*, Capt. Hagemeister, belonging to the American Company, also arrived at Cronstadt on the 19th, with a rich cargo, after an absence of three years. This ship visited the Spanish ports on the coast of America, Callao, Acapulco, &c., and comes last from Batavia. In the course of a month the Company will send two other ships to its settlement, on the north-west coast of America.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Oct. 26, 1819.

Cotton.—There was an improvement in the demand last week; the purchases were estimated to exceed 1,500 packages. Bengals were taken without variation as to price. By public sale this forenoon, 105 bales Surat sold in bond, at very low prices; they were of the lowest description and very foul.

Sugar.—There was some improvement in the demand for Muscovades last week, the purchases reported were to a considerable amount; the prices were without any variation. This forenoon there appeared to be a steady demand for Muscovades, yet the purchases by private contract were not extensive, as the buyers anticipated that the public sales of this forenoon would go off at a further depression.

Coffee.—There was a considerable public sale brought forward on Thursday last, and notwithstanding the previous heavy market, the whole sold freely at prices 1s. a 2s. higher; the demand appeared to be general and on rather an extensive scale.

Indigo.—The sale at the India House, which commenced on Tuesday last, is expected to finish on Friday. Fine Indigo is heavy and much lower than last sale; the middling and inferior descriptions go off freely 3d. a 4d. per lb. higher.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS,
HOME LIST.

•• Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, not paid, to Messrs Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 25. At Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Wm. Marshall, Hon. East-India Company's Recruiting Officer in N. B. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 5. At Tarvin, by the R. v. Dr. Oldershaw, Capt. Thos. Palin, of the Bombay Establishment, to Elizabeth, third daughter of John Palin, Esq. of Stapleford Hall, near Chester.

Oct. 7. At Wilcot Church, Bath, Henry Andrews Drummond, Esq. Commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Castle Huntly,

to Maria, only daughter of the late Capt. Wm. James Turquand, R. N.

26. At St. Marblebone Church, Capt. E. F. Walters, of the Bengal Military Establishment, to Elizabeth Stephens, second daughter of T. S. Aldersey, Esq. of Lisson Grove, Paddington.

DEATHS.

Aug. 30. Col. Gaibraith Hamilton, of the Madras Establishment.

Sept. 1. At Heavitree, near Exeter, Mrs. Phillis Deane, the wife of Capt. Robert Deane, of the Hon. Company's Marine Bombay Establishment.

29. In London, after a protracted liver complaint and dysentery, Lieut. Thos. Mack, of H. M. 66th, having lately returned from St. Helena.

Oct. 9. At Hayes, in Middlesex, John Mason Neale, late of the East-India House, aged 61.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Sept. 24. Cove of Cork. 9 Gravesend, Glory, Pounder, from Bengal.

28 Deal, Oct. 3 Gravesend, Belle Alliance, from Madras 15 April, Mauritius 5 June, and St. Helena 1 Aug.

30 Gravesend, Brilliant, Fenn, from Bengal.

— Margate, Oct. 3 Gravesend, Bienden Hall, Martin, from Bombay 21 May.

— Liverpool, Waterloo, Hepburn, from Madras.

Oct. 1 Gravesend, East Indian, Hogg, from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope.

2 Deal, Providence, Banyan, from Batavia and St. Helena.

4 Deal, 9 Gravesend, Partridge, Kellie, from Bombay and the Cape.

— Deal, 10 Gravesend, Broxbournebury, Pitcher, from Batavia and St. Helena.

6 Deal, 9 Gravesend, Ajax, Clark, from Madras and the Cape of Good Hope.

7 Deal, 12 Gravesend, Sesostris, Thompson, from Bengal, Penang, and St. Helena.

13 Portsmouth, 16 Deal, 21 Gravesend, Mangles, Lardner, from Madras 7 April, and St. Helena 8 Aug.

14 Liverpool, John Favior, Atkinson, from Bombay 11 June, and St. Helena 28 Aug.

17 Off Hastings, 23 Gravesend, Goiconda, Edwards, from Bengal 9 Feb. Madras 19 April, the Cape 19 July, and St. Helena 18 Aug.

— Deal, 21 Gravesend, Waterloo, Lovell, from Bombay.

21 Gravesend, Jane, Maughan, from Bengal.

Departures.

Sept. 20 Gravesend, Oct. 5 Dec. 1. 9 Cowes, Claudine, Welsh, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Oct. 10 Gravesend, 11 Deal, Lonach, Driscoll, for Bombay.

11 Portsmouth, Oromocto, Strickland, for the Cape, Mauritius, and Bombay.

— Livmington, Victoria, Driver, for the Cape of Good Hope and Bengal.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Where to.</i>
Norfolk - - -	600	Lutey - - -	Madras and Bengal, leave to touch at the Cape.
George Home - -	450	Teller - - -	Madras and Bengal.
Columbo - - -	450	Richardson -	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Sarah - - -	480	Thacker - - -	Bombay direct.
Melpomene - - -	450	Watt - - -	Batavia.
Sherborn - - -	650	Beach - - -	Bengal direct, (at Liverpool).
Traveller - - -	400	Hutchinson -	Bombay.
Janus - - -	308	—	New South Wales.
Saracen - - -	400	—	Ditto.
Blenden Hall - -	500	Greig - - -	Bombay direct.
Bulwer - - -	450	Barclay - - -	Bengal, with leave to call at Madras.
Ajan - - -	450	Clark - - -	Madras.

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	to	0	6	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	5	10	0	—	7	0	0
— Cheribon.....	5	6	0	—	5	15	0
— Bourbon.....							
— Mocha.....	6	0	0	—	7	5	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	10
— Extra fine.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
— Bengal.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	9
— Bourbon.....	0	1	4	—	0	2	3
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0
Aniseeds, Star.....	5	15	0	—	4	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	5	10	0	—	4	0	0
— Unrefined, or Tincal	4	4	0	—	4	10	0
Camphire unrefined....	2	0	0	—	10	0	0
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	6	0
— Ceylon.....	0	3	0	—	0	3	3
Cassia Buds.....cwt.							
— Ligna.....	7	0	0	—	9	0	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	5	0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0
Columbo Root.....	2	15	0				
Dragon's Blood.....							
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0
— Assafetida.....	5	10	0	—	15	0	0
— Benjamin.....	7	0	0	—	38	0	0
— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	8	0	0
— Galbanum.....							
— Gambogium.....	14	0	0	—	17	0	0
— Myrrh.....	6	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Olibanum.....	4	0	0	—	6	0	0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	6	—	0	3	0
— Dye.....	0	5	3	—	0	6	6
— Shell, Black.....							
— Shivered.....							
— Stick.....							
Musk, China.....oz.	0	17	0	—	1	1	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	4	—	0	1	5
— Cinnamon.....	0	15	0				
— Cloves.....	0	3	6				
— Mace.....							
— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	6
Opium.....lb.	0	3	0	—	0	8	6
Rhubarb.....	0	3	0	—	0	8	6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.							
Senna.....lb.	0	1	5	—	0	2	6
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	15	0

	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.							
Turmeric, Bengal.cwt.	0	15	0	to	0	18	0
— China.....	1	10	0	—	1	15	0
Zedoary.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
— Blue.....							
Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	9	—	0	9	1
— Purple and Violet.....	0	8	3	—	0	8	6
— Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	—	0	8	0
— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0	7	9
— Good Ditto.....	0	7	0	—	0	7	3
— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	—	0	6	10
— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	0	—	0	6	3
— Middling Ditto.....	0	5	6	—	0	5	10
— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	10	—	0	5	0
— Fin Madras.....	0	4	0	—	0	7	6
— Manilla.....							
Rice.....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0	14	0
Safflower.....cwt.	26	0	0	—	28	0	0
Sago.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	5	0
Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	2	8	0				
Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	1	9	1	—	1	0	5
— Novi.....	1	4	3	—	1	15	4
— Ditto White.....							
— China.....	1	5	0	—	1	8	11
— Organzine.....	1	18	0	—	2	10	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	7	0	—	0	9	6
— Cloves.....	0	3	2				
— Bourbon.....							
— Mace.....	0	6	4	—	0	8	0
— Nutmegs.....	0	4	9				
— Ginger.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	2	0
— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	7				
— Privilege.....	0	0	7				
— White.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11
Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1	12	0
— White.....	1	15	0	—	2	4	0
— Brown.....	1	2	0	—	1	5	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	8	—	0	1	10
— Congou.....	0	2	5	—	0	3	10
— Souchong.....	0	3	0	—	0	4	4
— Campt.....							
— Twankay.....	0	2	8	—	0	4	0
— Pekoe.....	0	4	9	—	0	4	11
— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	7	—	0	4	7
— Hyson.....	0	5	0	—	0	6	6
— Gunpowder.....	0	7	0	—	0	8	0
Tortoiseshell.....	1	15	0	—	2	0	0
Woods, Saunders Red Ton	5	10	0	—	6	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 2 November—Prompt 4 February 1820.

Private-Trade. — Bandannoes — Blue Cloths — White, Brown, and Blue Nankeens — Baftaes — Muslins—Shawls—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs — China Wrought Silks—China Silk Handkerchiefs—Crape Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Sewing Silks—Crape Shawl Scarfs—Silk Scarfs—Florentine.

For Sale 8 November—Prompt 11 February.

Company's. — Saltpetre—Black Pepper—Cinnamon—Cloves—Mace—Nutmegs—Oil of Mace.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Black Pepper — Long Pepper — Saltpetre — Ginger — Nutmegs — Cloves — Cinnamon — Cassia Lignea — Sago — Arrow Root — Cassia Oil — Cinnamon Oil.

For Sale 10 November—Prompt 11 February.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Aniseeds — Castor Seeds — Turmeric — Safflower — Senna — Coculus Indicus — Mungeet — Assafetida — Camphor — Borax — Myrrh — Musk — Civet — Aloes — Gum Animi — Benjamin — Dragons' Blood — Gum Ammoniac — Gum Arabic — Gum Copal — Gum Kino — Olibanum — Gum Tragacanth — Gum Senega — Shellac — Lac Dye — Nut Galls — Bees' Wax — Rhubarb — Tamarinds — Chillies — Soda — Kutch — Cochineal — Vermillion — Cardemoms — Galangal — Tincal — Banca Tin — Cowries — Soap — Terra Japonica — Aniseed Oil — Castor Oil — Cocoa Nut Oil — Cajaputa Oil — Sassafras Oil.

For Sale 12 November—Prompt 11 February.

Licensed and Private-Trade. — Red Saunders' Wood — Sapau Wood — Red Wood — Zandal Wood — Wood unrated — Kattans — Malacca Canes — Fishing Rods — Mats — Rattan Mats — Keemoo Shells — Mother-o' Pearl Shells — Tortoiseshell — Fish Counters — Crystal — Sea Horse Teeth — Elephants' Teeth — Coral Beads — Buffalo Horns — Horn Tips — Cow Hides — Goat Skins — China Ink — Rouge — Pickled Salmon — Soy.

For Sale 22 November—Prompt 17 March.

Company's. — Bengal and China Raw-silk. Private-Trade. — Bengal and China Silk.

For Sale 7 December—Prompt 3 March.

Tea — Bohea, 400,000 lbs. — Congou, Campt, Pekoe, and Souchong, 4,800,000 lbs. — Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs. — Hyson, 200,000 lbs. — Total, including Private-Trade, 6,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 14 December—Prompt 10 March.

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloth, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

There is no alteration since our last report.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of September to the 25th of October, 1819.

1819. Sept. 27 28 30	1819. Sept. 27 28 30	Bank stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Omanum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Rands.	2 p. Cent. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £ s. d.	1819. Sept. 27 28 30
Oct. 1	Oct. 1	—	—	69 69	—	103 102 1/2	—	—	68 1/2	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	11.9d	4 6d	70 69 1/2	—	Oct. 1
2	2	—	—	69 69	—	103 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7p	5 8d	69 69 1/2	—	2
4	4	—	—	69 69	—	102 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8d	9 6d	69 69 1/2	19 18 0	4
5	5	—	—	69 69	—	102 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
6	6	—	—	69 69	—	102 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
7	7	—	—	69 69	—	102 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
8	8	—	—	69 69	—	102 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
9	9	—	—	69 69	—	102 1/2 102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
11	11	20 1/2 21 0	68 1/2 68 1/2	69 69	82 1/2 6	103 103 1/2	18 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1
12	12	—	67 1/2 68 1/2	68 1/2	80 55 1/2	102 103 1/2	18 1/2 17 1/2	102	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
13	13	21 0 1	68 1/2 67 1/2	69 68 1/2	85 58 1/2	103 103 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
14	14	21 8	67 1/2 68 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	103 103 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
15	15	21 8 21 0	68 1/2 67 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	103 103 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
16	16	21 0	68 1/2 68 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	103 103 1/2	17 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
19	19	21 0 1	68 1/2 68 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	104 104 1/2	18 17 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
20	20	21 0 1	68 1/2 68 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	104 104 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
21	21	21 0 1	67 1/2 67 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	103 103 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
22	22	21 8 21 0	67 1/2 67 1/2	68 1/2	85 18 1/2	103 103 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
23	23	—	66 1/2 66 1/2	67 1/2	85 84 1/2	102 102 1/2	17 1/2 19	—	—	—	1 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
DECEMBER, 1819.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR

OF THE LATE

ADMIRAL PETER RAINIER.

We are informed by a naval correspondent, of great eminence in his profession, that a perusal of the *Memoir of General James Stuart*, recently given in the *Asiatic Journal*, has induced him to send us the following Sketch of the Life of the late Admiral Rainier, an intimate friend of the subject of that piece of biography, and for many years a fellow labourer in the same cause, under the same climate. The services rendered to his country by the late gallant Admiral, combined with his great private worth, are sufficiently eminent to prevent any hesitation on our part in giving a place to the authentic contribution of our correspondent, although these services, and the life devoted to them, had terminated before the commencement of our Journal.

ADMIRAL Peter Rainier was born in the year 1740, at Sand- wich in Kent. His family are old inhabitants of that borough, and several of his immediate ancestors filled its civic chair. He commenced his naval career in the squadron that served in India from 1756 to 1763; and he continued in that country during the greater part, if not all, of that period. At the peace of that time, he employed himself chiefly in the merchant service in America, until the revolt of our colonies. He then returned to the navy, and served in the West Indies, under Capt. Allan Gardner and Admiral Gayton, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 48.

who made him first lieutenant of the flag-ship, and subsequently a commander of the sloop *Ostrich*, an indifferently equipped vessel, purchased from the merchant service. In this vessel, of 16 guns, Capt. Rainier was appointed to cruise on the north side of the island of Jamaica. American privateers then swarmed in those seas, and the *Ostrich* had soon an opportunity of distinguishing herself, for she was the first vessel of the British navy on which an American privateer had presumed to fire. The *Oliver Cromwell*, a vessel of very superior force to the *Ostrich*, both in men and guns, afforded Capt. Rainier the occasion of punishing such temerity. After a very severe conflict, the *Oliver Cromwell* surrendered, and was carried by the victorious *Ostrich* into Montego Bay. The loss was very great on both sides. Capt. Rainier and all his officers were wounded; himself very severely, and he never recovered from the effect of this action.

The *Oliver Cromwell* had been a very daring and successful
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cruiser, and her capture, under the circumstances described, gave great renown to the conquest, which was much extolled both abroad and at home. Capt. Rainier was in consequence promoted to the rank of post captain; but the severity of his wounds prevented his active employment until 1778, when he was appointed to the *Burford* of 70 guns, a favourite ship of Admiral Vernon, who had his flag in her at the capture of Porto Bello in 1742.

In this ship Capt. Rainier went to the Indian station with Sir Edw. Hughes' squadron, and served there during the whole of the sharp warfare under that admiral. The *Burford* was among the most distinguished ships in the five general actions between the fleets of Hughes and Suffren, all of which were severe and long sustained; and although the naval tactics of that day did not lead to the decisive results of more modern conflicts, the honor of the British flag was nobly upheld in these battles, where our inferior force was opposed to one of the ablest commanders of France. We should be disposed to award to the memory of this enterprising officer the meed of unqualified praise, were it not tarnished by the shameful fact of having subjected his brave opponents, whom the fortune of war placed at his disposal, to all the horrors of imprisonment, which the hatred and fear of Hyder Ally and the Mahomedan bigotry of his slaves could inflict.

Soon after the peace of 1783, the *Burford* returned from India, and was paid off; and her late commander availed himself of an interval of leisure, and made a tour on the continent. At the close of 1786 he was appointed to the *Astrea* frigate, and to be second in command on the Jamaica station, under his gallant friend Lord Gardner, with whom he had

before served in the *Maidstone* frigate, as her first lieutenant.

Capt. Rainier continued nearly four years in the West Indies, where Capt. Horatio Nelson was at the same time also employed, and both these excellent officers greatly distinguished themselves, not only by their activity and zeal in the discharge of their various professional duties, but also by their intelligence, in enforcing the Navigation act, against the Americans especially.

In the summer of 1790, Capt. Rainier returned in the *Astrea* to England; and, with all his officers and men, was appointed and turned over to the *Monarch*, 74, fitted for the East Indies: but the expected rupture between England and Spain not taking place, the *Monarch* was paid off at the close of the next year. Capt. Rainier's long and able services on foreign stations pointed him out as peculiarly fitted for the most distant and confidential—the command of a squadron in the seas beyond the Cape; and, in Jan. 1793, he was appointed to the *Suffolk*, 74, and again ordered to India: but a variety of circumstances concurred in keeping his ship a channel cruiser 'till May, of that year, when being made a commodore, the subject of our Memoir, in the *Suffolk*, assisted only by the Swift sloop of 16 guns, sailed from Spithead in charge of a very valuable fleet of 44 East Indiamen and South Sea whalers. Such was his excellent arrangement, that he actually carried all the East India ships to Madras without touching at any intermediate port — an achievement to be duly appreciated only by seamen. In his own ship he did not lose a man in this lengthened, unrefreshed voyage; and arriving at Madras, had but ten men on the sick list of a crew of 600.

The Commodore found himself in command of one 74, one 50, and four frigates, two of the latter

forty-fours. This squadron he divided so ably as to afford efficient protection to our extensive commerce in the Indian and China seas; and not only prevented loss on our part, but captured two national ships of revolutionary France—*Le Duc de Trouin* of 50, and *La Revenge* of 24. The latter became the sloop *Hobart*, of 18 guns, and was added to the commodore's squadron.

The French not arriving in India with such force as appeared to have been expected, the commodore so heartily co-operated with the local governments in the accommodation of troops on board his ships, that the squadron was mainly instrumental to the capture of all the Dutch forts and settlements on Ceylon, in conjunction with the troops under his gallant friend Gen. James Stuart. The commodore subsequently sent a force which captured Malacca, and following himself, he proceeded with part of his squadron to the China seas, with a detachment of the Madras army, and took the important and rich settlements of Amboyna and Banda from the Dutch. These services were duly appreciated at home, and the gallant subject of our memoir obtained his flag in recompense. We are now arrived at the close of the year 1796.

At this period the French had collected a large naval force at the Mauritius, under Admiral Sercy; and the two flags are understood to have put to sea and cruised in search of each other. Sercy having little or nothing to attend to in the line of commercial protection, was very differently situated in regard to his opponent Admiral Rainier was obliged to divide his fleet, to keep Sercy aloof with one hand, and to afford convoys with the other. A very valuable fleet was expected to be on its voyage from China to India, convoyed only by the *Hobart*, Capt. Page,

of 18 guns, formerly, as already noticed, the *Revenge*, in the French navy. This fleet was a most tempting object to Sercy, and its capture would have been one of the severest blows that could have been dealt to Indian commerce. It accordingly became the object of his enterprize, and equally of the protection of his opponent. Sercy awaited its passage through the Straits of Malacca, with six fine large frigates of the first class—some of them *razeed* from seventy-fours, carrying their original lower-deck 42-pounders. Admiral Rainier had been reinforced by two seventy-fours—the *Arrogant*, Capt. Lucas, and the *Victorious*, Capt. Clarke; and these two efficient ships were so happily stationed as to fall in with Sercy's frigates; but owing to calms, our ships could not approach the enemy near enough to afford an opportunity of effecting any thing beyond a severe cannonading, which terminated in the retreat of the enemy to the Mauritius, and the unmolested protection of our China fleet, which soon after passed the site of action, and reached Bombay in safety.

This narrow escape, and another still in the recollection of most of our readers, of the valuable China fleet rescued from even a greater danger, by the bravery and address of Sir Nath. Dance, when attacked by Linois at the other entrance of the Straits of Malacca, are two of the most happy and splendid occurrences connected with Indian commerce and British intrepidity, that adorn our annals.

The plans of two attacks, on Batavia and Manilla and their numerous dependencies, were soon after arranged between the admiral and Lord Hobart, the governor of Madras; but the execution of them was suspended by information and orders from England, touching the apprehended

designs of Tippoo, in combination with his fatal friends from revolutionary France.

The French naval force in the Indian seas, diminished from time to time by captures made by ours, was not equal to meeting Admiral Rainier's in action; nor did it seem the policy of our enemy to risk much, but to cripple our commerce by an enterprising system of cruising, combining points and lines of successive interception on an extended scale. Where, however, occasions offered, the naval honour of France was upheld by the bravery with which Sercy's actions were fought. Such actions, it is true, terminated in India, as elsewhere, to the disadvantage of the French; for, to the best of our recollection, not a single ship of war was taken from us during the long period (nearly twelve years) of Admiral Rainier's command in the Indian seas, while a long list of captures might be exhibited, gallantly made by the ships of his fleet. This hasty memoir is penned where the writer has no opportunity of access to documents whence he might with official completeness form such a list; but he will, from his recollection, for a long while uncalled to the subject, name a few of the most important.

1. La Forte of 56 guns, captured by La Sybelle of 40: in this most desperate action, our gallant Capt. Cooke was mortally wounded. This immense ship, La Forte, had been Sercy's flag ship; but he quitted her before she fell. She was afterwards lost in the Red sea. 2. La Chiffone, a frigate of the first class, captured also by La Sybelle, then commanded by Capt. Adam. 3. The Psyche, 32, also taken by a frigate of the admiral's squadron, commanded by Capt. Lambert.

From the effects of such a lengthened servitude in all climates, as well as from the incurable

nature of his wounds, and from an asthmatic affection induced by them, Admiral Rainier found his health and stamina declining; and had repeatedly, for the last three years of his command in India, solicited to be relieved from it. In this he was indulged, in March 1805, by the appointment of a successor in rear admiral Sir Edw. Pellew; and the vice-admiral, in his flag-ship, the Trident, convoyed to St. Helena all the homeward-bound ships that he could collect from every quarter of India, while those from China joined her at St. Helena, convoyed by the Caroline, Capt. Page.

At this rock, since rendered so memorable, a fleet of immense value was collected; and here also, at this time, was Sir Arthur Wellesley, a passenger in the Trident. What strange, what wonderful associations connect themselves with this spot, in combination with the names and histories of two individuals; including therein the histories and destinies of two mighty nations, saved and lost by those military leaders. But it is foreign to our present purpose to follow up this train of busy thought. We will however surmise, that this sojourn of a month at St. Helena, afforded to the eagle eye of the future Duke of Wellington, satisfactory assurance of the security of this singular rock, as a place of detention for its present inhabitant, unique in daring ambition and tempering flexibility; and it cannot be supposed that his grace's opinion was not consulted, and his advice followed, on that important point.

By unofficial people it was understood, that no authority existed at St. Helena for putting the large convoy collected there out of the reach of the protection of its batteries, and that Admiral Rainier took on himself great responsibility in quitting the rock without farther instructions from England. Be

this as it may, on the 12th of July 1805, he sailed with two sixty-fours, including his own flag-ship and one frigate, having under his charge sixteen regular East India Company's ships from China, eight from Bengal, eight from Madras, three from Bombay, and six South sea whalers; making in all, he could not help noticing, the exact number with which he, as already noticed, sailed from England twelve years before, with which he then performed in perfect safety his outward voyage, and with which he had now the happiness in equal safety to reach England on the 10th of Sept. 1805.

This important arrival diffused great joy to all connected, and who in this country is not? with the prosperity of Indian commerce; especially as it was known that an overwhelming French fleet had been cruising under Admiral Ganteaume expressly for its interception. This fleet was encountered, and driven from its dangerous position by that under Admiral Sir Robert Calder.

Ganteaume, however, captured H. M. ship *Calcutta*, of 54 guns, which was following the track of Admiral Rainier, with a few ships that arrived at St. Helena after his departure.

The vice-admiral was now about sixty-five years of age, and doubtless deemed it advisable to retire from public life; but his fellow citizens of Sandwich desiring to return him to parliament as their representative, he did not decline that honour.

It was fully expected by his friends, by the public, and no doubt by himself, that some especial mark of royal favour would have marked the general sense of his long and able services; and it his well known (and indeed minis-

ters have mentioned it with regret), as in the case of his gallant friend, General James Stuart, that the royal malady alone prevented H. M.'s ministers from recommending Admiral Rainier as deserving of the highest military honour; which had heretofore, we believe, uniformly been extended to naval Commanders-in-chief in India. Without detracting from the acknowledged merits of his predecessors, it may be safely asserted, that, as far as long, zealous, and faithful service give a claim for such a distinction, no one deserved it more than the subject of this imperfect memoir.

He died on the 6th April 1808, aged sixty-eight. Professional employment, almost unceasing, from his early entrance on his naval career, left him perhaps but little leisure to think of marrying, and he died a bachelor, bequeathing his large most honourably acquired property to his brothers and a sister, with kind tokens of remembrance to many of his particular friends. Although the admiral always kept a noble table, and lived at considerable expense, yet habitual prudence, combined with such a length of service in high command, led to the accumulation of a large fortune; it is said not less than £300,000. In death, as in life, he marked his patriotic feeling, for he bequeathed one tenth of his property to "his country." In religion he was correct and fervent; and his country, as well as his extensive circle of private friends, may mingle with the flowing tribute of public admiration, a vein of personal regret; for his life was spent in promoting the honour and interests of the one, and in contributing to the good and happiness of the other.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Your valuable periodical publication will, evidently, become a very useful repository of facts, narrations, proceedings and transactions, which must materially aid the future historian, in compiling the annals of India, as connected with British conquests and the introduction of sound policy, a beneficent legislative system, and general principles of civilization.

Before I proceed to the main object of this communication, let me be permitted to pay my feeble tribute of admiration to the gallantry, intrepidity and enterprise which have marked the recent campaigns in India. The unity of the general plan is rendered evident, from efficient co-operation in its subordinate departments. Distant armies moving from an original basis, on converging lines of operation, have felt mutual support in a judicious concatenation of well weighed designs, leading each to a specific object, as a branch in the combination. The general confidence thus generated, has been productive of brilliant instances of partisan and individual heroism of a very eminent description. The future historian, in tracing the progress of the successful campaigns, on a scale so extensive, will do merited justice in his records, to the splendid military talents, and sound political wisdom of the Marquis of Hastings; a nobleman no less distinguished by the brightest faculties of the head than by the most kindly affections of the heart. The great Captain who conquered so gloriously (*tam Marte, quam Minerva*) on the immortal field of Waterloo, knows well what Indian armies are capable of achieving, and feels that they are worthy of ranking by the side of the heroic bands whom he so frequently led to victory, in various countries of Europe. The

honour is distinctly conspicuous in the government of British India; and the best proof of the fact is found in the acknowledged happiness of multiplied millions living under a mild code of jurisprudence and equal laws. History does not furnish a parallel of so extraordinary a system of detached administration, from which, independent of habitual moral conduct, the very possibility of corrupt influence is excluded by regulations resulting from mature experience, and occasionally modified and adapted to times, events, and existing circumstances. This correct state of things must be surely deemed highly creditable to the undeviating integrity and vigilant guidance of the Court of Directors of the East India Company, whom it would well become the Proprietors to remunerate more adequately for their faithful, assiduous, and meritorious labours. I return from a digression into which I was willingly led away, and will attempt to state a prominent subject of great political and deep moral importance.

In a former communication I attempted to draw an imperfect picture of the lamentable moral condition of the natives of oriental India. More than the barbarian Timour ever dreamt of has been realized there; as we now hold the country, paramount, from Lahore to Cape Comorin, and from the Indus to almost the confines of the tributary states of China: and the ignorant insulence of that artificial government will unavoidably bring us in contact with this numerous, but unwarlike people, ere another century passes. Recent well founded calculations have carried the number of inhabitants subject to our sway to little short of one hundred millions. These are ruled with humanity and justice, but with the exception of the comparatively

few who have been converted to our faith, are utterly excluded from the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion. Who does not see the omnipotent hand of unerring Providence in the wonderful and unprecedented rapidity of the extensive conquests lately achieved in India? Can any one of the most moderate train of reflection for a moment suppose that such astonishing events can lead to any thing short of vast moral consequences? We know from historical records, and from undoubted tradition, that the descendants of Shem and Ham peopled those countries. Proofs of this, were they necessary, could be adduced; such as, that Sesostris and his armies (of the race of Ham) penetrated beyond the Ganges; that the Chinese have certain traditions of the flood, and of their descent from the preserved family; and that Cashmere and its inhabitants derive their name from Cush, a few generations from Noah. It is equally known, that the inhabitants of Europe are of the lineage of Japhet. Prophecy can be only fairly judged of when actually fulfilled: and who does not now exultingly witness, "the sons of Japhet dwelling in the tents of Shem?" These sublime facts indicate great future changes, as God, who, in his infinite wisdom, sealed revealed truth by the testimony of miracles, has in later times brought his will to pass, by the agency of second causes. The manifest operation of these are at this moment evidently apparent in India. Such being the all-wise and unquestionable order of things, whether we view the mighty subject in a political or moral light, we are equally called on, gradually, cautiously, and judiciously, to introduce the Christian religion into India, by making our literature, our sciences, and our arts known; through the sure medium of teaching the English language throughout the provinces of India. This

plan, wisely conducted, would for ever attach the oriental empire to Britain, and prevent, what may ultimately otherwise happen, or having our own discipline turned against us, to drive us out of a country held chiefly by mere physical force, unsustained by the more sure and permanent strength of public opinion, founded on education and the infallible ties of moral conquest. The sense of the good to be thus principally effected, will pass from father to son, with increased interest, till the great work of civilization shall have been accomplished, when it will be said with the first of our poets, and the Child of Nature :

“ This story shall a good man teach his
son,
From this day, to the end of the world.”

It was the policy of the Romans to introduce among vanquished nations, as much as possible, their own manners and customs, and more especially a knowledge of their language. As a proof of this, we find it was spoken by several European nations during the dark and middle ages ; and even at this day, an imperfect description of Latin is understood in the provinces of Hungary, and in some contiguous countries, such as Wallachia and Transylvania, the ancient Dacia. One of the principal uses of the instructive pages of history is to teach us, by the precepts of recorded experience, to shun what is evil, and to adopt what has been confirmed as sound and wise policy. The ancients found, that a knowledge of their language and arts consolidated conquest, and gradually paved the way to the introduction of their heathen mythology. The strength and beauty of their fine writings powerfully aided and facilitated their excellent plan, and produced an admiration which even we ourselves are taught to feel in our early years. The effect was adequate ; as the conquered provinces soon became incorporated

and amalgamated with the mother country, in a moral sense, and completely converted to all her habits of thinking and acting.

Revolving all this constantly in my mind, during a long residence in India, I often viewed, with equal pain and regret, the unremitting, meritorious, and benevolent labours and exertions of the pious missionaries too frequently counteracted by the inveterate prejudices of the natives, by the insidious arts of the hypocritical Brahmins, and, above all, by the evident want of a previous preparation of the human mind in that country for receiving the due impression of revealed religion. Allowing fully for every effect arising from the distribution of the Scriptures translated into many of the native languages, and allowing for the utmost efforts of the missionary struggling against so many serious difficulties, I clearly saw that the inculcating a knowledge of the English language generally in India, was the one thing needful, which must ultimately prove the principal and leading means of obviating every thing that was adverse, and of communicating and establishing, through civilization and literature, the principles and practice of Christianity, and a durable and rooted attachment to the empire of Great Britain.

It occurred to me, that the native once taught to instruct himself, his natural curiosity would induce him to read the Bible, and our best works, when his conversion would necessarily follow as the act of his own will, while at the same time he would thus learn to appreciate duly the value of our institution, and to form a just estimate of his own comparative happiness, in living in freedom under their inestimable benefits.

Strongly impressed with this conviction, some time after my return from India, I earnestly recommended, in print and other-
; this auxiliary and efficient

plan: and shewed the necessity of reading in the schools of instruction to be established little beyond judicious extracts from universal history, including particularly interesting portions of oriental history, and a full exposure of all the absurdities of the Grecian, Egyptian, and Roman mythologies. I endeavoured to prove, that if any thing beyond this were attempted in the beginning, the whole future success of a sure plan would be endangered by the malignity of the Brahmin, and by the jealousy and deep-rooted hostility of the bigotted native, as much attached to his own vain superstition as he is deplorably ignorant of the ways of salvation, and of what is best calculated to promote his temporal happiness. Year after year I urged these important considerations, publicly and privately; endeavouring to make up in zeal what I wanted in ability of representation.

While things remained thus situated, I have seldom felt more gratified than in perusing, in your useful and excellent journal, a letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the secretary of the Society for propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, recommending this very measure, with nearly similar modifications. The consequence has been, that the incorporated societies for promoting Christian knowledge have co-operated with the Church Mission Society in forming a Mission college at Calcutta,* and have each granted £5000 for this laudable object. The Church Missionary Society, founded on the strictest principles of the Church of England, and patronized by the most distinguished characters, has within the last fifteen years stimulated the other excellent societies into efficient action. The consequent emulation in good has been, that the income of the one has risen from eight to above eighty thousand a year; while that of the other had

advanced from nothing to twenty-eight thousand a year. I am an unworthy member of both; and rejoice with all who see the subject in a proper light, in witnessing these noble societies rivalling each other, only for the benefit of mankind, and in support of the best interests of their native country.

It was an auspicious and fortunate circumstance for the cause of civilization and religion, that a learned prelate of the church of England judged for himself on the ground, in forming a just estimate of this momentous question; and from the vast extent of the field, it were to be wished that a bishop of Madras, and a bishop of Bombay, were appointed to promote the national objects so ably stated in the Bishop of Calcutta's letter. This excellent prelate dwells principally on the utility of teaching the natives the English language, and our literature, "without any immediate view of their becoming Christians;" and says, "that one great instrument of the success of Christianity will be the diffusion of European knowledge." He says, that, "though preaching must form a prominent part of the system, it seems rarely to have excited any interest beyond that of transient curiosity," and, "that, the native mind must be prepared by education to comprehend the importance and truth of the doctrines proposed to them." The Lord Bishop thinks, "that teaching the English language would entirely alter the condition of the people; and that enlarging the sphere of their ideas generally, would teach them to inquire, at least, upon subjects on which we do not professedly instruct them."

The manifest political and moral advantages of teaching the native Indians the English language, and the elements of useful literature, being fully admitted, the next question that naturally arises, involves the consideration of the best and most efficient means

of attaining this most important object: and a case of deeper interest, in its manifest bearings, can hardly occupy the attention of the Court of Directors.

The Bishop of Calcutta seems to think, that the half-cast description of natives would furnish the requisite schoolmasters, acting under the superintendence of missionaries trained along with them in the new college. Though this class of society has produced some able characters, it is well known that the actual natives do not view them in a favourable light; and this prejudice, whether founded or not, would materially militate against the success of the plan. Probably some, of marked moral habits and of sufficient intellect, might be selected. I would, however, on mature consideration, recommend that well educated young men should be sent out from this country, to fill the situation of schoolmasters. They would remain at the College of Calcutta till they acquired a perfect knowledge of the language of that province for which they might be intended; and it may be unnecessary to mention, that they must be thoroughly instructed in Doctor Bell's simultaneous system of teaching. I particularly animadvert to the necessity of having the schoolmasters previously well educated, as the natives must be instructed in the rudiments of general knowledge and science, in order to impress their minds with a veneration for the literature and acquirements of European nations. The progress of the schools would be periodically ascertained by a conjoint committee of civilians and officers selected from those residing in the province or district, and detached reports would be transmitted to Calcutta. Rewards, of course, would be assigned and distributed at these examinations. A commencement having been thus made on methodized principles, the progress of educa-

tion would become exceedingly rapid; because natives of acquirements and abilities would adopt the profession of schoolmasters in their various localities, and would be encouraged by small salaries to persevere in their laudable pursuit. As the young men to be sent out would dedicate the best part of their lives to the service of instruction, liberal salaries must be allowed; and a certain pension for life for a specified length of service, or in the event of relinquishing the situation from extreme ill health. The Court of Directors are best qualified to form and digest a plan, of which I only presume to sketch a slight outline. Assuredly, the permanence of British power in India will depend fully as much on this moral conquest and government of the native mind, as on one hundred thousand additional bayonets.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in making the teaching of the English language the grand feature of an undertaking eminently calculated to give lasting stability to British power in India, has likewise animadverted to three very essential articles intimately connected with it. These are,—*General Instruction*; the *Bible with Tracts*; and *Accurate Translations of the Scriptures*. There are to be found (otherwise sensible men) persons of a sort of desperate wilfulness of thinking, whose understanding is so perverted by erroneous habits of reasoning, that they substitute weak sophistry for force of truth. These men are for retaining the lower orders in dark ignorance, and in the original savage state; and this with the false view of governing them the more easily. A more unjust and selfish principle of acting, cannot well be imagined. The circumscribed limits of such a paper as this will not admit of entering into the decisive arguments in favour of the propriety, as well as necessity of teaching the inferior orders to read

their Bible. Printing, reading, and writing, were not chance discoveries, but in all probability, the *gift of God to man*. The uneducated and ignorant have been always found, in all countries, the most profligate and vicious. Out of one hundred criminals who forfeit their lives to the offended laws of their country, ninety at least are found ignorant of reading and writing. The living and striking instance of the efficacy of education is obviously apparent in the regular and moral conduct of the lower order in Scotland. The best saying of the best monarch that ever sat on the British throne, was, “he hoped that all his subjects would be taught to read the Bible.”—This estimable king, reigning in difficult times, and in trying vicissitudes, has, through a spotless and honourable life, set an example of all that is good, to rulers and to men; and when he is received into the mansions of eternity, every heart that can feel, every tongue that can utter, and every pen that can write, will willingly pay to his revered memory the sincere tribute of lasting admiration, and unfeigned regret. History will, through revolving ages, proudly point to the tablets of his fame, and say to every king, “Go, and do thou likewise.” Reverting to the subject, let me ask if any of us (were it possible) would relinquish the benefits of education? *no—not one*. True, much evil is disseminated by those whose minds are distorted by the fallacy of imaginary acquirements, and who have been taught every thing, but religion; and if their blasphemous publications, industriously circulated (because there is no *effectual law* to prevent it), can for a moment mislead weak minds, the very knowledge of reading must, ere long, shew the folly of the delusion. Let it be recollected, that “the web of life is of mingled yarn, good and ill together;” and that the utmost to

be attained in this imperfect state, cannot exceed a fair balance of moral advantage.

Much unnecessary embarrassment has arisen in India, relative to the mode of distributing the Scriptures. Those who offer the Bible with tracts, are right, because they are of the nature of preaching and expounding. Those again, who deliver the sacred volume without comments, are not wrong, because they thereby unite all sects and persuasions in a pursuit thus productive of a vast spread of the Scriptures. Great care should be taken that the standard and authentic version *only* is delivered in India, to the utter exclusion and absolute prohibition of the garbled and corrupt copy used by a sect whose very existence is to be deeply lamented. Expositors and commentators, with some exceptions, have done but little; and of most of them, however well-intended these writings are, it may be said, with the poet,

“Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down,

only reserve the
sacred one.”

The third position of the good Bishop of Calcutta, of having accurate translations of the Bible, involves some serious considerations; and it is not without reason that his Lordship strongly recommends that such should not be left to *one or two*, but should be the *conjoint work of several*. The Hebrew, and other Scriptural languages, are known to be extremely difficult, particularly because very many of their vocables, accents, and particles, comprehend different and opposite meanings. This requires, in translation, the exercise of a knowledge and judgment of rare acquirement, because these original languages are not studied as they ought. This might be illustrated by quoting a multiplicity of mistranslated pas-

sages, some of which are rendered even absurd; as 2d Kings, vi. 25; and Numbers xxii. 20 21, &c. &c. To shew the necessity of providing the unexceptionable version in contemplation, I will state one or two passages out of many of a similar description: “Cast thy bread upon the waters, and thou shalt find it after many days.” Here the really applicable meaning of the substantives *lechem* and *majim*, has been injudiciously omitted; that is, *wheat-seed* and *moist ground*; and the other sense of them, *bread* and *water*, has obscured the text. Inns were in ancient times kept by hostesses of incorrect characters. Hence the expression of “publicans and sinners.” On this account, the Hebrew has but one word, *zonah*, to express a female of an abandoned character, and a hostess. *Rahab* ought not to have been rendered, as appears in the Septuagint, but by the word ‘hostess,’ according to the more accurate Chaldee paraphrase. This is clear from the character given of her by the Apostles, who however took the appellation from the Septuagint then in use. That the epithet attached to the name of this benevolent inhabitant of Jericho is unjust and erroneous, must appear evident from the striking circumstance that she was afterwards married to Salmon, a prince of Judah; and thus became the great-great-grandmother of King David.

Though the “*stumbling in judgment*” (as it is termed in Scripture language) may be a good argument in favour of the Bishop of Calcutta’s proposal; nevertheless, the general body of the Bible is correctly rendered, and not one text, bearing reference to what is *essential to salvation*, has been misconstrued or misinterpreted.

Subordinate only to the vast political importance of *teaching the English language extensively in India*, are the momentous articles I have briefly noticed; for on an

accurate exposition of them in due time, will unquestionably be founded the durability of the British Oriental empire. The first Hebrew scholar we have, Mr. Whitaker, thinks that "*a fresh revision is an object highly desirable.*" This must be by a body of men, qualified, like himself, to estimate duly the value of the original translation by St. Jerome, and of the Keri notes, or antient *various readings*. This is the more necessary, as it appears that a person who has lately undertaken what is beyond any *single power*, has made not less than a hundred and thirty-four gross violations of grammar in the first book of the Old Testament. All this evinces the good sense of the *requisite precautions* with which the Bishop of Calcutta judiciously means to guard the subject. I hope that what I have imperfectly stated, may induce

those more adequate to the task to handle a question now rendered prominent, and identified in a great measure with the future prosperity of India. At no period has a more important document been offered to the consideration of the Court of Directors, than the well-reasoned proposition contained in the letter transmitted to this country, for public consideration, by the Bishop of Calcutta. Previous discussions of a *mighty plan*, whose principles and object cannot but experience approbation, may not be altogether useless and unserviceable, when it comes to be submitted to the collective wisdom of the Directors of the East India Company, whose time and talents are at all times zealously dedicated to the situation of high trust in which they are placed by the proprietors.

THREE STARS IN THE HOUSE.

ESSAY ON MISSIONS TO THE EAST.

(Continued from page 432.)

"THERE is nothing new under the sun." The human machinery which has now been some years in operation for propagating Christianity in the East, although the scale of expense may be without a parallel, is yet, in respect to the degree of zeal with which it is instituted and wrought, remodelled and repaired, extended, multiplied and tried on new subjects, not without a precedent.

On one of the occasions, when our Saviour reproves the sect of Pharisees among the Jews, the language in which their ardor to make converts is characterised, contrasts, with wonderful force and brevity, the culture of great exertion with the fruit of small success: "Ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte." Mat. xxiii. 15. And why was their solicitous importunity to win some professors of Judaism from the

voluntaries of the Pantheon, not merely discouraged, but denounced? Because the masters in the *Propagandi* school of that day were "blind guides;" because the effects of their erroneous construction of their own Scriptures on the mind and conduct of the poor unhappy proselyte, made the pupil twofold worse than his teachers. *Ibid.*—It is surely incumbent on the different sects of Christianity, before they embark in Missionary undertakings, to recollect how widely they differ among themselves in doctrines and morals, rites and discipline; and as so wide a divergence from a common standard must involve in the *distinguishing and peculiar doctrines* of some of the separatists some capital error, it behoves each sect to revise every article of their own system of belief or non-belief, before they attempt to disseminate

what may be a pernicious schism in the various countries of the earth.

We have to resume the argument begun in the third proposition, that all men will be judged on one common principle. By this I mean, that all men will be ultimately found to share in a common responsibility to the Divine Governor, and that those merciful allowances for human frailty, by which justice on its own principles must be swayed to clemency, will be extended to all. But as the grounds of this attempt to reconcile redemption with responsibility, cannot be developed without hazarding many views and notions which may illustrate nothing but the imperfect compass of individual thought, the whole is proposed but as an hypothesis, to be accepted if it remove any difficulties, and to be rejected if it increase the task of the interpreter and the trial of inquiring faith.

From any thing which appears in the first chapter of Genesis, we have no ground to conclude that the universe was before a blank, or that the creation recorded by Moses extended beyond the solar system; for the "stars" and the "host of heaven" may apply, as terms of apparent congruity, to the planets of that system. It results from comparing the tradition of what had been revealed to the patriarchs with the first chapter of Hebrews, that Christ himself is identified with the divine Creator of this earth, and that he is the proper object of immediate worship, as a visible manifestation of Deity to men and angels. Without a visible manifestation of Deity, there might be atheists even in heaven. As a Divine Being, demonstrably commanding all the phenomena of creation and destruction, the perceptible brightness of Supreme glory is yet to be distinguished from the invisible Father of the universe. Christ himself has taught us to think and

speak with greater awe of the Divine Being, who effects the phenomena of holy inspiration, the mysterious communicator of divine influence and knowledge, the invisible manifestation of the Deity, perceived only by the intellect, through sensible accessions of truth and grace, of purified thought, pious love, and spiritual felicity. "And whoever speaketh a word against the son of man, it shall be forgiven him; but whosoever speaketh against the Holy Spirit, it shall not be forgiven him, neither in this world, neither in the world to come." Mat. xii. 32.—We are not to infer from this, that any deliberate impiety or apostacy, in regard to the Divine Saviour of mankind, is a light offence; but that on account of the difficulties which the union of the human to the Divine nature in the person of Christ presents to the limited capacity of man, some involuntary mistakes in forming a creed upon that head will be forgiven. It may be conceded to human arithmetic, that three cannot be one, nor one three, in the sense in which three are three, or one is one; but it may still be demonstrable in heavenly mathematics, that there is unity of will and counsel between three Divine modes of perfect intelligence. All the difficulty in conceiving an identity of volition in three minds, seems to arise from the poverty of human language, and the imperfection of human thought. First, the use of the term *person*, when applied to a pure spiritual being, is quite incongruous, conveying a bodily idea. Secondly, the narrow compass of human minds, both in the exercise of the senses in acquiring original knowledge, and in the application of reason to original and derived knowledge, prevents any two men from seeing exactly alike on all subjects; imperfect views generate discordant conclusions; and multiplied reasoners throw their independent and generous contribu-

tions into the great public universal fund, only to augment the disagreement in human opinion. Hence we have not within us one primary idea which will enable us to lay the foundation of a just induction *à priori* respecting the Divine mind. Sensible of the natural inadequacy of human thought to construct the lowest step in the ladder to heaven, I offer the following, not as the positive solution of this theological problem, but as a possible way of conceiving how *rational* objections to an incomprehensible mystery may be in their origin absurd. If we substitute for the term *persons*, modes or hypostases of perfect spirit, it becomes conceivable, that in the direction given by infinite wisdom to infinite power, three spirits may be one. If omniscience exist and operate in three modes of being, unity of design will result from unity of perception, identity of volition from identity of knowledge, the same as in one mind.

My apology for entering into points of theology in the course of this essay, is, that the revolting tenets of different sects, all professing Christianity, all apparently anxious to derive their inconsistent creeds from the Bible, make it necessary—in discussing whether they have any Scriptural warrants for sending out missions to plant colonies of dissent, to water new settlements for a divided faith and worship—that we consider, as to the cardinal points, what Christianity is.

The design and spirit of it must perhaps be better understood in Christendom, before any form of it can be beneficially propagated in the far more extensive regions of the globe, where hitherto Providence has not caused the gospel generally to penetrate and prevail.

What was the fall of Adam? How does it affect his descendants? The exemplar of the law, which regulates the grand administration of the universe, cannot be lowered

or relaxed, to meet the deficiencies of accountable creatures in various orbs of existence. Each scale of being must fall to the level of its sphere, according to the measure of natural ability; but if the first of any race of creatures fall, if they succeed to the state to which their representative fell, what more have they to suffer on that account? Let us suppose the head of a family to commit treason in the reign of Edward III. and to forfeit his estate by attainder, and suppose the attainder never to be reversed, his descendants even to this day suffer the disadvantage of not inheriting the estate taken from their representative; this negative punishment is the hereditary penalty to which they are born; that is all, and that is enough. They are in the same situation as if their ancestor had never had the forfeited domain. So while Adam's fall is recorded to justify the actual situation of mankind, the descendants of Adam are not in a worse situation than if they had been created as a new order of beings, in the state in which as a race they are born; and comparing the reversal of the attainder to redemption, this is said without any reference to their being redeemed. Under the disadvantage of being born in a state of diminished felicity, they are simply accountable for themselves, for their own acts individually.

How is redemption reconcilable with responsibility? If we contemplate Christ as the creator of this earth, and Adam as falling from a state of innocence and felicity almost as soon as he was created, and the covenant of redemption to follow, Christ will appear to vindicate his own work of creation by that of redemption; and while his own obedience is accepted in lieu of the obedience of mankind to the perfect law instituted by the Father of the universe, the glory of fulfilling which imperfect creatures could not attain, the

Mediator purchases by suffering in their stead their obedience to himself. The analogies suggested by the metaphors employed in scripture to illustrate the office and character of Christ, are by this view of redemption closely preserved. The person for whom a surety answers, is answerable to the surety as far as his ability extends. Sheep obey the voice of their shepherd. Criminals ransomed and received into the honourable degree of soldiers, owe devotion and fidelity to the captain of their salvation. Christ interposes for the whole world, but the responsibility of mankind to him as their Creator is no otherwise lessened to him as their Redeemer, than that they will be judged with a merciful reference to their ability as human creatures, as the children of a common parent, whose incompetence to live with perfect holiness was proved in one short but decisive trial. Humanly speaking, a being who had surveyed earth but as a spirit, would not be a proper judge of man; an archangel might be too severe; an incarnation of the Deity assures to human nature a merciful consideration for its infirmities. "He was in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin." Heb. iv. 15.

The different dispensations under which the religious principle in mankind has been tried and called into exercise, in different ages, appear, if examined by the evidence of Scripture, to differ only in the degrees of light imparted, whether that be by the direct rays of revealed instruction, or whether mankind be left to the influence of venerated traditions which have their origin involved in the obscuring clouds of high antiquity; or be abandoned to the simple and unassisted deductions of reason from the face of nature. But as the evening twilight is still caused by the light of the sun, although the sun has descended, it

would be difficult to find any specimen of what is called natural religion which is purely the deduction of reason. As, however, it is the same sun which communicates exuberant heat and animation at the summer solstice, and scarcely warms the earth in the opposite season, the same sun which sends its rays under different angles to the line and to the poles; so there is reason to think, that the spirit of the administration under which mankind will be judged, under whatever dispensation they have been permitted to live, will be the same; and that where there was a deficiency of heat and light, and rain and dew, less fruit will have been matured, and less will be expected.

Christ has resolved revealed religion into two great commandments, of which the first respects God,—and the second, man. The specious infidel pretends to inculcate virtue as a duty toward society, without attending to the offices of piety, or the institutes of religion. The wilful hypocrite, or weak enthusiast, would put the form of religion in place of virtue. The first supposes, that, if a family of brothers act kindly to each other, they will commit no offence in treating a good father with neglect and contempt. The second imagines, or proceeds as if he imagined, the common parent of the family could be induced, by a dissembling show of filial piety, to overlook the violation of fraternal duties, and to confer on a favourite child, who maltreats his brothers and sisters, distinguishing marks of love and favour.

If we glance at the four great dispensations, we shall find an agreement between them, in what may be called, the divine jurisprudence of religion.

The fire on Cain's altar was kindled in vain; his offering was not accepted; and why? St. John tells us, that his works were evil, while his brother's were righteous.

The Judge of all the earth, who refused his worship, yet deigned to indicate to him the cause. "If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door." In these grounds for the distinction between Cain and Abel, there is no vestige of Calvinistic caprice.

Making a transition from the Patriarchal to the Mosaic dispensation, we see the same distinction between the two Tables, between the sin against heaven and the trespass against man, rather more plainly marked. In Leviticus, vi. 1—7, it is expressly intimated, that, if a man invade the property of his neighbour by fraud, breach of trust, or violence, or by perjury, he must restore the principal, with a fifth part in addition, to the owner of the abstracted property, before his trespass-offering can be accepted, or the priest at his desire make an atonement with it for the offence. There is then a beautiful propriety in the spiral flame, ascending to heaven from the altar as a typical offering to Infinite Majesty, when the absurdity of the blood of a ram washing away the crimes committed against society is excluded. From this plain indication in the Mosaic law, I argue, that, as the representative atonement offered by Christ is in place of all the typical sacrifices, so it may be inferred to correspond in extent and application with what it supplants, and to be like them a mantle or shield to save from rigorous examination the imperfection of human services in relation to the exalted nature of the Deity. If we endeavour to find where the suitable bearing of a divine atonement may be inferred to terminate, looking from an opposite aspect, and remembering that the Mediator with God is also the Judge of men, it seems impossible to conceive that Christ should achieve the perfection of obedience to the Universal Father's will, to make an atonement to one

man for the offences committed by another; and it seems not more inconsistent with justice, than derogatory to the dignity of the divine Advocate, and equal Judge, to suppose this. To come to the basis of the Christian dispensation, where shall we look for the doctrines of the Author of Christianity, if they are not to be found in his divine discourses? The Sermon on the Mount contains a passage which perfectly coincides in principle and spirit with that which has been abridged from the Levitical institute:

"Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily, I say unto thee, thou shalt by no means come out thence, till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing." Matt. v. 23—26.

Thus complete is the coincidence in the spirit of the three Dispensations, in the principle on which the incense from the votive altar, or the simpler offering of prayer and praise, or the dedication of worldly goods to religious services, or the union of any of these external acts of piety and worship, was accepted in the Antediluvian and Postdiluvian ages, and is to be accepted in the brighter effulgence of the Christian day; which differs from the former only in a fuller disclosure to man of the tenor and spirit of the divine administration, and in relieving the instructed disciple from the weight of many superseded ceremonies.

(*To be continued.*)

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : The occasional publication, in your now widely circulating monthly register, of the honorable testimony from time to time borne by our supreme authority in this country to the services of individuals distinguished for superior abilities or application, cannot fail of producing the best effect on the rising candidates for fame and excellence, and of operating as a powerful stimulus to the more zealous and faithful discharge of their duties in their several professions ; whilst, on the other hand, pleasing consolation and satisfactory reflections must be the happy consequence of such public records on the minds of their numberless relatives and friends in Europe. Influenced by these considerations, as well as a respect for the memory of a lamented friend, I request your insertion of the following brief sketch of the public life of the late Major James Lumsdaine, deputy-commissary-general on this establishment. The term of his military career, though short, was one of constant enterprise and activity, throughout the zealous and honorable discharge of which, he invariably obtained the confidence of those commanders under whom he served.

Major LUMSDAINE arrived in India near the close of 1801, and immediately embarked with the expedition proceeding against Egypt. In 1802, 3, 4, and 5, he participated in the whole of the brilliant and memorable campaigns of the late Lord Lake ; in the course of the latter year he was nominated to the personal staff of the Governor-general, and accompanied Major General Dowdeswell's division while on active service in 1805-6 ; he was present at the sieges of Kumona and Gunowa, under General Dickens, in 1807, at which period he was appointed agent for camels. In 1808-9 he attended General St. Leger's army on the expedition to

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the banks of the Sutledge. In short, his life was a succession of active military services up to 1812, when he was raised to the office of deputy commissary general, with the official rank of major : in that situation his merits and conduct are best recorded in the annexed extracts of general orders issued by government on the termination of the Nepal war, and subsequently on the melancholy occasion of his premature death.

Were I at liberty to trespass on your time, Mr. Editor, by expatiating on the private life of this excellent young man, the subject would be found inexhaustible. As the social virtues of public men may be pretty fairly estimated on a view of the general tone of their conduct in the discharge of their public functions, it may here suffice to observe, that in the last situation to which Major Lumsdaine had risen, ample field was afforded for the display of his judgment and firmness, as well as of his urbanity of manners and goodness of heart. Founded, as the commissariat institution was, on antiquated systems liable from incongruity to speculation and abuse ; characters of less fortitude and confidence than those who have the credit of organizing the present regular establishment, might have shrunk from engaging in so invidious an undertaking as that of reform. Fortunately, however, the duty of those officers to the public was paramount to all other considerations, and in its discharge none could have succeeded more to the general satisfaction of all parties. Major Lumsdaine, in uniting his efforts to those of the head of his department in the important charge with which he was invested, manifested an amiable and conciliating deportment, with a liberal and manly frankness, that disarmed every selfish consideration on the one hand, and produced on the other

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solid and permanent advantages to the state, during the progress of the reformation which this highly important branch of the service has undergone, until, by the admirable combination of efficacy and economy, the supreme authority, combined with the highest military experience, is satisfied that there remains "nothing to be expected, or even desired, that could add to the efficiency or reputation of the department," in maturing which, the subject of this memoir had so distinguished a part.

Your obedient Servant,
Calcutta, A SUBSCRIBER.
January 31, 1819.

Documents referred to in the above.

No. I.

Extract General Orders, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, dated Feb. 2, 1816.

The result of the exertions of the commissariat during the last campaign, has left on his Exc. the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council nothing to be expected, or even to be desired, which could add to the efficiency or reputation of the department, while the unprecedented energy with which supplies of every description were procured and transported, notwithstanding the difficulties and obstacles opposed to their transit, reflects unbounded credit on the officers of the department.

No. II.

General Orders, by his Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, October 4, 1816.

The Governor-general in council cannot omit the opportunity of expressing the deep regret with which government has viewed the melancholy event whence the vacancy arose; the death of Major Lumsdaine, whilst it must be a source of sorrow to all who enjoyed his acquaintance, and thence knew the solidity of his worth as well as the amiable tone of his manners, is felt by government as a heavy public loss. The admirable order which he had introduced into the branches of the commissariat department committed to his more immediate superintendence; the judicious energy through which he had matured establishments of important utility, and the skilful arrangements by which, during the Napaul war, he provided for the supply of the troops under circumstances of unprecedented difficulty, have already been acknowledged by the Governor-general in council in terms of high commendation which they so justly merited, they will ever be remembered with grateful applause, and now unhappily call forth the testimony of poignant concern from the government at his premature decease. He has bequeathed to the service an example inappreciably beneficial, for it is impossible that any one should contemplate his character and not be roused to emulate his generous and disinterested zeal, the consciousness of his having honourably and faithfully discharged all the duties that devolved on him through life must have been the last glowing sentiment of his heart.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: In a former paper I made an assumption of the probable existence of an *Indian trade* during the period of the *Tyrian* commerce, when it had attained to the magnitude and extent, consistent with the account we have of it in the authentic and unquestionable records of holy Scripture, and particularly in the prophecies of Isaiah and Ezekiel. In connection with this part of the subject, Sir, I wish to lay before your readers a valuable extract which I have purposely and carefully made from the translation of an Arabian historian of the ninth century, and to be found in the

works of the learned Renadaut, who took the same from an Arabic copy in the collection of a French nobleman of his time: it is to be regretted, that it is no more at best than an imperfect fragment, and consequently its original form and connection is lost or dismembered. I have collected from this translation whatever appeared to me in point, and retained every thing relating to the navigation, geography and commerce of that period; and presume, that by restoring a paragraph to its proper place, the account will be perused with additional interest.—Sir, your's respectfully,

T. Y.

*Arabian-China Trade. Translated
from an Arabian Historian of the
Ninth Century.*

As for the places whence ships depart, and those also they touch at, many persons declare, that the navigation is performed in the following manner. Most of the Chinese ships take in their cargo at Siraf*, where also they ship their goods which come from Basra or Bassora, Oman, and other parts; and this they do because that in this sea, that is, in the sea of Persia, and the Red sea, there are frequent storms; and shoal water in many places. From Basra to Siraf is one hundred and twenty leagues. When ships have loaded at this latter place, they take in water, and from thence make sail for a place called Mascat, which is in the extremity of the province of Oman, about two hundred leagues from Siraf. On the east coast of this sea, between Siraf and Mascat, is a place called Nasif Bani al Safak, and an island called Ebp Kahowan, where are rocks called Oman, and a narrow strait called Dordur, between two rocks, through which vessels venture, but the Chinese ships dare not. There are also two rocks, called Kossir and Howair, which scarcely appear above the water's edge. After we are clear of these rocks, we steer for a place called Shihr Oman, and at Mascat take in water, which is drawn out of wells; and here also you are supplied with cattle of the province of Oman. From hence ships take their departure for the Indies, and first, they touch at Kaucammali; and from Mascat to this place it is a month's sail with the wind aft. This is a frontier place, with an arsenal. Here the Chinese ships put in, and are in safety; fresh water is to be had, and the Chinese pay a thousand drams for duties; but others pay only from one dinar to ten dinars.

From Mascat to Kaucammali†, it is, as we have said, a month's sail; and then, having watered at this latter place, you begin to enter the sea of Harland. Having sailed through it, you touch at a place called Lajabalus‡, where the inhabitants do not understand Arabesque, or any other language in use with merchants. Their women are not seen. They have a white liquor, which, if drank fresh, tastes of the cocoa nut, and sweet as honey; this they give in exchange for iron, and in like manner, and for the same article, they exchange the little amber thrown out their coast.

From this place ships steer towards Calabar*, the name of a place and a kingdom on the coast to the right hand beyond India. *Bar* signifies a coast in the language of the country, and this depends on the kingdom of Zabage†. The inhabitants dress in striped garments, which the Arabs call *fauta*. At this place they commonly take in water, which is supplied from the wells, and which they prefer to that drawn from cisterns and tanks. Calabar is about a month's voyage from a place called Kaucam, which is almost upon the skirts of the sea of Harland.

In ten days after this, ships reach a place called Betumat‡, where they may water. From thence in ten days they come up with Kalrange, where also they may water. In this last mentioned place there is a very lofty mountain, which is scarcely peopled by any but slaves and fugitives. From thence in ten days they arrive at Seneff§. Here is fresh water, and hence comes the aromatic wood we call *Hud al Seneff*. Here is a king; the inhabitants are black, and wear two striped garments.

Having watered at this place, it is a ten days' passage to Sandarfulat§, an island where is fresh water. Then they steer upon the sea of Sanji; and so to the *Gates¶ of China*; for so they call certain rocks and shoals in that sea; between which is a narrow strait through which they pass. It requires a month to sail from Sandarfulat to China; and it takes up eight whole days to steer clear of these rocks. When a ship has got through these gates, she, with a tide flood, goes into a fresh water gulf, and drops anchor in the chief port of China, which is that of Canton. This city is adorned with large squares, and supplied with all the necessaries of defence against an enemy; and in most of the other provinces there are cities of strength fortified in the same manner.

In this port it ebbs and flows twice in twenty-four hours, but with this difference: that whereas from Basra to the island, called Bani Kahowan, it flows when the moon is in her mid course, and ebbs when she rises, and when she sets: from near Bani Kahowan quite to the coast of China, it is flood when the moon rises, and when she is toward her height, it is ebb, and so on; when she sets, it is

* Supposed to be the peninsula of Malacca.

† Cu, Java, Major and Minor.

‡ M. Renaudet conjectures that this is a compound of two Syriac words. Ben Tama, i. e. the House or Church of St. Thomas, contracted after the Syrian manner, as Bethuma for Beththuma, or as they write Begera for Beth garna, consequently this must be somewhere near Madras.

§ Query.

¶ Query the situation of this island?

¶ Rocks and islands off the eastern coast of Cochin China.

* A famous sea port in the Persian gulf.

† Supposed to mean Coclin, or some other part of the western coast of the peninsula of Hindostan.

‡ Supposed to be situate somewhere on the eastern sea beyond Ceylon.

flowing water; and when she is quite hidden under the horizon, the tide falls.

The author proceeds to discourse of the various islands in the Indian seas, beginning with the Maldives, but his description of the sea of Delarowi is supposed to be wanting.

Between the sea of Harkand* and the sea of Delarow†, are many islands, to the number, as some say, of nineteen hundred; which, in some sort, part these seas from each other; and they are governed by a queen. Among these islands they find ambergris in masses of extraordinary size, and also in lesser pieces, in form of plants, forcibly torn up. The amber is produced at the bottom of the sea as plants are upon the earth; and when the sea is troubled, the violence of the waves tears it up from the bottom, and washes it on shore in form of a mushroom. The islands are full of that kind of the palm tree which bears the cocoa nut, and are one, two, or three leagues distant from each other, all inhabited, and planted with cocoa-nut trees. The wealth of the inhabitants consists in shells (cowries), and the queen's treasury is full of them. They say, there are no artificers more expert than these islanders: they make cloth of the fibres of the cocoa nut, and with the same industry, and of the same tree, they build ships and houses, and are skilful in all sorts of workmanship. The shells they have from the sea; at certain times they rise upon the surface of the water, when the inhabitants throw branches of the cocoa-nut tree into the sea, and the shells stick to them; they are called *habtaje*.

Beyond these islands, in the sea of Harkand, is Sarandib or Ceylon, the chief of them all, which are called Dobijat; it is wholly encompassed by the sea, and on certain parts of its coast they fish for pearl.

Up in the country is a mountain called Rahun, to the top of which, it is thought, Adam ascended, and there left the print of his foot in a rock, which mark is seventy cubits in length, and they say that Adam at the same time stood with his other foot in the sea. About this mountain are mines of the ruby, opal, and amethyst. The island, which is of great extent, has two kings. Here may be had wood-aloes, gold, precious stones, and pearls which are fished for on the coast, as also a kind of large shells, which they use instead of trumpet, and are much valued.

In the same sea, towards Sarandib, there are other islands, but not so many in number, though of vast extent, and

mostly unknown or undistinguished by name. One of them is called Ramni, and is under several princes, being eight or nine hundred leagues in dimensions*. Here are gold mines, and particularly those called Fanfur; as also an excellent sort of camphire. These islands are not far from some others, the chief of which is Alniant†, where is great plenty of gold. The inhabitants here have cocoa-nut trees, which supply them with food, and therewith they paint their bodies and oil themselves.

These islands of Ramni abound with elephants, red wood, and trees called *chairzan*; they separate the sea of Harkand from the sea or Shelahet‡; and beyond them are others called Najabalus||, which are pretty well peopled. When shipping is among them, the inhabitants come off in embarkations little and big, and bring with them ambergris and cocoa nuts, which they exchange for iron.

Beyond these two islands lies the sea of Andaman; the people on this coast eat human flesh; their complexion is black, their hair frizzed, and countenance and eyes frightful, with remarkable large feet, and go quite naked. They make no embarkations. When ships, impeded by contrary winds, have been obliged to drop anchor on this barbarous coast for the sake of water, they often lose some of their men.

Beyond this island there is a mountainous and inhabited island, where they say are mines of silver; but as it does not lie in the usual track of shipping, many have sought for it in vain, though remarkable for a very lofty mountain, which is called Kashenai. In this sea there is often seen a white cloud, which at once spreads over a ship, and lets down a long thin tongue or spout, quite to the surface of the water, which it disturbs after the manner of a whirlwind, and if any vessel happen to be in the way of it, it is swallowed up. This cloud at length mounts upwards, and discharges itself in a prodigious rain. All these seas are subject to great commotions excited by the winds, which make them boil up like water over a fire; then it is that the surf dashes ships against the islands, and breaks them to pieces with unspeakable violence.

The wind, which commonly blows upon the sea of Harkand, is from another quarter, it coming from the north-west; but this sea is also subject to as violent agitations as those we have just mentioned. It is then the ambergris is torn up

* Qu. what island is here intended. Both Java Major and Minor?

† Qu. where situate?

‡ Qu. its modern name?

|| Supposed to mean the Nicobar islands.

* The sea of the Maldives.

† Qu. its modern name?

from the bottom, and particularly where it is very deep, and the deeper it is, the more exquisite is the amber. It is observed, that when the sea rages in such violent manner, it sparkles like fire. In this sea there is, moreover, a fish called *lockham*, which preys upon men.

Here the relation breaks off, from a leaf wanting in the Arabian MS., when the author begins to treat of China.

Cantú is the port for all the ships and goods of the Arabs who trade with China; but fires are there very frequent, because the houses are built of nothing but wood or split cane, called bamboo; besides the merchants and ships are often lost, or plundered, or are obliged to make too long a stay in the harbour, or to sell the commodities out of the country subject to the Arabs, and there make up their cargo.

Soliman, a merchant, relates, that at Cantú*, which is the principal mart, there is a Mohammedan judge appointed over those of his own religion, by authority of the emperor of China, and who also officiates in the public prayers and sermons. The merchants of Irak† who trade hither are no way dissatisfied with the administration of the post with which he is invested.

The next passage commences with a transition to some of the eastern islands, of which the inhabitants seem to resemble the Hioraforas.‡

They say, that in the island of Muljan, which is between Sarandib and Cila, on the eastern shore of the Indies, there are negroes who go quite naked. These negroes have no king, and feed upon fish, mousa, cocoa-nuts, and sugar-canes; and are extremely cruel to strangers. They report also, that in some parts of this sea there is a small kind of fish which flies upon the water; they call them the *sea locust*.|| In another part, it is said, there is a fish, which, leaving the sea, gets up into the cocoa-nut trees, and draining them of the juice, takes to the sea again; and add, that in this sea there is a fish like a lobster, which petrifies as soon as taken out of the water; they pulverise it as a remedy for several diseases in the eyes. They say also, that near Zabage there is a mountain of fire, which no one may approach; that in the day time it sends up a thick smoke, and in the night throws out flames: at the foot of it are two

springs of fresh water, the one hot and the other cold.

Here the connection appears broken, by perhaps the loss of some leaves; he begins to describe the inland kingdoms on the continent of Asia, whose identity and situation it seems difficult to trace.

The Indians and Chinese agree that there are four great or principal kings in the world: the King of China, the King of Moharimi al Adan, the King of the Greeks, and the King of the Arabs. The King of Moharimi al Adan is called the *Balhara*; he is the most illustrious prince in all the Indies. *Balhara* is an appellation common to all their kings, and *Moharimi al Adan*, signifies *those who have their ears bored*. The country which owes obedience to this sovereign begins on the coast of the province called Kamkam, and reaches by land to the confines of China. He is surrounded with the dominions of many kings, one of whom is the king of Haraz, who has very numerous forces, and is stronger in horse than all the other princes of the Indies. He is an enemy to the Arabs, and has a stronger aversion to Mohammedism than all others.

On one side of this kingdom lies that of Tatek, which is not of very great extent. These kingdoms border upon the lands of a king called Rahmi, who is at war with the King of Haraz, and with the Balhara. This prince has more numerous forces than those of the Balhara, and even than those of the Kings of Haraz and Tatek. They say, that when he takes the field he appears at the head of fifty* thousand elephants, and that in his camp there are commonly ten or fifteen thousand tents. In this country they make cotton garments in so extraordinary a manner, that no where else the like are to be seen. The garments are for the most part round, and wove to that degree of fineness, that they may be drawn through a common size ring.

Shells are current in this country, and serve for small money, notwithstanding that they have gold and silver, wood-aloes, and sable-skins. In this country is the famous harkandan or unicorn, which has but one horn upon its forehead, and on it a round spot in the figure of a man. The whole horn is black, but the spot in the middle white. All these are to be purchased in the kingdom of Rahmi for shells, which are the current money.

Beyond this, the author describes a kingdom in an inland part of the eastern coast, and called Kas... into a... are white, and... have

* Canton.

† Persia.

‡ This description will equally suit the Idians of Borneo, the Papuas of New Guinea, and the Hioraforas and Biayjoes, met with in the eastern islands generally, the former as aborigines, and the latter as colonists.

§ See *Asiatic Journ.* p. 343.

* Probably an error in the translation.

camels, and their country is a desert, and full of mountains. Farther on upon the coast there is a small kingdom called Hitrang, which is very poor; but it has a bay, where the sea throws up great lumps of ambergris: they have also elephants' teeth and pepper, but the inhabitants eat it green because of the smallness of the quantity they gather.

Beyond these kingdoms there are others of number unknown, and among them that of Mujet, whose inhabitants are white, and dress after the Chinese mode. Their country is full of mountains with white tops, and of very great extent. Here is great quantity of musk, esteemed the most exquisite in the world.

The kingdom of Mahed is beyond that of Mujet; wherein are many cities, whose inhabitants have a great resemblance with the Chinese, even more than those of Mujet. This country borders on China, but is not subject to the Emperor. They send yearly ambassadors and presents to the emperor, but are carefully watched when they enter China, and never once allowed to survey the country, for fear they should form designs of conquering it. They say that in the kingdom of China there are above two hundred cities having jurisdiction over several others, and each of them a prince or governor, and a eunuch or lieutenant. Canfu is one of these cities, being the port for all the shipping, and presiding over twenty towns.

They coin a great deal of copper money like that which the Arabs call *falus*. From foreign parts they have ivory, frankincense, copper in pigs, tortoiseshell, and unicorns' horns. They have an excellent kind of earth, wherewith they make a ware of equal fineness with glass, and transparent.

When merchants enter China by sea, the Chinese seize on their cargo, and convey it to the warehouses, and so put a stop to their business for six months, till the last merchantman is arrived; then they take three in ten, or thirty per cent. of each commodity, and return the rest to the merchant. If the emperor wants any particular thing, his officers have the right to the purchase before any other persons whatever, and paying the full value, the business is dispatched without injustice. They commonly take camphire, which they pay for after the rate of fifty *fahuges* per man, and the *fahuge* is worth a thousand *falus* or pieces of copper.

When any Arabs, or other strangers, are in this country, the Chinese tax them in proportion to their substance. The emperor reserves to himself the revenues which arise from the salt mines,* and from a certain herb which they drink in hot water, and of which great quantities are sold in all the cities to the amount of

great sums. They call it *sak*; it is a shrub more bushy than the pomegranate tree, and of a more agreeable smell, but hath a taste rather bitter; their way is to boil water, which they pour upon this leaf, and the drink cures all diseases.

If a person would travel from one place to another, he must take two passes with him, one from the governor, the other from the eunuch or lieutenant. The governor's pass permits him to set out on his journey; notice is taken of the name of the traveller, and of those of his company, the age and family of one and the other; for every body in China, whether a native or an Arab, or any other foreigner, is obliged to declare all he knows of himself, nor can he possibly be excused so doing. The eunuch's or lieutenant's pass specifies the quantity of money or goods the traveller, and those with him, take along with them. This is done for the information of the frontier places where the two passes are examined; for whenever a traveller arrives at any of them, it is registered, that such an one, the son of such an one, of such a family, passed through this place, on such a day, in such a month, in such a year, and in such company. And by this means they prevent any one from carrying off the money or effects of other persons, or their being lost; so that if any thing has been carried off unjustly, or the traveller dies on the road, they immediately know what is become of the things, and they are restored to the claimant or the heirs.

The country of the Indies is greater in extent than that of China, but China is the most populous. The Chinese have no sciences, and their religion and most of their laws are derived from the Indians; both believe in the metempsychosis, but differ in the points and precepts of religion. Physic and philosophy are cultivated among the Indians, and the Chinese have some skill in medicine; they have also some smattering of astronomy, but therein the Indians surpass the Chinese. I know not that there is any one of either nation that has embraced Mohammedism or speaks Arabic.

Beyond the continent of China there is a country called Tagazaz, from the name of a nation of the Turks who inhabit there; and also the country of Kahhan, or Tibet, which is bordering on the country of the Turks.*

Towards the sea are the islands of Sila,† inhabited by white people, who send presents to the Emperor of China: none of our people have been there to in-

* Or Turkestan. This must be explained according to the ancient geography of this author's time.

† Supposed to mean the Japan Islands.

form us concerning them. They have white falcons.

THE TESTIMONY

OF AN ARABIAN AUTHOR,
ABU ZEID AL HASAN, OF SIRAF,

On the foregoing Discourse.

I Have carefully examined the book I had been ordered to peruse, that I might confirm what the author relates when he agrees with what I have heard concerning the things of the sea, the kingdoms on the coasts, and the state of the countries.

I find it was written in the year of the Hejira, two hundred and thirty seven,* and that the account the author gives, touching the things of the sea, were in his time very true, and agreeable to what I have understood from merchants who depart from Irak to sail upon those seas. He has also told us, that since those days the affairs of China had put on quite another aspect, and since much is related to shew the reason why the voyages to China are interrupted, and how the country has been ruined, many customs abolished, and the empire divided; I will here declare what I know of the causes of this revolution.

The great troubles which have embroiled the affairs of the empire, which have put a stop to the justice and equity there formerly practised, and which have in fine interrupted the ordinary navigation from Suaf to China, spring from this source:—An officer of the state sometime ago revolted; his name was Baichu, and he commenced hostilities in the country, marching his arms into many places, to the great loss of the inhabitants; and having won a party to his cause by his liberalities, got together a multitude of people, and formed a considerable body of troops. Having thus strengthened his hands, and put himself in a condition to undertake any thing, he discovered his design of subduing the empire to himself, and straitway marched for Canfu, one of the most noted cities in China, and at that time the port for all the Arabian merchants. This city stands upon a great river some days distance from the entrance, so that the water there is fresh. But the citizens shutting the gates against him, he resolved to besiege the place, and the siege lasted a great while. This was transacted in the year of the Hejira, two hundred and sixty-four. (A.D. 877). At last he made himself master of the city, and put all the inhabitants to the sword. There are persons fully acquainted with the affairs of China, who assure us, that besides the Chinese who were massacred on this affair, there perished a *hundred and twenty thousand* Mahomedans, Jews,

Christians, and Parsees! The number of these professors of the four religions who thus perished is exactly known, because the Chinese are extremely nice in the accounts they keep of them. He also cut down the mulberry trees, and almost all the trees of other kinds; but here we speak of the mulberry in particular, because the Chinese cultivate it carefully for the sake of its leaf, wherewith they nourish and propagate their silk-worms. This devastation is the cause why silk has failed, and that the trade which used to be driven with it in the countries under the Arabs is quite stagnated.

Having sacked and destroyed Canfu, he possessed himself of many other cities, which he attacked one after the other; the Emperor of China not having it in his power to stop his progress. He then advanced to the capital city, called Cundan; and the emperor left this his royal seat, making a confused retreat to the city of Hamdu, on the frontiers towards the province of Tibet; meanwhile the rebel, puffed up by his great successes, and perceiving himself master of the country, fell upon the other cities, which he demolished, having first slain most of the inhabitants, with a view in the general slaughter to involve all the royal blood, that no one might survive to dispute the empire with him. We had the news of these revolutions, and of the total ruin of China, which still continues.

Thus were the affairs, and the rebel stood uncontrolled by any disadvantage that might take away from him his power and authority. At last the Emperor of China wrote to the King of Bagatzag in Turkestan, with whom, besides the contiguousness of his dominions, he was in some degree allied by marriage; and at the same time sent an embassy to him, imploring his deliverance from this rebel. Upon this the King of Tarezzag dispatched his son at the head of a very numerous army to fight the rebel; and after many battles and skirmishes, totally routed him and defeated him. It was never known what became of the rebel; some believe he fell in battle, whilst others think he ended his days another way.

The Emperor of China returned then to Cundan; and although he was extremely weakened, and almost dispirited from the embezzlement of his treasures, and the loss of his captains and the best of his troops, and because of all the last calamities, he nevertheless made himself master of all the provinces that had been conquered from him: he, however, laid no hands on the goods of his subjects, but satisfied himself with what remained in his coffers, and the remains of the public money. His condition indispensibly obliged him to put up with what his subjects would give him, and to require no-

thing from them but obedience to his mandates, forbearing to extort money from them, because the kings or viceroys had made away with it.

And thus China became almost like the Emperor Alexander, after the defeat and death of Darius, when he divided the provinces he took from the Persians between several princes, who erected themselves into so many kings. For now each of these Chinese princes joined with some others to make war upon a third, without consulting the Emperor; and when the strongest had subdued the weakest, and become master of his province, all was wasted and unmercifully plundered, and the subjects of the vanquished prince were unnaturally devoured; a cruelty allowed by the laws of their religion, which even permit human flesh to be exposed for sale in the public markets.

From these convulsions there arose many unjust dealings with the merchants who traded thither, which having gathered force from precedent, there was no grievance, no treatment so bad but they exercised upon the Arab foreigners and masters of ships. They extorted from the merchants what was not customary; they seized upon their commodities, and conducted themselves in a manner of procedure entirely contrary to ancient usages; for which things God has punished them by withdrawing his blessing upon them in every respect, and particularly by causing the navigations to be forsaken, and the merchants to return in crowds with loss and disappointment to Siraf and Oman.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE OF ZAPAGE, OR ZABAGE, AND THE ISLANDS THEREON DEPENDING.

We will now begin to speak of the province of Zapage, which is opposite to China, and a month's sail distant therefrom, or less, with a fair wind. The king of this country is called *Mehrage*, and they say it is nine hundred leagues in compass, and that this king is master of many islands which lay round about it; thus this kingdom is above a thousand leagues in extent.

Among these islands there is one called *Serbera*, which is said to be four hundred leagues in circuit; (2) and that also of *Rahmi*, which is eight hundred leagues in compass, and produces red-wood, camphire, and many other commodities. (3) In this kingdom is the island* of *Cala*, which is in the mid-passage between China and the country of the Arabs. This

island, they say, is fourscore leagues in circumference; and hither they bring all sorts of merchandize, wood-ales of several species, camphire, sandal-wood, ivory, the lead called *Cabahi*, ebony, red-wood, all kinds of spices, and many other things too numerous to mention. At present the commerce is most usually carried on from Oman to this island, and from this island to Oman. The *Mehrage* is sovereign over all these islands, and that which he makes his abode is extremely fertile, and so very populous that the towns almost crowd one upon another.

Those who travel in this country may stop at every step, and find shelter from the beams of the noon-day sun; and when tired, may repose themselves every day at noon, go which way they will. The palace of a former king is still to be seen on the banks of a river, as broad as the *Tigris* at Bagdad or at Bassora. This river is let into a small pond* close to the king's palace; and it is a custom, on the morning of the king's birth-day, for the officer who has the charge of his household to bring an ingot of gold wrought in a particular manner, and throw it into the pond in the presence of the king. When the king dies, his successor causes them all to be taken out, and not one of them is ever missed; then they reckon up the number of ingots, and what they weigh, and say, such an one reigned so many years, having left so many ingots of gold in the pond of the kings; and then they are distributed after his death to the people of his kingdom.

Their ancient history relates, that one of the kings of Komar sought to wage war with the king of this island. The country of Komar is the same from whence they bring the wood-ales, called *hud al komari*; nor is there a kingdom proportionably more populous than that of Komar. The inhabitants are all very courageous and chaste, and wine is forbidden among them, nor indeed have they any wine in the country. This kingdom was at peace with that of Zapage when the *Mehrage* reigned. They are divided from each other by a passage of ten or twenty days' sail with an easy gale.

OF CHORASSAN.

This province is almost bordering on China, i. e. on the extreme north western province. From China to the *Sogd* it is about a two months' journey, through almost impassable deserts and a country covered all over with sand, where no water is to be found. It is not watered by any rivers, nor is there any habitation in the regions of this province; for which

* It appears from several passages in this history, that, by an island, is sometimes to be understood a maritime country and promontory, not wholly environed by the sea, and thus the island of *Cala* is the kingdom of Zapage, in the language of our author, means the maritime country, he calls *Cala*.

* Probably this is Tanjore, the capital of the provinces, where, on the north, is a great pond, bordered with tree stone, close to the remains of an ancient temple or pagoda, now a fort.

reason it is that the Chorassans can make no irruptions into China. That part of the empire which lies furthest westward is the province of Madu, which borders upon Tibet, so that on this side the two nations are at perpetual war with each other.

In Tibet there are men who go in quest of musk, and are very ready at knowing it; and having found it, they carefully collect it, and put it up in bladders, and it is carried to their kings. The musk animal is like our roe-buck; his skin and colour the same, with slender legs, a split-horn hoof, but somewhat bending; on each side he has two small white teeth, which are straight, and rise above his mouth, each half a finger long or less, and turn not unlike the teeth of the elephant; and this is the distinguishing mark between them and the roe-buck.

PARTICULARS CONCERNING THE INDIANS, AND THEIR IMMOLATIONS.

In the kingdom of the Bahhara, and in all the other kingdoms of the Indies, there are persons who burn themselves. This custom proceeds from their notion of a metempsychosis or transmigration, which they firmly believe as a truth never to be questioned among them.

In the mountain of Sarandib they find precious stones of various colours, red, green, and yellow, most of which are at certain times forced out of caverns, and other recesses, by waters and torrents. In these places the king has his officers to keep watch over such as pick them up. Frequently they dig them out of the mines just like metals, and find precious stones in the ore, which must be broken to pieces to get at them.

In the same island there are great numbers of Jews, as well as of many other sects, even Tanwis or Manichees, the king permitting the free exercise of every religion. At the extremity of the island are vallies of great extent, reaching quite to the sea. Here travellers stay two months or more in that part called *Gab Sarandib*, allured by the beauty of the country, adorned as it is with trees and herbage, watered with rills, and blessed with a wholesome air. This valley opens upon the sea called Hukand, and is transcendantly pleasant.

In the first book no mention is made of the sea which stretches away to the right, as ships depart from Oman, and the coast of Arabia, to launch into the great sea; but the author describes only the sea on the left hand, in which are comprehended the seas of India and China, which he seems to have had particularly in remark. In this sea, which is as it were on the right of the Indies as you leave Oman, is the country of Sihar or Shihr, where

frankincense grows, and other countries possessed by the tribes of Ad, Hamyar, Jorham, and Thabateba. The people of this country have the *Sonna* in Arabia. The country they inhabit extends almost as far as Aden and Judda, on the coast of Yaman, or Arabia the happy. From Judda it stretches up into the continent as far as the coast of Syria, and ends at Kolzum [near Suez]. The sea is in this part divided by an isthmus, which God hath fixed as a line of separation between those seas.

From Kolzum the sea stretches along the coast of the Barbarians to the west coast, which is opposite to Yaman, and then along the coast of Ethiopia, from whence you have the leopard skins of Barbary, which are the best of all, and the best dressed; and lastly along the coast of Zeilah, whence you have amber, and tortoiseshell.

When the Siraf ships arrive in this sea, which is to the right of the sea of India [looking toward the south], they put into Judda, where they remain; their cargo is from thence transported to Kahira (Cairo) by the ships of Kolzum, which are best acquainted with the navigation of the Red Sea, and which those of Siraf dare not attempt, because of the extreme danger, the sea being full of reefs at the water's edge; and besides, there is scarcely any inhabited place upon the whole coast; and in short, because ships are every night obliged to put into some place of safety for fear of striking upon the rocks, so that they sail in the day time only, and ride all night fast at anchor.

This sea is moreover subject to very thick fogs and violent gales of wind, and so has nothing to commend it from within or without. It is not like the sea of India, or of China, whose bottom is enriched with pearls and ambergris; whose mountains are rich with gold and precious stones; whose gulfs breed creatures that yield ivory, and among the plants of whose shores is found ebony, red-wood, the precious wood of Hairzan, aloes, camphire, nutmegs, cloves, sandal-wood, and all manner of spices and aromatics; where parrots and peacocks are birds of the forest, and musk and civet are collected from the lands. In short, so productive are these shores of inestimable things, that it is impossible to reckon them up.

In the same sea is the island of Socotra, whence come the Socotrin aloes. This island lies near the land of the Zingrs, and near also to the country of the Arabs, and most of its inhabitants are Christians, which is thus accounted for. When Alexander subdued the kingdom of the Persians, his preceptor Aristotle, to whom he had by letters communicated his conquests, wrote back to him, desiring that

by all means he would seek after the island of Socotra, which afforded aloes, an excellent drug, and without which they could not prepare the famous medicine called Hiera: that the best way would be to remove the inhabitants thence, and instead of them, to plant a colony of Greeks, that they might send aloes into Syria, Greece, and Egypt. Accordingly, Alexander gave the necessary orders to dispossess the inhabitants, and to settle a colony of Greeks in their stead. Then

he gave orders to the sovereigns, who divided his empire after he had defeated Darius, to regard the preservation of the Greeks. They remained then as a guard upon this island, till God sent Jesus Christ into the world, when the Greeks of this same island, being informed concerning his advent, embraced the Christian faith, as the other Greeks had done before them: and in the profession of this faith have they persevered to this day, as well as the inhabitants of the other islands.

DISCOVERIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

AN account of Mr. Oxley's first expedition to the westward of the Blue Mountains, to trace the course of the Lachlan, and to survey the country which previous calculations had considered it to intersect in its way to the sea, has been given in the sixth volume of the *Asiatic Journal*, p. 291. The disappointment in the original object was then supposed to be compensated by the discovery that the Macquarie river was continued in a north-west direction, and that successive tributes to its volume by many large streams, had augmented it, in the section then observed, to a river of great magnitude. A second expedition has since been undertaken, in which a party descended the Macquarie, as long as it maintained any thing like the individual character of a river; and the result has again been different from what was anticipated. In the subjoined report, Mr. Oxley expresses an opinion that the interior of this singular continent is covered with water, and that the rivers flowing in a direction from the coast are lost in a depressed level, diffusing themselves into a shallow flood of immense surface. The country round the margin, as far as it has been explored, presents, on most points, a vast tract of level, subject to periodical inundations, and as the soil differs, divided, on the waters' retiring, into bogs, marshes, and spots of dry quicksand. These are the conclusions to which the discoveries of this intelligent engineer and indefatigable traveller appear to lead; the proofs which he has supplied, that many of the rivers traced actually terminate in measureless tracts of uninhabitable marsh, leave little hope that his general deduction, that "waters cover the interior," will be found to be premature.

Sydney—Civil Department—General Orders by the Governor.—Government House, Parramatta, 5th December, 1818.—The sanguine hope which his Excellency the Governor was induced to entertain, that by pursuing the course of the Macquarie river, which had been discovered running in a north-west direction, by John Oxley, Esq. on his return last year from tracing the course of the Lachlan to the south-west, would have amply compensated for the disappointment sustained on the occasion; and his Excellency having in consequence accepted the further services of Mr. Oxley, on a second expedition, the party, consisting of John Oxley, Esq. surveyor-general; John Harris, Esq. late surgeon of the 102d regiment (who most liberally volunteered to accompany the expedition); Mr. Evans, deputy surveyor general; and Mr. Charles Frazier, colonial botanist; together with twelve men, having eighteen horses and two boats, and provisions for twenty-four weeks, took their final departure, on the 4th of June last, from a depot prepared for the occasion in the Wellington Valley, at about ninety miles west of Bathurst. And those gentlemen, and the entire party, having a few days since arrived at Port Jackson, by sea, from the northward, his Excellency is happy in offering his most cordial congratulations to John Oxley, Esq. the conductor of this expedition, and to James Harris, Esq. Mr. Evans, and Mr. Frazier, on their safe return from this arduous undertaking.

The zeal, talent, and attention manifested by Mr. Oxley, considering the perils and privations to which he and his party were exposed, in exploring a tract of country so singularly circumstanced in its various bearings, are no less honourable to Mr. Oxley, than conducive to the public interest; and although the result from the principal object, namely, that of tracing the Macquarie river to its embouchure, has not been so favourable as was anticipated, yet the failure is in a great degree counterbalanced by other important discoveries made in the course of this tour,

which promise, at no very remote period, to prove of material advantage to this rising colony.

Whilst his Excellency thus offers this public tribute of congratulation, he desires to accompany it with expressions of high sense and approbation of Mr. Oxley's meritorious services on this occasion; which his Excellency will not fail to represent to his Majesty's ministers by the earliest opportunity.

The personal assistance and support so cheerfully and beneficially afforded to Mr. Oxley by the gentlemen associated with him on this expedition, demand his Excellency's best acknowledgments, which he is happy thus publicly to request them to accept.

The following letter received from Mr. Oxley on his arrival at Port Stephens, on the 1st November last, is now published for general information on the interesting subject of this tour.—By his Excellency the Governor's command.

J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.

Port Stephen, Nov. 1818.—Sir:—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I arrived at this port to-day; and circumstances rendering it necessary that Mr. Evans should proceed to Newcastle, I embrace the opportunity to make to your Excellency a brief report of the route pursued by the western expedition entrusted to my direction.

My letter, dated the 22d June last, will have made your Exc. acquainted with the sanguine hopes I entertained from the appearance of the river, that its termination would be either in interior waters, or coast ways. When I wrote that letter to your Exc., I certainly did not anticipate the possibility that a very few days further travelling would lead us to its termination as an accessible river.

On the 29th of June, having traced its course, without the smallest diminution or addition, about seventy miles further to the N.N.W., there being a slight fresh in the river, it overflowed its banks; and although we were at the distance of near three miles from it, the country was so perfectly level, that the waters soon spread over the ground on which we were. We had been for some days before travelling over such very low ground, that the people in the boats finding the country flooded, proceeded slowly, a circumstance which enabled me to send them directions to return to the station we had quitted in the morning, where the ground was a little more elevated. This spot being by no means secure, it was arranged that the horses with provisions should return to the last high land we had quitted, a distance of sixteen miles; and as it appeared to me that the body of water in the

river was too important to be much affected by the mere overflowing of its waters, I determined to take the large boat, and in her to endeavour to discover their point of discharge.

On the 2d of July I proceeded in the boat down the river, and in the course of the day went near thirty miles on a N.N.W. course, for ten of which there had been, strictly speaking, no land, as the flood made the surrounding country a perfect sea; the banks of the river were heavily timbered, and many large spaces within our views, covered with the common reed, were also encircled by large trees. On the 3d, the main channel of the river was much contracted but very deep, the banks being under water from a foot to eighteen inches. The stream continued for about twenty miles on the same course as yesterday, when we lost sight of land and trees, the channel of the river winding through reeds, among which the water was about three feet deep, the current having the same direction as the river. It continued in this manner for near four miles more, when without any previous change in the breadth, depth, and rapidity of the stream, and when I was sanguine in my expectations of soon entering the long sought for lake, it all at once eluded our further pursuit, by spreading on all points from N.W. to N.E. over the plain of reeds which surrounded us, the river decreasing in depth from upwards of twenty feet to less than five feet, and flowing over a bottom of tenacious blue mud, and the current still running with nearly the same rapidity as when the water was confined within the banks of the river. This point of junction with interior waters, or where the Macquarie ceased to have the form of a river, is in latitude $30^{\circ} 45' S.$ and longitude $147^{\circ} 10' E.$

To assert positively that we were on the margin of the lake or sea, into which this great body of water is discharged, might reasonably be deemed a conclusion that has nothing but conjecture for its basis; but if an opinion may be hazarded from actual appearances, which our subsequent route tended more strongly to confirm, I feel confident we were in the immediate vicinity of an inland sea, most probably a shoal one, and gradually decreasing, or being filled up by the immense depositions from waters flowing into it from the higher lands; which on this singular continent, seem not to extend a few hundred miles from the sea coast, as westward of these bounding ranges (which, from the observations I have been enabled to make, appear to me to run parallel to the direction of the coast) there is not a single hill, or other eminence, discoverable on this apparently boundless space, those isolated points ex-

cepted, on which we remained until the 28th July, the rocks and stones composing which are a distinct species from those found on the above ranges.

I trust your Excellency will believe that, fully impressed with the great importance of the questions as to the interior formation of this great country, I was anxiously solicitous to remove all ground for further conjecture, by the most careful observation on the nature of the country; which, though it was to me a proof that the interior was covered with water, yet I felt it my duty to leave no measure untried which could in any way tend to a direct elucidation of the fact.

It was physically impracticable to gain the edge of these waters by making a detour round the flooded portion of the country on the S.W. side of the river, as we proved it to be a barren wet marsh, *overrun with a species of polygonum*, and not offering a single dry spot to which our course might be directed; and that there was no probability of finding any in that direction I had a certain knowledge, from the observations made during the former expedition.

To circle the flooded country to the N.E. yet remained to be tried; and when, on the 7th July, I returned to the tents, which I found pitched on the high land before-mentioned, and whence we could see mountains at the distance of eighty miles to the eastward, the country between being a perfect level, Mr. Evans was sent forward to explore the country to the N.E., that being the point on which I purposed to set forward.

On the 18th July Mr. Evans returned, having been prevented from continuing on a N.E. course beyond two days' journey, by waters running north-easterly through high reeds, and which were most probably those of the Macquarie river, as, during his absence, it had swelled so considerably, as entirely to surround us, coming within a few yards of the tent.—Mr. Evans afterwards proceed more easterly, and at the distance of fifty miles from the Macquarie river, crossed another much wider, but not so deep, running to the north. Advancing still more easterly, he went nearly to the base of the mountains seen from the tent, and returning by a more southerly route, found the country somewhat drier, but not in the least more elevated.

The discretionary instructions with which your Excellency was pleased to furnish me, leaving me at liberty as to the course to be pursued by the expedition on its return to Port Jackson, I determined to attempt making the sea-coast on an easterly course, first proceeding along the base of the high range before-mentioned, which I still indulged hopes might lead me to the margin of these, or any other

interior waters which this portion of New South Wales might contain, and embracing a low line of coast, on which many small openings remained unexamined, at the same time that the knowledge obtained of the country we might encircle might materially tend to the advantage of the colony, in the event of any communication with the interior being discovered.

We quitted this station on the 30th July, being in latitude $31^{\circ} 18' S.$, and longitude $147^{\circ} 31'$ on our route for the coast, and on the 8th August arrived at the lofty range of mountains to which our course had been directed. From the highest point of this range we had the most extended prospect: from south by the west to the north, it was one vast level, resembling the ocean in extent, but yet without water being discerned, the range of high land extending to the N.E. by N., elevated points of which were distinguished upwards of one hundred and twenty miles.

From this point, in conformity to the resolution I had made on quitting the Macquarie river, I pursued a N.E. course; but after encountering numerous difficulties, from the country being an entire marsh, interspersed with quicksands, until the 20th August, when finding I was surrounded by bogs, I was reluctantly compelled to take a more easterly course, having practically proved that the country could not be traversed on any point deviating from the main range of hills which bound the interior, although partial dry portions of level alluvial land extend from their base westerly to a distance which I estimate to exceed one hundred and fifty miles, before it is gradually lost in the waters which I am clearly convinced cover the interior.

The alteration in our course more easterly soon brought us into a very different description of country, forming a remarkable contrast to that which had so long occupied us. Numerous fine streams, running northerly, watered a rich and beautiful country, through which we passed, until the 7th September, when we crossed the meridian of Sydney, as also the most elevated known land in New South Wales, being then in latitude $31^{\circ} 03' S.$ We were afterwards considerably embarrassed and impeded by very lofty mountains. On the 20th September we gained the summit of the most elevated mountain in this extensive range, and from it we were gratified with a view of the ocean, at a distance of fifty miles, the country beneath us being formed into an immense triangular valley, the base of which extended along the coast, from the Three Brothers on the south, to high land north of Smoky Cape. We had the further gratification to find, that we were near the source of a large stream running to the sea. On descending the mountain,

we followed the course of this river, increased by many accessions, until the 8th October, when we arrived on the beach near the entrance of the port which received it, having passed over, since the 18th July, a tract of country near five hundred miles in extent from west to east.

This inlet is situated in latitude 31° 23' 30" S., and longitude 152° 50' 18" E., and had been previously noticed by Capt. Flinders; but from the distance at which he was necessarily obliged to keep from the coast, he did not discover that it had a navigable entrance. Of course, our most anxious attention was directed to this important point; and although the want of a boat rendered the examination as to the depth of water in the channel, incomplete, yet there appeared to be at low water at least three fathoms, with a safe though narrow entrance between the sand rollers on either hand. Having ascertained thus far, and that by its means the fine country on the banks, and in the neighbourhood of the river might be of future service to the colony, I took the liberty to name it Port Macquarie, in honour of your Excellency, as the original promoter of the expedition.

On the 12th October we quitted Port Macquarie on our course for Sydney, and although no charts can be more accurate in their outline and principal points, than those of Capt. Flinders, we soon experienced how little the best marine charts can be depended upon, to shew all the inlets and openings upon an extensive line of coast. The distance his ship was generally at from that portion of the coast we had to travel over, did not allow him to perceive openings, which, though doubtless of little consequence to shipping, yet presented the most serious difficulties to travellers by land, and of which, if they had been laid down in the chart, I should have hesitated to have attempted the passage, without assistance to the sea-ward. As it is, we are indebted for our preservation, and that of the horses, to the providential discovery of a small boat on the beach, which the men with the most cheerful alacrity carried upwards of ninety miles on their shoulders, thereby enabling us to overcome obstacles otherwise insurmountable.

Until within these few days, I hoped to have had the satisfaction to report the return of the expedition without accident to any individual composing it; but such is the ferocious treachery of the natives along the coast to the northward, that our utmost circumspection could not save us from having one man (W. Blake) severely wounded by them; but by the skilful care bestowed upon him by Dr. Harris (who accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, and to whom, upon this occasion

and throughout the whole course of it, we are indebted for much valuable assistance), I trust his recovery is no longer doubtful.

The general merits of Mr. Evans are so well known to your Excellency, that it will here be sufficient to observe, that by his zealous attention to every point that could facilitate the progress of the expedition, he has endeavoured to deserve a continuance of your Exc.'s approbation.

Mr. Charles Frazier, the colonial botanist, has added near 700 new specimens to the already extended catalogue of Australian plants, besides many seeds, &c. and in the collection and preservation he has indefatigably endeavoured to obtain your Excellency's approval of his services.

I confidently hope that the journal of the expedition will amply evince to your Excellency the exemplary and praiseworthy conduct of the men employed on it, and I feel the sincerest pleasure in earnestly soliciting for them your Excellency's favourable consideration.

Respectfully hoping, that on a perusal and inspection of the journals and charts of the expedition that the course I have pursued in the execution of your Excellency's instruction will be honoured by your approbation, I beg leave to subscribe myself, with the greatest respect, Sir, your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

(Signed) J. OXLEY, Surveyor-Gen.
To his Exc. Governor Macquarie, &c. &c.

IN so vast a region discoveries are inexhaustible, and whole countries adapted to culture and habitation may lie in recesses behind the belt of mountains which intervene between the settled parts of the coast and the interior. A late enterprize by Mr. Throsby has brought to light an enviable seat for a new branch of the colony to occupy.

Extract of a General Order by the Governor.

"Government-House, Sydney, May 31, 1819.—His Exc. the Governor having received and perused the journal of a tour lately made by Charles Throsby, Esq. by the way of the Cow Pastures to Bathurst, in the new discovered country westward of the Blue Mountains, takes this early opportunity publicly to announce the happy result of an enterprize which promises to conduce, in a very eminent degree, to the future interest and prosperity of the colony.—The communication with the Western Country having been heretofore over a long and difficult range of mountains, alike ungenial to man and cattle, from their parched and barren state, it became an object of great importance to discover another route, whereby those al-

most insurmountable barriers would be avoided, and a more practicable, and consequently less hazardous access effected to the rich and extensive plains of Bathurst.—His Exc. adverts with pleasure to Mr. Throsby's general report of the capabilities, qualities, and features of the country intervening between the Cow Pastures and Bathurst; which he represents to be, with few exceptions, rich, fertile, and luxuriant, abounding with fine runs of water, and all the happy varieties of soil, hill, and valley, to render it not only delightful to the view, but highly suitable to all the purposes of pasturage and agriculture.—The importance of these discoveries is enhanced by the consideration that a continuous range of valuable country, extending from the Cow Pastures to the remote plains of Bathurst, is now fully ascertained, connecting those countries with present settlements on this side the Nepean.—His Exc. the Governor, highly appreciating Mr. Throsby's services on this occasion, offers him this public tribute of acknowledgment, for the zeal and perseverance by which he was actuated throughout that arduous undertaking; and desires his acceptance of one thousand acres of land in any part of the country discovered by himself that he may choose to select.

“By command of his Excellency,
(Signed) “J. T. CAMPBELL, Sec.”

We have not a copy of Mr. Throsby's report adverted to by the Governor. Late advices from Port Jackson convey some additional information on the subject, in the following terms:

“We some time since announced, that a passage had been effected across the Blue

Mountains, and that a most desirable country had been discovered to the west of those towering heights; and we have now the additional gratification of stating, that a communication has been opened to it of easy access, running through lands of the first description. The colonists are indebted for this acquisition to their resources to the exertions of C. Throsby, Esq. a large land and stockholder, many years resident in New South Wales, who, after two preceding attempts, succeeded in May last, with the assistance of two native guides, Cookoogoon, chief of the Burrah-burrah tribe, and Dual, in passing from the Cow Pastures direct for Bathurst, having encountered only those difficulties inseparably attendant on the first explorers of the forests of a new country. Mr. Throsby was, on the whole, occupied fifteen days on the expedition, his progress being protracted from some of his party falling ill, and bad weather; but by the delay he had greater opportunity of examining the country on each side of his route; and in his letter to the gentleman from whom we have the information, he says, ‘I have no hesitation in stating, we have a country fit for every and any purpose, where fine woolled sheep may be increased to any amount, in a climate peculiarly congenial to them: ere long you will hear of a route being continued to the southward, as far as Two-fold Bay, and so on further in succession through a country as much more beautiful and superior to the Cow Pastures, as that now enviable district is to the land contiguous to Sydney, and where our herds, our flocks, and our cultivation may unlimitedly increase, at an inconsiderable distance from the great and grand essential in a young colony—water-carriage.’”

VARIETIES.

Irregularity of Seamen in Private-Traders.—We are indebted for the substance of the following suggestions to the *Bombay Courier*, of the 9th June. By a few concise remarks, is indicated the want of some system having the force of law, for better regulating the crews of ships employed in the individual trade to India, in manning and navigating which national considerations are frequently found to give way before private advantage and convenience. We have made two or three verbal alterations, in order to avoid an incidental occasion for dissent in a hasty phrase.

Whilst legislation is so much in fashion, would it not be worth while to take a

glance at some of our maritime laws; the present ones have the appearance of being lamentably deficient: we allude to the government of our seamen in the free traders who visit our Indian possessions. No sooner do they enter our ports, than a squabbling takes place; the crew only work while they list, menace their captain and officers, and then take refuge in a man of war: a sanctuary we shall always desire to see respected, and where our seamen will and ought to find protection from outrage and ill usage.

There is something, however, in the outset of all this that is radically wrong—a something that calls for reformation—a something that says to freemen and free-traders, redeem your characters.

English sailors are said to be the most troublesome, the most dissatisfied race of

beings under the sun ; and to make them either good, useful, or quiet, a certain degree of restraint must be imposed. Sailors know this so well, that they are miserable in the absence of it ; and this was never better exemplified than in the several mutinies that have happened in our fleets ; for where anarchy and disorder was apprehended, there reigned the most perfect order and discipline, the smallest breach of even good manners was punished most severely.

In a free-trader the severity of discipline is impossible, where, to use a true but homely phrase, "there are no more cats than catch mice ;" they must be governed by something like compromise, and must be treated like favourite slaves ; they have more work and less leisure than sailors in either men of war or the Company's ships, whilst their pay, provisions, and share of salutary indulgence is less. For hard labour they are paid by coaxing.

This tendency to bad conduct can only be counteracted by instituting rewards for the good and punishment for the bad, and a registry of the men, that would empower the magistrates to transfer them from ship to ship, so that by separating the troublesome from the well-inclined, order and good conduct might be encouraged. In France, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, the merchant seamen are all registered, and are remarkable for their good and quiet conduct. Above all, the strict observance of the Sabbath should be enjoined to every vessel that sails under the British flag ; in more instances than one we have seen the good effects of it.

REGISTER OF THE WEATHER AT JOODHUN,
FOR MARCH 1819.

	A.M.		M.	P.M.		
	6	9	12	3	6	9
1	61	77	87	89	85	78
2	64	78	87	90		
3			92	94		80
4		83	92	93	86	79
5	64	83	90	92	86	80
6	64	82	88	92	86	79
7	61	84	90	92	86	79
8	61	84	92	92	86	80
9	64	84	92	93½	86	78½
10	65	85	92	93	86	78½
11	65	86	92	94	84	75
12	65	78	91	93	85	78
13	64½	78	91	93	88	81
14	64	77	85	88	82	75
15	64	76	84	86	79	74
16	64	75	81	83	76	73
17	64	79	85	88	82	75
18	66	80	88	89	82	77
19	68	80	87	86	82	76½
20	69	82	88	87½	82	78
21	70	82	88	89	82	76
22	61	78	86	87	80	74

	A.M.			M.	A.M.		
	6	9		12	3	6	9
23	65	80		87	90	84	78
24	63	78		87	90	84	78
25	70	80		88	91	85	79
26	70	80		88	93	86	79
27	70	80		85	88	80	72
28	67	71		79	85	78	70
29	62	72		80	85	78	70
30	62	72		80	86	82	74
31	65	80		86	90	86	80

The elevation of Joodhun is such, that water boils at the temperature of 204½ of Fahr.

TRAVELS OF A POUND OF COTTON.

Paisley, June 3, 1818.—There was sent off to London lately a small piece of muslin, about one pound weight, the history of which is related as follows :—The wool came from the East-Indies to London ; from London it went into Lancashire, where it was manufactured into yarn ; from Manchester it came to Paisley, where it was wove ; it was sent to Ayrshire next, where it was tamboured ; it came back to Paisley, and was there veined ; afterwards it was sent to Dumbarton, where it was handsewed, and again brought to Paisley, when it was sent to a distant part of the county of Renfrew, to be bleached, and was returned to Paisley, whence it was sent to Glasgow, and was finished ; and from Glasgow was sent per coach to London. It is difficult precisely to ascertain the time taken to bring this article to market ; but it may be pretty near the truth to reckon it three years from the time it was packed in India, till in cloth it arrived at the merchant's warehouse in London, where it must have been conveyed 5000 miles by sea and 920 by land, and contributed to reward no less than 150 people, whose services were necessary in the carriage and manufacture of this small quantity of cotton, and by which the value has been advanced 2000 per cent. What is said of this one piece is descriptive of no inconsiderable part of the trade.

EUROPEAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

In a paper read at the Society of Medicine at Paris, by M. Gallereaux of Tonnere, the following mixture is represented to be very beneficial in this disease. "Take of infusion of the flowers of the red poppy, and orange-flower water, of each one ounce ; ipecacuanha powder, 18 grains ; sulphuric ether, ten drops ; mix. To be taken in doses of a table-spoonfull every half hour, drinking freely after each dose any demulcent fluid, acidulated with syrup of vinegal."

SINENSIANA.

(From the Indo-Chinese Gleaner, No. 14.)

HURRICANE AND DROUGHT AT PEKIN.

Vagaries of Superstition.—*Pekin, May 14.* About three quarters past 6 o'clock, a storm suddenly arose, and proceeding from the S. E. crossed the capital. In a moment the whole heavens were darkened, and the whole atmosphere was filled with sand and dust, to such a degree, that objects in houses could not be distinguished without the light of a candle. As the emperor expresses it, (in an edict which he published), "it rained dust." He professes to have been excessively alarmed at the extraordinary darkness, and says, "his heart within him trembled for fear." He conceives it a divine judgment, and is anxious to know its meaning: whether the cause be his own mismanagement, or his employing improper men. He seems to have been lately reading some astrological book, for he runs through a long string of evils in a nation, which those books point out, as indicated by extraordinary natural phenomena; and closes by professing his own resolution to examine himself and correct what he finds amiss, and calls upon all his ministers of state and subordinate officers to do the same, that the cause which thus disturbs the harmony of the universe may be discovered and removed.

In a separate document, he reprimands the imperial astronomers for not having previously informed him that the hurricane was to take place. They had but three days before been stating to him, when the stars shed their happy influence around his person, indicating the present season and felicity of his reign; to grace the auspicious completion of a sexagenary stage in his life. All this, he says, was the language of flattery, whilst they really could not, or would not tell what evils were about to happen. At the close, he commands them to calculate exactly what heaven indicated by the darkness and the storm; and not, on any account, to conceal it from him.

In a third document, his Majesty's mind appears to be a little eased, by various statements from places at some distance from the capital, where the darkness was not so great, and where at midnight a heavy rain fell, with thunder. He has dispatched a person to go and discover where the storm at first arose, as he apprehends that at that point there is some act of oppression, or false imprisonment, which has provoked the wrath of heaven.

Three of the *Yu-shé*, or authorized officers of the Emperor, and public censors,

have written to him, that in their opinions, the cause of the hurricane was the dismissal of the late premier Sung Tajin, and suggest the propriety of recalling him.

His Majesty does not approve of their suggestion, but styles it a specious pretext to introduce disorder into the affairs of government. He justifies at considerable length his treatment of Sung, affirming that he felt no resentment against him, but on the contrary was obliged to do violence to his feelings when he dismissed him and banished him from court. It is by no means credible that the hurricane should be an expression of Heaven's displeasure on Sung's account, in as much as it did not happen at the time, but a full year afterwards. He therefore reprehends the presumption of those three advisers, in meddling with the prerogative of the crown, whose part alone it is to judge of the fitness of the great officers of state.

The mathematical board, at the head of which is a Tartar nobleman allied to the family on the throne, has also sent up its opinion respecting the hurricane. The board defines *Mae* to be darkness of the atmosphere, accompanied by a descent of dust, during a whole day, or for a shorter period. If it continue a whole day, it indicates perverse behaviour and discordant counsels existing with the sovereign and his ministers: it also indicates great drought, and dearth of grain. If the wind blows up the sand, moves the stones, and is accompanied with noise, inundations are to be expected. If the descent of dust continues but for an hour, pestilence may be anticipated in the south-west regions, and half the population will be diseased in the south east. They refer to the astrological work which gives these lucid rules.

The Gazette of 1818 May 14, contains a paper, in which his Majesty expresses a painful anxiety on account of the long drought, by which Pe-chie-lo province is afflicted. He has sent his sons to fast, to pray, and to offer sacrifice to heaven, to earth, and to the good of the wind, — and nevertheless only a very slight shower had fallen, and had not at all penetrated the ground. His Majesty, however, himself wrote a prayer, and appointed the 21st of the month for himself, his brother, and two others, to go and sacrifice. The Emperor was to sacrifice at the altar dedicated to Heaven; his brother, at that dedicated to earth; the third intercessor was to sacrifice to the divinity that rules the passing year; and the fourth to ad-

dress his devotions to the god of theod what they please, I, the Emperor, shall wind. The 20th was to be a solemn fast; on the day of sacrifice, the kings, nobles, and ministers of state, attending officers, soldiers and servants, were all to appear in a peculiar cap and upper garment indicating deep contrition.

Whilst the Emperor, and the cooperating dignitaries already named are offering up their sacrifices, two of his sons are ordered to go and offer incense at two other places.

From the above it appears, that the minds of the highest classes of the community in China are exercised about sin, and providence, and punishment; and that the light which unassisted reason affords them, is by no means such as to render a divine revelation superfluous.

On the 29th of August, his Majesty will set out for Manchow Tartary, to worship at the tombs of his fathers. He intends to arrive at that place on the 25th of September.

THE LATE PRIME MINISTER SUNG.

Peking, Feb. 4, 1818.—His Majesty has again published his intention of visiting the tombs of his ancestors, in that spot where the family first rose to regal dignity. In this document he inserts some severe animadversions on the late prime minister Sung Tajin. Death was the just punishment of his offence; and when that was dispensed with, perpetual imprisonment would have been merciful; how great then the clemency shewn him in still giving him life and liberty, and a military appointment amongst the Tatar tribes. The Emperor acted leniently from the consideration that Sung had long served his father, and had served himself, in the highest office next to the throne.

His Majesty commands all the governors of provinces to receive kneeling, the intimation which he gives. As to Sung, they will, if they reflect, easily perceive what his Majesty's feelings and difficulties have been, with his father's order on the one hand, to destroy any ignorant statesmen, who should dissuade a sovereign of the Tsing dynasty, from visiting the spot of ground where the family first rose to greatness, and Sung's conduct on the other.

The paper closes by saying, that Sung was fond of performing petty charities and acts of kindness,* but he did not understand true greatness. He must, however, have good adherents who feel grieved on his account; but they are too mean a class of men to merit his Majesty's enquiring much about them. "Let them

* Sung, though he allowed himself the free use of wine, was a very religious man, of the Buddha sect, and gave away his property as fast as he received it.

not trouble myself to think about it."

COURT MISCELLANIES.

Notices from the Peking Gazette, Jan. 15, 1818.—One of the principal ministers being in ill health, has requested leave of absence for a time, which his Majesty has graciously acceded to.

A Tatar nobleman who was involved with Sung-tajin, on his return to court was summoned to an audience of the Emperor. His Majesty says, that he expected the nobleman would have acknowledged his offence, and been grateful for the lenient manner in which he had been treated. Instead of this, however, the nobleman threw himself prostrate before the Emperor, burst into tears, and protested his innocence, pointing to heaven and swearing by the *Seen*, and uttering language which seemed to reflect upon the Emperor himself.

The result has been, that he is completely discarded; his title taken from him, and he is remanded to Tartary, to be kept in safe custody by the head of his tribe.

Poor Sung is again mentioned with disapprobation.

The Emperor has signed the death warrant of two statesmen, one of them was a *Yu-she*, who has been condemned on the charge of receiving a bribe to make some statement to his Majesty.

The sentence is accompanied with an apology: the Emperor says, that the censors have been much better treated under the present dynasty than under the last: and that nothing but an irresistible necessity has induced him to destroy these two men.

The commitment of persons charged with forming secret associations yet continues.

The people seized in Peking, charged with a clandestine manufacture of gunpowder have been liberated; they were mere makers of fireworks, and were seized by the police, who were in want of something to make a stir, and prevent their being charged with remissness.

Several districts in the province of Chihle, which had suffered in spring by drought, have in winter been much injured by hail-storms. His Majesty has ordered some relief to be granted them.

A FEAST ON A SACRIFICE.

Peking, Feb. 1, 1818.—At the (Chinese) new year, which occurs on this day, His Majesty has summoned a party of the princes, nobles, and statesmen, *Shih-jow*, i. e. to "eat flesh."

It is probably not known to many of our European readers, that this eating of flesh is feasting on a sacrifice. This is a common usage in China among both rich

and poor, but on many occasions it is done without any strictness. It is permitted to divide the victims and give a part to friends absent. On the occasion announced in the above paragraph, however, no part of the victim must be taken away; it must all be eaten in the imperial presence, and the victim alone is eaten; there is no other kind of provisions joined with it.

Those who are allowed to partake, are forbidden to return thanks to the Emperor, for it is considered a divine feast, and to give thanks to him, would be putting him in the place of the divinity to whom the sacrifice was offered.

THREE SENTENCES REQUISITE AT AN AUDIENCE OF THE EMPEROR.

A Tartar statesman being asked what phraseology was requisite at an imperial interview, replied, "three expressions only are necessary to carry you through in the best possible manner. 1st, Take an opportunity of saying, 'Your Majesty's discernment is great, and your judgment most unerring.' 2d, Remark concerning yourself, 'I acknowledge the weakness of my powers and my contracted knowledge.' And 3d, To whatever the Emperor may say, do you assent by a humble 'Yes! truly!'"

DESTRUCTIVE FALL OF SNOW.

Peking, March 29, 1818.—It has been stated to his Majesty, that a foreign tribe of shepherds on the N. W. corner of China, included in the province of Kansuh, have suffered severely from a fall of snow. The people in eighty houses perished by it, and the whole of their cattle. Ninety-two families yet remain, and on these, the Emperor commands, that there shall be no duties levied for three years to come.

ARCHERY.

March 30th.—The Emperor attended an exhibition of Archery, and awarded the usual honors (a cap decorated with a peacock's feather) to the successful marksmen.

MUNGKOO TARTARS.

An imperial mandate to the following effect has been received:

The manners of the Mungkoo were heretofore plain and correct; hence the laws in existence amongst them were lenient. But of late years, many native Chinese have passed unto Mungkoo Tartary and crimes have been more frequent. It is therefore hereby ordered, that when any Chinese in Mungkoo Tartary shall be

convicted of crimes, they shall be punished according to Chinese laws.

FAMILY PARDONED.

About a hundred families in the neighborhood of the capital have been proved to be attached to a particular association. They have, however, come forward to declare their recantation, and have been pardoned. A list of their names, however, is taken, in order that, if again detected in being attached to any association, they may be more severely punished, than they would have been without a previous pardon.

LITERARY EXAMINATION.

The Emperor has himself attended to the examinations of the higher departments of the Literati this year, and has heard them read in various classical authors. Some students have been promoted, and others have been degraded to a very low rank.

His Majesty has also examined the progress made by his fourth son, a lad of fourteen years of age, and is much disappointed to find him quite unable to write verses. The Emperor remembers well that his august father, the late Emperor, examined himself when he was thirteen years of age, on which occasion the verses expected from such an age were duly composed. His Majesty attributes the present failure to the boy's tutors, and has ordered a complete set of new masters.

EMIGRATION PROHIBITED.

It appears, that fifty persons of some note in the late rebellion yet remain undiscovered. A Censor has recommended amongst various other modes of discovering them, that the sea ports should be narrowly watched.

His Majesty remarks, that all emigration has long been prohibited, and therefore a new law is unnecessary; however, as whatever has long been established is liable to become mere form, he requires the officers whom it may concern, to see that the existing laws against emigration be rigidly enforced.

A JUDGE DEGRADED.

Chang, the judge of Shan-tung, and conductor of the late English Embassy when in the province of Chin-le, has been degraded to a very low rank, accompanied by some severe animadversions from the Emperor, for his incapacity and bad government. Chang remarked to the English, that the Emperor had "long ears" meaning that he heard what was done at a distance, and so it appears in Chang's case, for in his charge he mentions Chang's being addicted to opium.

CURSORY REMARKS ON BOARD THE FRIENDSHIP.

EXTRACT, No. III.

(Continued from page 456.)

In consequence of the late disaster amongst the shipping, there was no gaiety here at this time. Mr. H. mentioned above, my husband's former commander, acted as agent for the ship. We dined twice with him and Mrs. H.

As we were the only English residing at Mr. B.'s we had a further display of some of the African Dutch manners. As for B. himself, he was a perfect bruin, and considered his poor wife in no better light than a piece of household furniture; she was a good meek soul, and fond of her children; however, I could have but little converse with her, as she did not speak English; her sister, Miss Rousseau, occasionally interpreted between us. Generally after dinner some of their Dutch friends would drop in, when the pipes went to work; at these times I was glad to retreat. Mr. B. had a place in a public office, which kept him from home all day, and at breakfast he never appeared:—they kept a plentiful table, after the Dutch manner, with abundance of fine fruits and vegetables; the former, which wanted no dressing, I enjoyed. I cannot say much for the cooking; the fish and vegetables were generally swimming in oil, from the fat of sheep's tails; every thing tried, appeared the same; the bread was light, but very sandy, which oftentimes grieved between the teeth.

The time drew nigh for our departure; and when the day of embarkation was fixed, I was much surprised by my friend, Miss R., telling me the evening before, in a positive tone, that we should not part so soon. I told her, that nothing but some unforeseen accident could detain us:—she took me to a back window, desiring me to look at the Table Mountain, which I did, and saw the white clouds curling over the brow of the hill, and extending to the right and left; she said, it was very common to see the table-cloth spread upon the Table hill; but when the Old Boy put his nightcap on the Devil's Bery before supper, it was a sure sign of a south-east gale coming on, (this latter is a peaked hill, on the north side, and only separated from the other by a small ravine). The case was as these quaint local sayings described; and for three days no communication could be had with the ship; the wind was so high, that it made the sand fly in all directions, which may partly account for the bread being

sandy,* as these gales of wind are frequent in the summer season.

On the 24th December we embarked, in the afternoon. Our ship appeared like a Noah's ark, as my husband had sent on board eight horses, ten cows, three score sheep, with pigs and poultry in abundance; and as there was plenty of room on board, no inconvenience was felt. Next morning, being Christmas day, 1799, we left Table Bay, committing ourselves to the protecting care of that Providence who had hitherto preserved us.

On the second day, we spoke the Sir Edward Hughes, from Madras, having three other Indiamen in company; they had no news, but said they had met with very bad weather, off Lagullas Bank, for fourteen days past, and only made progress as the current impelled them against the wind. For five or six days after this, we experienced very bad weather ourselves, notwithstanding the wind was fair, and the ship running at the rate of from 140 to 160 miles in the 24 hours, with only the foresail set. Still we suffered; for during that time nothing could be cooked, as the high sea came rolling in at both sides of the ship, constantly filling the decks with water; as for myself, if the best dressed victuals had been placed before me, I could not have looked at it, being sadly sea-sick the whole time. During the gale, the captain lost three fine horses, and a great quantity of other live stock; the only apprehensions they had, were of the helm-ropes breaking, but a kind Providence took care of us.

The late gales appeared to be the last blast of the old year; for the first day of 1800 was ushered in by fine settled weather; that the new year might be propitious to the poor prisoners, the captain ordered the fetters to be taken off an additional number of the best behaved amongst them, promising the rest, that if their conduct merited well, as soon as land was seen on the coast of New Holland, every prisoner should then be released from his irons, but that all depended upon a proper subordinate behaviour. Several of them had been relieved from the weight of fetters shortly after we left Ireland, and continued so all the voyage, having conducted themselves with every

* Sandiness in the flour is frequently caused by bad millstones. *Editor.*

propriety. It was fortunate both for themselves and us, that there were amongst them men of education and sense; who doubtless contributed to restrain the others from evil and violence; one was said to be a Roman-Catholic clergyman, and we trusted that his influence was beneficial.

After setting things a little to rights, from the derangement caused by the late gales; being at sea, one evening the captain said, he should next day have some of his stores up which the shipped waves had reached to dry. I seldom interfered or spoke on such a subject; but, in this instance, could not help observing, that if they intended drying any thing tomorrow, they would most likely be disappointed, for it would be wet, telling them I judged from my barometer, which was the little turtle, which had kept at the bottom of the tumbler all the evening. They laughed at my remarks; but so it turned out; as, for several days after, we had many squalls of wind and much rain. I was hence frequently asked about the weather, Whether it would be rain, or sunshine? This living barometer of mine did not always foretell the changes in the atmosphere exactly; but three times out of five it did so, when enquiry was made, by observing it: sometimes it happened never to be thought of, for days together; but it always had a few flies thrown in daily by one of the servants, for that was a kind of stock we had a most abundant supply of.

We were now in the neighbourhood of the islands called Amsterdam, and St. Paul; but as the weather was unsettled, with squalls and rain, it was judged proper to pass to the south of them. The gunner of our ship, had been formerly in an Indianman which called at these islands, where they found some men that had been left there by an American, to procure seal-skins. These men had been upon the islands five months, and had procured many skins; they had no desire to leave the place, saying they knew their own ship would call for them. In narrating their local adventures, they informed the Indianman alluded to, that at first they had been much alarmed, supposing the place was haunted, hearing strange rumbling noises, but afterwards discovered it was occasioned by earthquakes, to which, from their frequency, they had become accustomed. There are upon Amsterdam hot springs, running into a pond, in which these men cooked the eggs of the wild sea birds which they caught. The Indianman gave them two bags of biscuits, a little spirits, some shoes, and other little necessities; these recluses appeared reconciled to their situation, and were left as they wished.

Having still strong winds from the western quarter, the ship went on at a

great rate each day, until we drew near Van Dieman's Land; but it so happened that the ship had gone upwards of 300 miles farther than the log measured, since leaving the Cape, which was found out by the moon's distance from the sun and stars. This frequently caused altercations between the chief and second mates; the latter, who had been always employed in the West India trade, knew nothing of finding the ship's place by observation, and always treated such science as erroneous. It happened one night, that the captain and chief mate got what they called good sights of the moon and some stars; and their first calculation was confirmed next day by observing the sun and moon's distance, which enabled them to know the exact position of the ship: in consequence of which the chief mate, after dinner, asked the captain if they should prepare the anchors and cables, as it was expected the land would be seen next day. The captain answered yes; but the second mate was so positive that his own reckoning was right, that he offered to lay any wager that the ship was 400 miles farther from the land than they supposed. The captain had often, on the voyage, tried to persuade him to have confidence in the lunar observations, but to no purpose. The anchors were, however, got ready, and people looking out from the masts' heads, before night, for the land; at the same time the ship was put under a reduced sail during the night. After dark, we were surprised to see many luminous blazes or flashes in the water, a little under the surface, near the ship; it was not fish, for when the flash was emitted, it appeared stationary for a few seconds, and then disappeared. This was not confined to a single object, as at times eight or ten corruscations were seen in different directions at the same instant. As the substance causing these appearances was not seen, it cannot be farther described; they were termed in the log-book, Van Dieman's Water Lanthorns, from our vicinity to the land of that name; for next morning, 23d February, at daylight, it was descied, very much to the disappointment of Mr. Macdonald, who said, it must be some new discovery, and not New Holland. However he afterwards was convinced; for the captain observed in a jocular manner, that if it was the southern extremity of New Holland, a ship would very soon be discovered; for the last time he passed this place one was stationary off the south cape; he had scarcely done speaking, when the men on the yards, letting the reefs out of the sails, called out that they saw a ship on the bow. The captain replied, "Very well;" but told Mr. Muirhead, what was taken for a ship, was only a perpendicular rock, and had been

called the Eddystone, by Captain Cook, from its likeness to the lighthouse of that name in the British Channel. As all sails were set, we soon approached the land, and passed a small island, which they called Swilly; it was covered with sea bird., particularly the *gannet*. As we drew near, each one on board was straining his eyes to behold new wonders on this strange land; some of the prisoners thought they were to be sent on shore, until convinced, that the ship was near 1000 miles from Port Jackson. Agreeably to promise, every man was now let out of irons, but carefully shut up at night, as usual, and only a certain number permitted upon deck, in their turn, in the course of the day. Notwithstanding our ship was reckoned a dull sailer, we had come upwards of three degrees per day, upon an average, since leaving the Cape, being 128 degrees of longitude in thirty-nine days.

In consequence of the wind, we could not come very near the shore the first day; but by the telescope we could see very tall trees rising upon the basis of the hills, and extending to their summits; some smoke was also observed in a small bay, which left no doubt of human beings inhabiting that neighbourhood. Many whales, seals, and porpoises shewed themselves in the course of the day; but the majority on board were too much occupied with the shore to notice them; only as I had stationed myself at the gallery window, I could not help looking at these marine inhabitants sporting in their own element.

During the night we had squally and unsettled weather, which continued for some time, and deprived us for six days of again seeing the land. When in the latitude of 40 degrees south, on account of the great and rough sea which came from the west, minutes were entered in the log-book, recording that it was thought some strait opened in that direction.* On the 10th land was seen to the west, but at too great a distance to make any observations; but during the night several fires were observed, apparently very near the beach, and next day we were gratified by sailing very near the shore, between Wilson's Promontory and Cape Howe, where every part, as well hill as valley, appeared in verdure, with lofty trees interspersed, and as regular did these appear in some places, as if they had been planted by the hand of man. All the telescopes were in requisition, and a good look-out kept, to discover if any natives were visible, but none could be seen; neither any smoke this day. From the

favourable state of the wind, it was expected we should reach our port of destination in a few days. That every thing might be settled with the prisoners, prior to their disembarking, on the 11th they were called, one by one, to know how much money they had given to the chief mate, when their clothing was changed, in Ireland. Some little advances had been made to them while at the Cape, for fruit, &c. All was right in their money account, and each man furnished with the amount he should receive when he quitted the ship. There were about thirty of these poor men who could not speak English.

On the 14th, we passed a high promontory, which is called Cape Dromedary, from its resemblance to that animal when viewed in a particular direction. All the hills, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with trees; some parts of the shore, next the sea, were bold and rocky, but no apparent danger for a ship, unless very near the land. At night fires were frequently seen near the sea, and smoke in the day, but no natives could be distinguished.

On the 15th, in the evening, we saw Cape Banks and Point Solander, which is very near the entrance of Botany Bay, which place Captain Cook first visited, and spoke so favourably of for a settlement; but it was found not to answer, for when Governor Phillips first came to form a colony (which is just twelve years ago), he found Port Jackson a much better seat for one in all respects. Some of the men were much surprised that we did not put into Botany Bay, as they had understood they were to be landed there, until convinced to the contrary.

All was anxiety in the evening of the 16th, and every thing prepared to enter the harbour. About twelve at night the ship was off the north and south heads, which form the entrance of the port, where we lay-to until morning. At length daylight appeared, and the wind being fair, we boldly entered the harbour; the captain being a good pilot, needed no other guide; in less than a quarter of an hour after, the ship (to use the sea-phrase) was completely land-locked. We passed a dangerous rock (mid channel) called the Sow and Pigs; and saw a fine looking house, on our left, belonging to a Mr. Palmer, with several detached buildings, which gave it the appearance of an English farm. We also passed Garden Island, on the left, which had a fertile, luxuriant appearance, with a respectable looking house upon it. As we approached, we passed a barren rock, on the right, which is named Pinch-Gut island. This is small, and the most barren spot we had seen; it had a gibbet upon it, where a culprit had been executed for murder.

* This is ascertained to be the case; and Van Dieman's land to constitute a separate island. — See Capt. Flinders' *Voyage*, and other surveys.

The surrounding country afforded a pleasant range of scenery, being diversified with hill and dale, with many inlets, forming little coves or bays. As we passed up towards Bennilong Point, the town of Sidney burst upon our sight. The ship anchored in the cove, about seven in the morning, and saluted the Governor with nine guns, which was the first intimation the settlement had of our arrival. Where we anchored, the distance of the shore on either side did not exceed fifty yards, which made it appear as if we were in a dock.

The Governor's house, on the left, towards the head of the cove, and the Lieutenant-governor's house on the right, with the barracks, and many other detached buildings, made the town altogether surpass our expectations. We found lying at this place the ship *Albion*, Captain Bunker; the ship *Walker*, Captain Nicholl; the *Betsey*, Captain Clark, all South seamen. The latter ship had come in with a Spanish prize, which she had captured near Lima, in South America. The *Minerva*, who sailed with us from Cork, had left this place for India three days prior to our arrival. As soon as our ship was moored, the captain went on shore, to wait upon Governor Hunter, to whom he was known, from having been at this port as chief mate of the *Marquis Cornwallis*, in 1795. He also waited upon the Lieutenant-governor, Colonel Patterson.

The men could not be disembarked for three days, which time it would take to prepare accommodations for them: this was of little consequence, as they were healthy, and had plenty of water and provisions on board.

The next day we had an invitation to dine at the Government house, where we met an agreeable family party, comprising Mrs. K. niece to the Governor, whom I

found friendly and well informed; also the Rev. Mr. J. and lady; Captain and Mrs. A. and Major J. After spending a pleasant day, we returned on board in the evening; and I must confess, that I thought our own apartments on board more comfortable and much safer than theirs on shore.

Next day we were invited to meet a large party at Colonel P.'s, and were treated in a friendly and polite manner by himself and lady, from whom I received much information respecting this infant Colony; but was sorry to learn there was much party-spirit, with jarring and bickerings among the free members of this small community, which was a bar to friendly intercourse between the adherents of the rival parties.

On the 21st, the prisoners were disembarked. Many of them left the ship with tears, and each boat-load cheered as they put off, which was rather a novel sight to many on shore, who had received harsh treatment on their passage out. The captain received a letter from the Governor, expressing his thanks and approbation for the kind treatment and good management during the passage, saying, that such conduct should not be forgot in the dispatches to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

The captain spoke particularly to the Governor in respect of those prisoners who had seen better days, and who had conducted themselves so well on the voyage; he also made known the conduct of Mr. Mac Cullam, who had assisted the surgeon; from which favourable report he was immediately appointed to officiate as an assistant in a medical department, at an out-settlement called Town Gabby, with a salary of fifty pounds per annum, and a free house.

(To be continued.)

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Juan de Nova.—The *Charles Grant*, on her voyage to this place, ascertained the latitude and longitude of Juan de Nova to be 10. 15. S. and longitude 50. 54. E. and bearing from Cape Amber N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. 140 miles.—*Bombay Courier*.

Macquarie Light House.—Sydney, New South Wales.—His Exc. the Governor having caused an accurate admeasurement and description of the height and bearings of the Macquarie Tower and Light-house, to be made by the Surveyor-general. The same is in the *Sydney Gazette*, for the information of the com-

manders of vessels which may hereafter resort to Sydney Cove, in Port Jackson, with a further notification that this light-house will be furnished with revolving lights, which it will shew in about four months hence.—*June 1818*.

Description.

Macquarie Tower and light is situated on the highest part of the outer south head of Port Jackson harbour, in latitude 33° 51' 40" S. and longitude 151° 16' 50" E. from Greenwich. The height of the light from the base is 76 feet; and from thence to the level of the sea 277 feet, being a total height of 353 feet. The In-

ner south head bears from the light-house N. by W. $\frac{3}{4}$ W. distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles. The Outer north head bears from it N. by E. 2 miles. The Inner south head and Outer north head lie N. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. of each other, distant 1 1-10th mile. The light can be seen from S. by E. to N. by E. Those lines of bearing clearing the coast line half a point each way, and may be

discovered from a ship's deck on a clear night, 8 leagues. The north end of the Sow and Pigs reef bears from the Inner south head, S. W. by W. half a mile.

N.B. The bearings are Magnetic, and the distances computed in nautic miles. The Variation 9° Easterly.

(Signed) J. OXLEY, Surv.gen.
29th April, 1818.

RUINS OF GOUR.

From the "Friend of India," No. VIII.

THE ancient city of Gour, said by Dow and Rennell to have been the capital of Bengal seven hundred and fifty years before the commencement of the Christian æra, stood on the left, or the east bank of the Ganges, about twenty-five miles below Rajmahal. It lies in N. lat. $24. 53.$, and in E. long. $88. 14.$; and is supposed by Rennell and others to be the *Gangia regia* of Ptolemy. It has borne various names; it was formerly called *Lucknonti* (*Luckshma-vutce*), as well as Gour; and when repaired and beautified in 1575, by the great Akbar, who is said to have been particularly attached to this city, it received from him the name of Jannatabad, from his fancying it a kind of terrestrial paradise. It is now so completely in ruins that scarcely a single edifice remains complete; the bats and owls which take refuge in its mouldering ruins, and the alligators which fill its numerous pools, in addition to the wild beasts of the desert, forming almost the whole of its inhabitants. Its ruins, however, are highly interesting to those who delight in tracing the vicissitudes of kingdoms and empires, and bear sufficient testimony to its ancient greatness. The late Mr. Henry Creighton, who resided for many years within a few paces of what he, after the maturest investigation, deemed its North Gate, devoted much time to the examination of its ancient site and boundaries; and in a course of years not only drew a map of the city itself, with suburbs and boundaries, but took views of its majestic ruins, when they were in a far higher state of preservation than they are at present. Some of these have been engraved in Europe, and have, we believe, reached Calcutta.

The kindness of Mr. Ellerton, the surviving friend of Mr. Creighton, and his companion in his frequent excursions to these ruins, has indulged us with a view of this map, as well as furnished us with many particulars which occurred to Mr. Creighton and himself, while in the habit of visiting and contemplating these majestic

remains, which enables us to lay before our readers the following brief account of the boundaries and extent of Gour; while a recent excursion thither by a friend, enables us to add some few particulars relative to such of those ruins as the hand of time has not yet consigned to indistinguishable oblivion.

From the most accurate observation, it appears that the city of Gour, independently of its suburbs, extended in length from north to south, little less than seven miles; there being strong reason to believe, that the site of the north gate was within a few yards of Mr. Creighton's house at Goamaltee, and the south gateway of the city being now in existence at Kutwalee, about seven miles distant from thence, of the present state of which gate some account will be subjoined. The suburbs, however, extended much farther, there being sufficient vestiges of them to be traced at least to a distance of three miles from each of those gates, so that Major Rennell's conclusion seems quite within the bounds of probability, "Taking the extent of the Ruins of Gour at the most reasonable calculation, it is not less than fifteen miles in length extending along the old bank of the Ganges." *

The breadth of this ancient city was not, however, equal to its length. Its ruins discover vestiges of its being in general about two miles in breadth; and in no part exceeding three. But this breadth, united with its length, must have contained an immense mass of population. The city itself, exclusive of suburbs, must have included full seventeen square miles, which, if we exclude the suburbs of Calcutta, will amount to above thrice the space occupied by the present metropolis of India; and if Gour and its suburbs occupied fifteen miles in length, and four in breadth, which allows the suburbs on the east and the west to extend only a mile each way, the whole of its population must have covered a space of nearly sixty square miles; while Calcutta, with its suburbs, can scarcely be computed at more

than fifteen. The population, therefore, if that of Calcutta be accurately estimated at five hundred thousand, might have been nearly two millions; but if we allow it to be only two thirds as populous as Calcutta, its inhabitants must have exceeded a million three hundred thousand, a far greater mass of population than is to be found in any one capital now existing in Europe, the population of London which exceeds that of Paris, and consequently of every other city in Europe, scarcely amounting to a million.

Should it be objected, that such a mass of population in an inland city is almost incredible, it should be considered that this city formed the capital of Bengal and Behar, in the centre of which it is situated, the utmost boundaries both of Bengal and Behar being scarcely three hundred miles distant from it on any side. The population of these two provinces at present, probably exceeds that of any former period, there being scarcely any period to be traced in Indian history wherein these provinces have so long enjoyed the blessings of peace alike undisturbed by outward invasion and intestine commotion, as within these last sixty years, and certainly none wherein security for person and property has been enjoyed in such a degree. But if instead of thirty millions, the present estimated population of these provinces, we reckon it at twenty millions, this will be quite enough to allow for a million three hundred thousand of this mass being collected in an eastern capital, particularly one on the banks of that noble river which ran nearly a thousand miles from its source before it could reach Gour, and three hundred afterwards before it reached the sea.

In the midst of this city stood a fort nearly square, and extending about a mile on every side. The ruins of this fort at the present moment sufficiently mark both its site and its extent. The ramparts now remaining are in some places full sixty feet high, and have widely branching trees growing on the very summit of them. Within this fort, there is a wall now remaining, nearly a quarter of a mile in extent, and in some places between seventy and eighty feet in height. Opinion is divided respecting this building, whether it inclosed a Hindoo temple or a royal Palace. The latter opinion however seems by far the most probable; for, not to say that all the other ruins in any degree of preservation are evidently of Mussulman origin, the length of this wall almost precludes the idea of its being the inclosure of a Hindoo temple. Few temples in India have ever required an enclosure the sides of which must have been full a quarter of a mile in extent; and still less one of the walls of which must have been seventy feet high, and might possibly have been

ninety or a hundred. With the idea of an eastern palace, however, these dimensions well agree, particularly of a palace in such a capital as Gour must have been. It seems therefore by far the most probable opinion, that this was fortunately a royal palace. We now add a few observations on the ruins, which still remain sufficiently entire for inspection, communicated by a friend who lately visited them, which we give in his own words.

Excursions to the Ruins of Gour.

"Being on a visit at Mr. E's, the residence of the late Mr. Creighton, and consequently on the spot where that indefatigable antiquary deemed the city of Gour to have stood, we felt a strong wish to take a view of such of its ruins as still remain. Accordingly nine of us, three ladies, two gentlemen, and four children, having procured an elephant and a sufficient number of palanquins, left the house about ten, and proceeded first to what is termed by the natives,

The great Golden Mosque,

where we arrived at eleven, and there found our esteemed friend Mr. A. who, hearing of our intention, had arrived on horseback from Chandee, about an hour before. This noble building appears to have stood nearly in the centre of this ancient capital. It was built of brick; but it was ornamented on the outside with a kind of black porphyry, which almost covered the walls, of which only a small part now remains: this, with other ruins, having for ages formed a quarry, whence every one near who wished marble for a floor, a chimney-piece, &c. has furnished himself *ad libitum*; even the Cathedral church of Calcutta being, at its erection, indebted to these venerable ruins, from which have also originated many of the monuments in the cemeteries of Calcutta. The walls of the building are now stripped of their stone covering in many places, but the building itself seems equally firm, the stone covering appearing to have been wholly ornamental. This mosque appears to have been surrounded with a wall, which on the east of the building formed a court, about three hundred feet in length, and two hundred and fifty in breadth. The mosque itself formed a building a hundred and seventy feet in length from north to south, and a hundred and thirty in breadth. These dimensions are easily ascertained, as the north and south doors of the mosque which mark its length remain entire; and the breadth is easily communicated from the one range and the ruins of the rest, which yet remain. Its height within is about sixty feet, but it is probable that the spires of its lofty domes rose in the height of a hundred feet from the ground.

(To be continued.)

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

A Memoir of the Principal Occurrences, during an Embassy from the British Government to the Court of China, in the year 1816. By the Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, attached to the Embassy. London: 1819

THIS interesting narrative of Lord Amherst's embassy, the journey to Peking, the attempts to open a negotiation, and the return of the principal Ambassador and the commissioners to Canton *re infectâ*, forms the eighth article in the last Number of the *Pamphleteer*, of which a statement of the contents will be found under *Literary and Philosophical Intelligence*. The subject of the Memoir is one of peculiar eminence among those which come within the circle of intelligence embraced by the *Asiatic Journal*; and although many works of magnitude have been presented to the public by parties qualified to give a full and authentic account of that Department of business or science, which connected each author with the same embassy, or which his Journal professes to embrace, this tract is in construction and method, and point of detail, an original publication. We take it up rather to survey an important state transaction, than to review the book; but in justice to the author, lost from deep attention to the political occurrences which it developes, we should forget to say any thing of the literary merits of this piece of diplomatic history, we here stop to offer a respectful testimony to some of those traits which have struck us in reading it. In style, it is a specimen of neat composition. As a journal of occurrences, it is a luminous and well-arranged tract, so concise that we can call to mind no instance of more information being condensed in the same space; and

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though the progress of the embassy is traced without any sensible digression, the dry details of diplomatic intercourse are relieved by passages of local description, and sketches of national character, which fall in with the general tenor of the incidents as natural appendages. Our first series of extracts will relate solely to the conduct of the negotiation, as the subject of paramount importance.

A letter from Earl Buckinghamshire, president of the Board of Control, to the Viceroy of Canton, announcing the intention of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to send an embassy to China, was received at Canton in the close of May 1816, and delivered by the gentlemen of the factory to the second officer of the province, in the absence of the Viceroy, who was at court, on the 4th of June. The Foo-yuen, on receiving it from Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, "rose, and asked if our aged King was well, and how the Prince Regent did, spoke of the former embassy with satisfaction, and then gave the letter into the hands of an attendant officer."

On the 9th of February 1816, his Excellency Lord Amherst, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in behalf of his Majesty, to the Emperor of China, embarked at Portsmouth, on board his Majesty's ship *Alceste*, Capt. Maxwell. The Honorable Company's ship *Hewitt*, Capt. Campbell, was laden with presents; and his Majesty's brig *Lyra*, Capt. Hall, was attached to attend on the *Alceste*.

June 23.—Sir George Staunton received at Macao a letter from Lord Amherst, informing him of his arrival in the straits of Sunda on the 9th of June; and that he proposed prosecuting his voyage in a few days.

Sunday morning, July 7, Sir George Staunton, Messrs. Toome, Davis, Pearson, Manning, and Morrison, embarked on board the Hon. Company's cutter, *Discovery*, Capt. Ross, then lying in the

Typa, near Macao. The Hon. Company's cruiser, Investigator, Capt. Crawford, put to sea with the Discovery to meet the Ambassador. The following day, the big Lyra arrived, announcing the Ambassador's approach. The Alceste and Hewit arrived off the Lemna Island on the 10th of July.

It was then found that the embassy was constituted of the following persons:—His Excellency Lord Amherst, Ambassador Extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. first commissioner; Henry Ellis, Esq. second commissioner; Messrs. Toone, Davis, Morrison, and Manning, secretaries, and interpreters for the Chinese department; Mr. Hayne, acting secretary to the embassy, and the Ambassador's private secretary; the Hon. Mr. Amherst, gentleman; Rev. Mr. Griffith, chaplain and tutor; Mr. Abel, surgeon and naturalist; Mr. Pearson, Dr. Lynn, surgeons; Mr. Havell, artist or draughtsman; Lient. Cook, commander of the guard; Hon. Mr. Somerset, 2d officer of the guard; Mr. Marriage, in care of the presents; Messrs. Abbot, Martin and Poole, attached to the Embassy; guard 22; band 12, and servants; making in all 75 persons.

On the 11th and 12th of July, the above-mentioned five vessels watered at Hong-kong, near the Lemna. Mr. Abel went on shore in pursuit of his object as Naturalist. During our stay, we received his Imperial Majesty's reply to the Foo-yuen's report respecting the embassy; in which his Majesty declared his readiness to receive it by the way of Teen-tsin, and stated, that he had given the necessary orders for due preparation to be made to receive the embassy to Na-yeuching, the Viceroy of Pit-che-lee, and Kwanghwuy, then director of the salt department, at the port of Teen-tsin. His Majesty also directed that a native linguist, acquainted with the language and manners of foreigners, should be sent to court, and one to the Che-keang, where the ships of the embassy might probably touch. Sir Geo. Staunton and Mr. Morrison moved into the Alceste, Messrs. Toone and Davis to the Hewit, Messrs. Pearson and Manning remained in the Discovery.

July 13th.—Our little fleet got under way with a fair wind, which in twelve days carried us within sight of Ching-shan, the promontory of Shan-tung.

During the passage, Mr. Morrison translated his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's letter to the Emperor of China; a list of presents, and of the persons in the embassy, with some other official papers. On the 26th, Mr. Toone was sent forward in the Lyra to Ta-koo, with a letter from the Ambassador to the Viceroy of Chih le, informing him of our ap-

proach, and requesting him to announce it to his Imperial Majesty. Copies of the above lists were inclosed, and a request made that his Excellency would send off twenty boats for the presents and baggage, and ten boats for the Ambassador and suite.

On the 28th of July, the Alceste, Hewit, Discovery and Investigator, anchored about twelve miles from Ta-koo, in about three fathoms water. The Lyra was nearer in shore, but could see little of the land from its being so low. Mr. Toone wrote on a piece of paper the object of the Lyra's approach, and gave it to some fishermen, that they might give it to any officer on shore, which they did, and which brought off the next morning, July 29th, inferior officers, to whom he delivered the letter to the Viceroy. Those persons asked whether we had any likeness of the Emperor on board; remembering that in the last embassy an officer was degraded for not going off to see the picture of Keou-lung, which happened to be in the fleet. During the next day the Lyra joined the squadron.

August 1st. Four mandarins of inferior rank, one a military man with a crystal button, came off to the ships, and informed us, that Kwang, a Rin-chae, or Imperial commissioner, whom we shall hereafter call the Legate, was on shore at Ta-koo. They were instructed to ascertain the number of ships, of persons in the ships, and so on, most of which questions had been anticipated by our letter to Court; but every Chinese officer wishes to inform himself of the numerical details of any affair, that he may be prepared for the interrogatories of his superior. However proper it may be for them to obtain this information, they often act improperly by annoying the same person to give often the same information.

These persons requested that some gentleman should go on shore to see the Legate, and give him such information as he might desire. It was therefore directed that Mr. Morrison, accompanied by Lieutenant Cooke, should go on shore in a ship's boat. A boat of the Discovery, under the care of Captain Crawford, and rowed by Lascars, accordingly went. The passage in is exceedingly shallow; in some places not more than two feet: Ta-koo, a poor village, is situated a mile or two from the entrance. At it there is a temple, at which the Legate had taken up his abode. It rained when we reached the beach, and we had to wait till we were announced. The officer with us was civil in endeavouring to keep us from the rain. In a short time carriages, or covered single-horse carts, were brought to the beach; we got into them, and drove off about a quarter of a mile through a very

dirty road to the temple. All around was a flat, marshy, unproductive, gloomy region. We entered an inner room in the temple, and were required to send in our names, and what we were, to the still inner apartment. On being ushered in, we stepped over the threshold, walked up, and made our bow. On looking round there were no chairs there to receive us, but without the threshold on the left side were placed three chairs. We went to conciliate, and, therefore, though we felt the haughty reception intended, took no notice of it, but sat down.

Such an intimate account of messages and interviews will be doubly useful, should another embassy ever be sent to the Court of the same Emperor; for while it records many forms which ought to be observed, it discloses many instances of embarrassed attitude, and of indirect connivance with implied insult, which—whether owing to want of presence of mind, or to an unwillingness in each messenger individually, to risk making a personal affront or comparative indignity to himself, the cause of a rupture—ought to be avoided. Some minor ruptures might have prevented the grand one.

In Chinese apartments there is placed at the head of the room a large broad couch, called a Kang; in the middle of it stands a table about eighteen inches high, intended to rest the arm on, or to place tea on; on each side of this the two principal persons sit; the left is the place of honour. From the ends of the couch, at right angles, are placed two rows of chairs; the rank diminishes as they recede from the couch: the first in the left side row is the highest place. To prevent persons taking a place they do not wish them, they sometimes remove the chairs, as was the case in the present instance. There were no chairs at the head of the right-hand row, but three placed, as I have already observed, without the threshold. The Legate sat on the right-hand end of the couch, leaving the chief place empty for his absent colleague. At the upper end of the left row of chairs, the commander of the district, with a red button in his cap, sat; next to him, Yin, a military officer (Héetae), with a red button, and Chang, a civil officer, (Tuon-tue) of Teen-tsin, with a blue button. These two latter persons were to attend upon the accommodation and safe conduct of the Embassy, under the Legate and Viceroy. These two gentle-

men properly bore the title of 'Ta-laou-yay, "Great venerable father," but in their intercourse with foreigners, were called by their domestics Fo-jin, "Great Man." The Legate and Yin were Tartars; Chang was a Chinese. Kwang, the Legate, was a little man, about 58 years of age; pleasant and conversible in his manner, but artful and fraudulent; seeking to obtain his purpose rather by negative than positive acts; withdrawing the means of comfort rather than by inflicting what was disagreeable; close-minded, specious, and clever. Yin was of low stature and ruddy complexion, good-natured, with a little of the feudal pride of the Tartar, and ignorant, as Tartar Chinese military men generally are. Chang was rather old, tall, thin, and emaciated, it is to be apprehended by the use of opium, and debauchery. The commander of the troops at Takoo was not seen frequently enough to form an opinion of his character.

In the presence of this assembly, the Legate began, in a distinct and cheerful tone, to enquire the distance we had come; whether we had touched at Macao; how long we had been from thence; whether we had met the vessels he sent to meet us (he never sent any); the number of ships; of men in the ships; of persons in the embassy, and so on; to which he received such answers as truth and prudence suggested. The other gentlemen joined the Legate in expressing their satisfaction. He hinted that instead of seventy-five persons, fifty would be enough; to which it was replied, that to China twenty or thirty more or less could be of very little consequence; that to do the thing liberally would be handsome. He received the suggestion, and we heard no more of the objection till it was too late to alter it. He said that Chang and Yin would the next day go on board our ships to wait on the Ambassador and the Commissioners. After this we withdrew, and had a dinner in the Chinese manner with the interior officers who had been on board.

We remained at the temple all night, lodged upon benches covered with mats, without any bedding whatever, not even a pillow for our heads. Lieutenant Cooke and Captain Crawford, being injured to bear fatigue, did not regard it; Mr. Morrison, from the want of rest, and a rough passage back to the ships next morning, was much indisposed for two or three days. The Legate intended to have given us some presents in the morning, but our rough lodging induced us to hasten our departure very early. The Chinese afterwards made an apology for entertaining us so ill.

August 4th. Chang and Yin, or, as their servants call them, Chang Tajin,

and Yin Tajin, "the great men Chang and Yin," came off to the *Alceste* to wait on the Ambassador and commissioners. The boats in which they came off were flat-bottomed, and usually employed to carry rice to Leau-tung. On the deck a temporary cabin was erected for the two gentlemen. They sent before them large red cards of numerous folds, and about 18 inches from top to bottom. In the middle of the page was written their names and rank, beginning with Teen-shaou, "Of the Celestial Empire." This style of card is commonly affected in their intercourse with foreigners. Amongst themselves they write on a much smaller card their name, prefacing it with Yu-te Your, "simple younger brother," or some other expression of humility, and closing it with Tun-show pae, "bows his head and worships." At all these assumptions of greatness, of course, the Ambassador was prepared rather to smile than be angry. They were saluted as they came alongside, and remarked afterwards the tremendous roar of the guns.

Having, with some apprehension on their part, reached the deck of the *Alceste*, they passed through a line of marines, and were received in the upper cabin by Captain Maxwell. The Ambassador and two commissioners received them in Lord Amherst's cabin, which was below. The Ambassador was dressed in his robes, and taking the centre seat, placed them on a row of chairs at his left, in their apprehension the place of honour; Sir George and Mr. Ellis took the right hand row of chairs. Chang afterwards desired his servant to hint to Mr. Morrison, that he wished to be placed on a line with the Ambassador. The novelty of their situation evidently embarrassed them; they had never seen Englishmen before. As directed by the Legate, they made some enquiries about the Prince Regent's letter; its tenor; the number of persons in the five ships; whether we would land in our own boats, or theirs; said it would be proper to practise, on our landing, the ceremony which it was the custom to observe when introduced to his Imperial Majesty. The Ambassador declared his intention to practise the same ceremony as Lord Macartney did in the last Embassy, which they always designated by "the Embassy of the 58th year," it being in the 58th year of the reign of K'een-lung. They told us, that Tuh Chung-tung the second Minister, had, arrived at Teen-tsin to receive the Embassy. This did not prove to be true. An old servant, in a loud tone, stood prompting and explaining for Yin; Mr. Morrison checked him by saying, he understood the master better than the servant. Chang and Yin, after having walked about the ship, and gone to the top of

the poop, took their leave and were again saluted.

August the 9th. It was determined to land; and, accordingly, all the personal baggage was put into Chinese vessels. Lord Amherst, Sir George Staunton, Mr. Ellis, and some others, went in the boat in which Chang had come off, as he offered it, and seemed to wish that it should be accepted. The barge of the *Alceste*, boats from the *Hewit*, *Lyra*, *Discovery*, and *Investigator*, were manned. About three o'clock every thing was ready; yards were manned; the standard of England hoisted; a salute fired, and three cheers given by the seamen. In the midst of this, the Ambassador and suite left the ships, and proceeded with a fair breeze in the Chinese vessel and ship's boats to the shore. When near it, the ambassador exchanged the Chinese vessel for the *Alceste's* barge. The boats then formed themselves into two lines, and rowed slowly with the band playing towards the beach, on which crowds of people were collected. Within the mouth of the river a long line of Chinese troops were drawn up, with a band, and petards to fire salutes. As we approached, their band struck up, ours ceased, and a salute was fired. Going farther up, the line was somewhat broken by Chinese boats.—Crowds of men, women, and naked children, lined the banks of the river; and, finally, we reached the place prepared for our landing; where the ebb tide was running so strong, that the small boats found it difficult to secure themselves.

There were now about a hundred and fifty Englishmen, and as many Chinese of various ranks, agreeing only in their ignorance of each other's language and usages on such occasions, and consequently considerable confusion ensued. In each party there was probably a want of previous arrangement. The Chinese did not excel on this occasion. It was now evening; the heads of each party were to meet; the baggage was to be removed to the boats intended to receive the Embassy, and our whole party to be fed and lodged. We had indeed marked all our baggage with Chinese characters, in the hope that the Chinese would be enabled thereby to remove the baggage at once: but neither the boatmen nor porters could read, and our labour was useless. The boats were pointed out for the gentlemen, agreeably to a list we had given, but when three or four men took a box to carry it away, not being able to read, they did not know where to go to, and laid it down before they reached its destination. The work went on slowly, and the boatmen, indifferent to any thing but saving themselves trouble, shoved off from the shore. Our defect on that occasion was the not appointing ten or twenty servants

to attend to the general concern. Each servant cared only for his own master's things, and whilst he ran with one box, the other things belonging to him were turned aside, where they were not to be found, by another servant, rummaging for his master's things. All this going on whilst aided by Chinese, who did not understand the English servants, caused of course, great confusion. Several gentlemen did not obtain their cots that night.

Embarrassment arose also from another cause. Our stores and eating utensils, table linen, &c. had been sent on shore marked in Chinese as the Ambassador's baggage, under the reasonable expectation that it would be found waiting for him on shore. But the Legate, in his haste to get us to court before the Emperor went to Tartary, had sent off all our stores, &c. together with the presents. He made many fair promises, that they should be sent after and brought back, but did nothing more than promise. We did not obtain them till we reached Tungchow.

The Legate desired Mr. Morrison to go to him, and began to ask several questions about the rank of the persons in the Embassy, and to request that some expressions in our list might be changed, as that the expression for Secretary, *viz.* Peih-tee-shih, should be changed to Tae-peih, because the first was a Tartar term, and that E-foo for medical man should be changed to E-sang. These verbal changes Mr. Morrison took upon himself to say might be made; for an answer to some other questions he referred the Legate to the Ambassador; taking an opportunity, however, to suggest, that, after the fatigues of the day, it would be indecorous to trouble his Lordship with business immediately on landing. The Legate took the hint, and forthwith, in company with the military governor of the district, paid a visit to the Ambassador and Commissioners. Captains Maxwell, Hall, Campbell, and other gentlemen, were present in the Ambassador's boat, which made it a crowded hurried interview. The Legate carried himself with courteous cheerfulness, and filled up the time by taking particular notice of the Ambassador's son the Hon. Mr. Amherst, then fourteen years of age.

We have not room for many interesting pictures of Chinese manners which are interspersed.

August 12th.—Our approach to Teen-tsin became apparent by the increased number of spectators, and the vast collection of boats which filled the river. They were drawn to each side, so as to leave an open passage for the embassy: the troops were drawn out below the

town. Towards evening we arrived, and were brought up near a public office called San-shoo-yuen, opposite an imperial palace, at which the late Emperor had resided some time when travelling to the south, or, as the Chinese otherwise express it, when he blessed the south; for of all places which the Emperor passes, it is said, not that he travelled through it, but that he Hing-ed (i. e. blessed) it.

The moment the boats arrived, it was announced that Kwang and Soo wished to wait upon his Lordship and the commissioners. Kwang we know by the name of the Legate; Soo was an old man near seventy, the Shang-shoo or president of the Kung-poo, or board of public works, the last of the well-known Luh-poo, i. e. six tribunals or boards at Peking, amongst whom the whole of the business of the empire is divided. Soo had been a stout large man; he was now rather bending under the weight of years: he was marked with the small pox, and was of a rather blunt address: he commonly resigned the labour of talking to his junior colleague Kwang, though Soo's permanent rank was much greater than Kwang's; Soo was of the first rank, and wore a red button on his cap; Kwang had only a crystal one: they were however now both Kin-chae, imperial commissioners, which for the time being confers the greatest distinction.

Chinese gentlemen are always dressed and prepared, the moment they arrive at a landing place, to see company; and when they reach the shore, there are crowds of visitors waiting on them. This is not our usage; and we generally require a short space of time to elapse, after arriving at a place, ere we can receive formal visitors. This circumstance more than once caused a slight embarrassment, which a knowledge of the usage would have prevented.

When Kwang and Soo were announced, his Lordship was in his dressing-gown, and said he could not receive them at that moment, but would prepare for them in a very short time, and forthwith requested the two commissioners to come to his boat: the commissioners came, and his Lordship put his coat on; but when Soo and Kwang were informed that the Ambassador was not ready to receive them, they said they would defer the visit till the next day, in the mean time requesting that some messenger from his Lordship would call on them; accordingly, Messrs. Toone, Davis and Morrison waited on them, and being seated, the Legate desired them to invite his Lordship and the other gentlemen of the embassy to an imperial entertainment the next morning early; however, nine o'clock was finally agreed on as the hour, it being deemed prudent on our part to break-

fast at home, before going to the formal repast to be given in the name of the Emperor. Soo and Kwang further requested that they might be favored with a copy of the Prince Regent's letter to the Emperor of China, that they might forward it to Court. To this request it was replied, an answer would be given the following day.

Tuesday, August 13th.—At the hour appointed, the Ambassador, commissioners, and gentlemen of the embassy, went in procession to the hall of Chang our conductor, which was situated in the town, or as it is called in Chinese (differently from other towns) the Wei, of Teen-tsin. The band preceded; next followed the guard with colours flying, headed by Lieut. Cooke, and the Hon. Mr. Somerset, on horseback; the Ambassador in his robes followed: the first commissioner dressed in a fellow commoner's gown and cap, and the second commissioner in his Windsor uniform, succeeded; the Hon. Mr. Amherst, and gentlemen of the embassy in sedan chairs, closed the procession. The hall where the entertainment was given, was about a mile from our boats. The streets were crowded by people, who by order of government preserved a profound silence; the Legate seemed to take credit to himself for its being so, by asking, at the interview, if it were not so.

On entering the hall we passed through a large room, in which were various preparations for a play and a feast. Five of the party, the Ambassador, two commissioners, Mr. Amherst and Mr. Morrison, were conducted by a side door to an inner apartment, in which Kwang, Soo, and four Tartar secretaries from court, were waiting our arrival. The other gentlemen remained without, amusing themselves by surveying the ornaments of the outer court. Within, the Tartars took the left side of the room, and gave to the English the right-hand side. Kwang, after a few common civilities, said that we were about to partake of an imperial feast, in which they would join with us, and that it was the custom on such occasions first to give thanks to his Imperial Majesty, and then sit down to the feast; and that in giving thanks it was wished we would imitate their manner of doing it, which was by performing the *Sau-kwei-kew-kow* before a table at which his Majesty was supposed to sit. On the other side it was replied by the Ambassador, that he felt the highest possible veneration and respect for his Imperial Majesty, and would cordially return thanks for the entertainment about to be given, only he would wish to do it in the way that was usual with the English. In the Imperial Majesty's presence he would kneel on one knee and bow the head; which, with the addition of kissing the king's hand, as a

mark of affection, was what he did to his own sovereign; that the Tartar form was exceedingly proper for the subjects of the Emperor of China; that though our form was different, they must not infer that we were less respectful. On the present occasion the Ambassador was prepared to make a low bow, as frequently as the Tartar gentlemen knelt; to preserve a decorous and uniform appearance, and for that reason alone, as in his apprehension he paid as much respect by bowing once as by bowing twenty times.

The Legate said, "the feelings of the heart must be expressed by some external sign;" "granted," it was replied, "our mode of expressing them is that we have mentioned; and it is the mode which the King of England has commanded the Ambassador to follow, as the present Emperor's father was pleased graciously to accept that mode from Lord Macartney." Soo at first affirmed, that Lord Macartney performed the *Tartar ceremony*, (as, for brevity's sake, we shall hereafter call the thrice kneeling and nine times striking the head against the ground), and referred to Sir George Staunton's recollection to confirm what he said. On further conversing, however, he admitted that Lord Macartney performed our ceremony the first time he saw the late Emperor; but at a subsequent period he performed the Tartar ceremony, in consequence of Këen-lung being displeased with the first mode. When asked at what place the performance of the Tartar ceremony by the late Ambassador occurred, he was unable to say.

The Legate then proceeded to say, that the Tartar ceremony was indispensable; that without it our intentions by the visit, which were he believed to cultivate amity, would be unaccomplished, and a contrary effect produced. The Legate was assured that his view of the intention of our visit was correct; and it was sincerely hoped no such consequences as he apprehended would occur, the Ambassador had too much confidence in the gracious disposition of his Majesty to anticipate any such result; his liberal mind would certainly accept what was graciously accepted by his father; for we must still use that language, as Lord Macartney was never made to know, that Këen-lung was displeased with the ceremony which he performed. Kwang said, "the Emperor would be angry with the King of England;" the gentlemen interpreting replied, "that will be so offensive, I dare not say it;" "well then," added he, "do not mention it;" and it was accordingly reserved to be communicated after the conference was closed.

The Ambassador apprehending that we could not come to an amicable conclusion with the argument, in which one of the secretaries, a smart young man, some-

times joined; proposed to dispense with the banquet that morning, and resume the subject on our arrival at Peking; the Legate said to that, "we will not be violent this morning; return thanks in your own way, and whatever it be, we shall report it to Court, as is our duty, and wait for his Majesty's pleasure; you will give offence if you do not conform: we warn you of the consequences; do not reflect on us hereafter." Old Soo joined in, "do not reflect on us hereafter." The Ambassador assured them that he had a strong reliance on the gracious acceptance of his Imperial Majesty, and whatever occurred, he should by no means reflect on them. Kwang thought we began to waver, and sat it out a little longer; urging over again the same arguments as before. As they did not succeed, Kwang said, "we will return thanks, each in his own way; do not view our form contemptuously;" and we rose to go to the feast prepared. When we came to the door of the room, the little Legate turned round (old Soo being before him) and screwing up his arch mouth, to be very serious and impressive, said, "do conform! imitate us! if you do not, it will not be well!" Of course it produced no change in the Ambassador's resolution; who, when he entered the banquetting room, desired the gentlemen, who had waited long, and began to apprehend all was not right, to do what he did in point of ceremony, neither more nor less.

We were conducted to the lower end of the room, at one corner of which was a table with a semicircular screen behind, and a piece of yellow cloth hanging before. Soo and Kwang had some difficulty in deciding which was the proper order in which the Ambassador and commissioners should stand. It being finally settled, a master of ceremonies gave the word; on hearing which, Soo and Kwang knelt down and put their foreheads to the ground, raised their bodies erect on their knees and then put the forehead down a second time, raised the body again, still kneeling, and a third time put the forehead to the ground. When their heads went to the ground, the Ambassador made a low bow standing. This was done a second and a third time, and constituted the *San-kwei-kew-kow*, "three kneelings and nine prostrations." This being over, we advanced to the higher end of the room to sit down to the banquet, and the play began.

The upper end of the room was raised about a foot higher than the lower end, with pillars marking the limits of the former; three low cushions were placed on the right hand side, for the Ambassador and two commissioners. On the lower floor were pieces of red cloth in a line with the cushions, for the gentlemen

of the embassy. Soo and Kwang sat opposite to the commissioners, and on the lower floor, on a line with them, were two or three military men, the Tartar secretaries, and Chang. We were compelled by this arrangement to sit cross-legged. Some of our party, incapable of this, stretched their legs under the tables, which was not easy to effect, as the tables were not more than twelve or sixteen inches high. Each table had a false top removeable at pleasure, and by this means the whole was taken away and a new course brought on at once. The repast was not continued long. The Tartars ate little, as they had probably, like ourselves, breakfasted before. The dishes were in very good style; but from the awkward posture in which we sat, it was a most uncomfortable meal. Kwang and Soo gave the signal for taking wine, which in China is done by the whole party at the same time. The play, as is usual in China, went on all the time of the banquet. It seemed a mythological piece, in which the monsters of the deep are introduced. The dresses were splendid.

When we rose from the banquet, a large collection of various coloured silks were presented in the name of his Majesty, for which we expressed our thanks, and the party which at first were in the interior apartment again retired thither. The Legate entered again on the subject of the ceremony, with arguments similar to those already mentioned. The young secretary showed an outline of the manner of our intended reception, and spoke much of the gracious disposition of the Emperor; that we should be admitted to an imperial feast, a play, and see the gardens, and so on. The Legate tried to work on the feelings of the Ambassador as a father, and desired him to have a due regard to the welfare of his son, Mr. Amherst, then present, who in the case of compliance would be blessed with the gracious regards of the Great Emperor; which ideas all met with appropriate answers in the tone of perfect cordiality. The Legate wished to ascertain exactly the form of our ceremony, and desired the Ambassador to show him. This was a request that could not well be complied with; but to enable him to see the form, and to accommodate as far as possible, Lord Amherst caused the boy to kneel down on one knee, and bow the head and kiss his father's hand; "this," said the Ambassador, "is our ceremony, and to perform it once we consider as strong an expression of veneration as to perform it twenty times; if it be his Imperial Majesty's wish that I should repeat it nine times, rather than perform it once, I will cheerfully comply with his wishes in that."

We now prepared to take our leave, and a copy of the Prince Regent's letter

to the Emperor was given to Soo and Kwang, for the information of the ministers, at their very urgent request.

The Ambassador and suite returned to their boats in procession, as on their way to the imperial banquet. Some thought that a victory had this day been gained; but the less sanguine did not cherish any high expectations from what had occurred. Chang afterwards informed us that the Emperor was in a great rage, when he heard that we stood, whilst his own people were kneeling and knocking heads.

The Chinese attached to each boat a military officer and two soldiers. Sometimes men wearing a crystal or a blue button were attached to the Ambassador's, at other times officers wearing a white stone button. In the province of Chih-le (for so the province usually called Pechele is more familiarly denominated) a middle-aged robust man, who held the rank in China called Pa tsung, was attached to his Lordship's boat. His name was Ko, and to have given him his proper title he would have been called Ko-Foo-yay; but as his title was unmeaning to the most of our party, and it was difficult to distinguish him by the single syllable Ko, he was denominated Commodore Ko. He was a bustling man, and generally ready to oblige; at least was considered so for a long time: further acquaintance made many doubt this, and he obtained the appellation of being "a good old soul, and a big old rogne." Commodore Ko will always be remembered by most of the gentlemen of the embassy. Chang also put two servants into the Ambassador's boat, who were well-meaning and useful men. One of them obtained the appellation of "old blow-hard," from his being short of breath; the other was too sedate and quiet to acquire any ridiculous epithet. Chang also attached to Mr. Morrison a faithful active young man, who assumed the character of a Shoo-pan, or writer in public offices. These three persons would have accompanied the embassy to Canton, had not Kwang set his face against it, agreeably to what appeared to be his uniform system of discouraging a free intercourse with the natives, in order to prevent our obtaining information respecting the government or the country.

August 14.—We again were put in motion to proceed to the capital. The well-known grain boats were here seen in considerable number, and, from their uniform structure and decorated sterns, presented an interesting spectacle. They go in large fleets. Wherever they occurred, they were moored on one side of the river to allow the Embassy to pass. On common occasions every other species of vessel must give way to them; they stop for no man; the progress of grain to the

capital must not be delayed. A scarcity of water in the course of their voyage, sometimes impedes them; it is, however, always an affair seriously taken up by government.

In the evening Soo and Kwang called on the Ambassador and commissioners; they returned the copy of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's letter, and said it was a good letter. They objected only to the term Hwang-kaou, applied to the late Emperor. It is, they said, not the usage to speak of him by that term. Also the word Heung, "brother," from the Prince Regent to the Emperor, was inadmissible; they could not take upon them to forward it to Court, and begged that the words should be taken away altogether. To this no positive answer was given. They again insisted on the happy effects of conforming to the ceremony, and contrariwise. Old Soo threw out, in a rather gruff tone, that the Russians had been rejected for their non-compliance, and their commerce interrupted; and hinted that it would be the same with us. He was told that in comparison with national honour that was a small matter. The interruption of commerce was never again mentioned by him or any other person. Kwang threw out what his own better knowledge would scarcely let him utter, viz. that as there is but one sun in the heavens, so there is but one sovereign in the world, which sovereign is the Emperor of China; to him all kings owe homage and submission. It excited a murmur on the other side, but was too ridiculous to be seriously opposed. It was merely said, that was not admitted.

About this time the two Legates, Soo and Kwang, entreated to be favoured with a sight of the gold box containing the Prince Regent's letter; they were accordingly favoured with it one evening. They asked anxiously whether the translation was to be inclosed in it, and were answered in the affirmative.

August 15.—In the morning, Soo and the Legate called, and said that his Imperial Majesty had sent down an order to dispense with the band. They showed a copy of the imperial edict. As usual, the Emperor had interlined with red ink one of the Legate's dispatches in reference to the band, "These may be withdrawn." This was thought a strange remark, and rather indicating a weak capricious mind. It was said to the Legate, that the band were few and innocent; that to separate them from their companions, and deprive the Ambassador of the pleasure of hearing them was ungracious; he was begged to represent it again. Kwang asked of what use they were; he would take care and send them down safely to the ships. As to the use, it was replied, they were just of the same use

as many other things which contribute to innocent amusement and ornament. The ships, the speakers knew, were probably gone, but they evaded saying any thing about them. The conference broke up without any final decision of the question. The impracticability of sending them back soon appeared, and nothing more was ever said about them. From the cheerful effect which they had on our own party, and the great interest they excited amongst Chinese of all ranks, they proved a most useful part of the retinue.

In the evening, a message came to say that Soo and Kwang proposed to call immediately. They were accordingly requested to come. When Kwang reached the edge of the boat, anger was evidently marked in his countenance. He was scarcely seated ere he said, that they had heard with surprise that the ships had left. Provisions had been carried off to them, but they were not there; where had they gone? Where they were at this moment, it was replied, was not known. Every person knew very well that for such large vessels the gulf of Pe-che-lee was very unsafe; that whilst the Embassy lay there much apprehension was felt for the safety of the ships. It was extremely difficult to go to the southward against the monsoon; and the ships would probably precede his Excellency, as in the last Embassy. Kwang said, he knew the unsafeness of the anchorage, but they ought to have been informed of the intention to depart; and his Majesty's permission obtained, as in the last Embassy: that we had been guilty of a *Puhsue*, *i. e.* doing what is not right. It was said, in reply, had the question ever been asked, a candid and direct answer would have been given: if there was any fault, their's was the fault in not asking. The Legate said, that the tenor of his conversation, in frequent allusions to the ships, supposed their remaining; and if they were not to remain, it should have been said so: he supposed the Ambassador intended it, and the fault rested with the person who had been the medium (turning at the same time to that person, and holding up his finger, said), "it is your fault." That person, a man of warm temper, and who had given his opinion against doing any thing that could be construed by the Chinese into a want of perfect candour, and against silence respecting the ships in particular, said, "If I must be accused thus innocently, I'll be the medium no longer;" drawing back at the same time in his chair. Soo then took up the conversation with another gentleman who spoke Chinese. Kwang, looking at the Ambassador, pursed up his old-fashioned mouth, and put his fingers on it, signifying he was now dumb, from not knowing a language common to both.

The Ambassador, always of a conciliating disposition, said something in favour of the integrity of the person who had been interpreting, which was communicated through another medium to the Legate, and added, "We will lay aside mutual recrimination, and discuss the question amicably:" the person accused communicated this, and Kwang resumed his usually cheerful goodnatured tone of voice. It was finally agreed that the ideas mentioned above respecting the unsafety of the anchorage off Ta-Koo, &c. should be committed to writing in Chinese immediately, and sent to the Legate to be forwarded to court. This was done, and the question of the ships set at rest. The commanding officer at Ta-Koo was degraded for not having given the first information of the departure of the ships; and Chang was ordered to go and inquire on the coast of Shau-tung about them. He used effectually his influence at court to have this order dispensed with.

August 16.—Early in the morning a messenger came from Soo and Kwang, saying, that they had received from court an imperial edict of importance, which they wished to communicate. The Ambassador and Commissioners were scarcely out of bed; but they rose immediately, and sent to say when they were ready. Instead of the Legate and Soo coming, the conductors of the Embassy, Chang and Yin, came, and being seated, said, "The purport of the Emperor's edict is this—by conforming to the Tartar ceremony, *viz.* kneeling three times and nine times putting the forehead to the ground, you may proceed to court and be graciously received;—if you decline to conform, neither the tribute nor the Ambassador can be received—you may return; say, "Yes or no." Lord Amherst and the two Commissioners declined giving an answer to the conductors of the Embassy. They said, "We rose from our couches to receive the Imperial Commissioners, Soo and Kwang; we wait their arrival." Chang and Yin urged, but urged in vain, that an answer should be given to the message they had brought; alleging, that to send them back without an answer, put them in an unpleasant situation, inasmuch as it made them appear useless. The Ambassador, however, was firm, and they were obliged to depart without an answer.

Soo and Kwang then came, and delivered the purport of his Majesty's will in much the same terms, and closed by asking what was to be done. It was proposed, that if some of his Imperial Majesty's ministers would perform the Tartar ceremony before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's picture, the Ambassador would perform it before the Emperor; Kwang said, with a countenance half sneering

and half dissatisfaction, "To what are we to perform the ceremony? we are not sent to England—if we were, we would not object to perform it." This last expression was taken hold of, and replied to thus: "If the Emperor will in writing declare it to be his will, that, in case of an Ambassador going to England, that Ambassador shall perform the Tartar ceremony, I will perform it to the Emperor."

The fact is, that all such propositions, as they imply a perfect equality, are more offensive to the Chinese and Tartars than declining to perform their ceremony. Kwang said, that he and his colleague, Soo, did not dare to make any such proposal to court; such a question could not be discussed as between equal states.

The Ambassador urged that such a statement as he had made, brought round an arrangement in the last Embassy, and it might do so now; the Emperor Kang-he had himself proposed something similar in his time, in reference to the Russians—if the Legate and his colleague would not transmit any statement of the Ambassador's views, he must charge the rupture on them. They replied, "We have already incurred a Puh-she, a charge of having done wrong, from his Imperial Majesty (the Ta-hwang-te), and we dare not make any such proposals; if we be withdrawn, and other persons appointed, perhaps those persons may take upon them to transmit such sentiments; we dare not."

As to the case of the Russians and Kang-he, he had heard something of that Emperor's causing a person of inferior rank (about the third degree) to perform the ceremony before an altar, on or behind which, an image of the God of the Russians was placed; but he believed it was merely traditional; it was not found in any authentic records. Kwang, in broken interrupted language, hinted that we could perform the ceremony, and represent it in England as we pleased. To do one thing, and say another, was declared to be impossible, and the Legate did not mention it again.

Old Soo dwelt on the happy effects of conformity, *viz.* being invited to an imperial banquet, seeing a play, and walking in the gardens. To receive homage, and to display its own pomp and grandeur, are the objects which the Chinese court proposes to itself in admitting foreign embassies. The bad effects, Soo added, will be your going away in disgrace, and a stoppage of the trade between the two nations; as had been the case with the Russians. The last clause was uttered in an under tone. To his tone of intimidation a high tone was opposed, and it was said that the stoppage of the trade was comparatively a small matter—since they

would not accept of any of the above proposals, nor yet transmit a paper from the Ambassador, or his sentiments in their own form, so that they might reach the Emperor's ears—since they refused all these, and affirmed that the result of any thing less than unconditional compliance must be his departure, he was ready to depart—and in this abrupt termination of the negotiation, still thanked them for their personal civilities—he did not reflect on them.

In all these conferences Kwang adopted the privacy of English usage. The Chinese affect to do every thing in public, with a crowd of attendants around them. He could not well order out his own people; but he often desired an English gentleman present to keep them out.

It was now determined that the boats should turn about, and go down the stream to a more convenient anchorage, there to wait for the return of the presents and baggage (which had been hurried on to Tung-chow), as well as for further advices from Peking.

We were within about thirty miles of the capital of China. At breakfast, the Ambassador mentioned to the gentlemen of the Embassy the alteration in our destination which had taken place, and which, when the gentlemen had returned to their own boats, was carried into effect. The Embassy fell down the stream to a pleasant situation on the left bank of the river, called Tsae-yuen, "the vegetable gardens."

The dispatches from court at this time were, according to poor old emaciated Chang, what he called, grinding and gnashing his teeth as he uttered the words, Yentih h'han, "extremely stern and severe." The compliment paid them, by sending nearly half the circumference of the globe, a man of high rank from an independent, powerful, and enlightened country, with rich presents, prepared to use the most respectful language, and go down on one knee to the sovereign—is all rejected, and a peremptory demand made that he shall perform an act of homage, such as they exact from the smallest, weakest, and most uncivilised state in the petty islands of the Soo-loo Sea.

Such was the demand; compliance was refused; and the threat of rejection began to operate. During the whole of the 16th, we remained at Tsae-yuen; most of the gentlemen walked on shore at a small distance from the boats. In the meantime the government seemed to have made up its mind to try the British Ambassador a little further.

August 17th.—In the morning, Chang, Yin, and the young secretary mentioned above, waited on Lord Amherst and the two commissioners, to say that the two

propositions made yesterday were such as they did not dare to report to the Emperor, nor even to mention when in his Majesty's presence. However, they would again write to court and intreat his Majesty to accept of the Le, or ceremony proposed by Lord Amherst, viz. to kneel on one knee and bow the head three times; which act, in compliance with the Emperor's wish, would be repeated thrice. An official note, promising to do this, was required and given. It was, however, distinctly specified that this Tale-grand ceremony could be performed nowhere but in the Emperor's immediate presence; that the Ambassador did not like the idea of (Yen-le) practising any ceremony, as he had been many years familiar with the forms of a court. After this arrangement, our boats again got under weigh to ascend the stream, and proceeded towards Pe-king.

August 20th.—In the evening, the boats of the Embassy came to, at the distance of about two miles from Tung-chow, near a temple at which the last Embassy was lodged, but which was now to be occupied by other guests from court. The boats lay together in a very crowded manner, owing to the narrowness of the stream, which ceases here to be navigable, at least to such boats as those employed for the Embassy.

Here, according to the custom of China, Soo and Kwang waited our arrival. It was too late to desire the Ambassador to leave his boat; but they requested Mr. Morrison would go and see the Kung-Kwan, or house prepared by government for the reception of the Ambassador. It was a house which had been occupied by trading people, and was fitted up for the present occasion: within the gate was a small court-yard, next a range of buildings, with a passage in the centre to another court-yard beyond, in which was the principal apartment, designed for the Ambassador. On the left side of the court-yard, there was a gate leading into another yard, in which was an inferior apartment. The Ambassador's was divided into three rooms; Soo and Kwang were standing there when Mr. Morrison arrived on horseback, accompanied by General Yin. "You see," said the Legate, "how gracious the great Emperor is, in ordering so good an apartment to be prepared." It was replied, "No doubt the Ambassador is fully sensible of his Imperial Majesty's goodness; many thanks to him." The Legate himself, however, thought the apartments would not contain all the suite, some would be obliged to remain in their boats; indeed, when the house was examined by the gentlemen, most of them preferred remaining in their boats. The Legate proposed pitching tents in the

court, which he did, and which were occupied by the officers of the guard.

August 21.—In the morning, the active Tartar secretary came to announce the arrival of Tung-chow of Ho Kung-yay, "Duke Ho:" his name in full is Ho-shetae, which, if translated, would be "Ho, great in his generation." He is brother to the Empress; was made a duke for his services during the attack on the palace by the rebels in 1813. He was about thirty-five years of age, of the middle size; stout, and possessing apparently great bodily strength and warmth of temper. Kwang afterwards charged the Emperor's barbarous conduct to the duke's youth and self-confidence, supposing the English would yield to him. He then held several important situations, the chief of which was Le-fan-yuen-shang-shoo, "President of the Board for Foreign Affairs;" principally the territories on the western part of the empire. With him came from court, Muh, the Le-poo Shang-shoo, President of the Board of Rites, a thin old man, who never spoke a word at any conference, and who was hence denominated by the English, "the silent Muh." Soo, the Kung-poo Shang-shoo, "President of the Board of Public Works," and Kwang still remained, but now took the lowest place. There are in China but seven of the Shang-shoo or Presidents, and three of the seven were now to confer with the English Ambassador, and finally destined to be dismissed from their employments on his account.

These persons, as well as their secretaries, were all Tartars, who were, throughout, the responsible persons to whose care the Embassy was committed; the lower and laborious departments, were generally filled by Chinese. The term, which the first of these adopt to express themselves, is Ke-jin, or, as they pronounce it, Che-jin, "A man of the Standard or Banner," or Ke-hea-jin, "A man under the Standards." The latter call themselves Han-jin, "Men of Han."

The young secretary being seated, said, that the duke had that moment arrived, and was then washing his hands: this requiring no answer: a short pause ensued, and he went on to give the duke's character; that he was a man of few words, but with him it was a word and an act; very different from the easy and little-meaning loquacity of some persons. If he meant, as he probably did, that on his announcing Ho, the Ambassador should propose to pay him the first visit, this intimidating speech was not the way to carry his point. The Ambassador merely said, "Very well: I am informed of the duke's arrival." With that answer the messenger went away.

It was next announced that several per-

sons, five or six, were coming from the duke. It was of course intended to give them a civil reception. Accordingly the second Commissioner walked down the steps from the Ambassador's apartment to meet them, and made a bow to one of them, a very tall man, who appeared to be the principal. They were all in their court dresses, and court beads round their necks. The man to whom Mr. Ellis bowed, so far from returning it, rushed past him with large strides and an affected grave, stern look, bounced up the steps into the chief apartment, and, followed by his comrades, took the principal seats. During all this not a word was spoken; but every person already felt highly indignant, yet said nothing. The Ambassador completely overturned the idea of giving them the precedence, by putting the English gentlemen above him, and himself taking the lowest place. These persons were afterwards nick-named "The lads of Moogden*," and by that name we shall now denominate them. Two only spoke that day. The very tall rude man first, and he who took the second place, a prim, thin-lipped, shrill-voiced, pock-marked man. The tall man began, Na yih ko she Ching kung she, "Which one is the principal tribute-bearer?" The Ambassador was pointed out, with the reply, Na yih wei she Ching Wang Chae, "That person is the Royal Envoy." He then proceeded in a tone affecting great sternness and dignity, "The ceremonies of the Celestial Empire are of vast importance, and indispensably binding; the tribute-bearer is required to attend to-morrow morning in order to practise." The Ambassador replied, "I am not prepared to attend for any such purpose; when I see the Duke I will converse with him on that subject." The prim thin-lipped lad then put in his word, and asserted the vast importance and indispensably binding nature of the ceremonies of the Celestial Empire. He received the same answer as his haughty colleague. The English generally felt very indignant at the Lads of Moogden for the insolence of their manner.

We must observe, in passing, that these subsequent animadversions, and the jocular tone in which the "Lads of Moogden" are alluded to, do not repair the loss of dignity incurred by giving indirect answers to their degrading questions.

Having received their answer, they rose and rushed out of the room as they entered, without taking leave.

The tone of intimidation, however,

* Moogden is the capital of Manchow Tartary.

was not yet given up; it was to be tried again.

The next day, August 22, a request came to the Ambassador from the Duke to meet him, not at either of their apartments, but at a third place, in the city of Tung-chow. Lord Amherst and the Commissioners accordingly consented to go thither. This attempt to waive the question of precedence was thought to augur well. In the mean time, however, it was deemed proper to prepare in Chinese a sealed memorial to the Emperor himself, in case of an unfavourable issue of the conference. In it was expressed the greatest respect and veneration for the person of his Imperial Majesty, as the sovereign of so great an empire. The ceremony with which it was proposed on the part of the British Ambassador to enter his august presence was stated, and his Majesty prayed, to accept of it, or to signify his gracious pleasure respecting its return. This document the Ambassador took in his pocket.

The day became overcast, and rain fell; the party waited some time, in the hope that it would clear up; but contrariwise, the rain increased. The Duke and his party had already gone some time to the city; and it became necessary at last to brave the weather. Four or five persons went in chairs, and others in one-horse carriages, in which they had a foretaste of the distressing jolting afterwards to be suffered on their journey to Yuen-ming-yuen. The officers of the guard rode on horseback, and got completely drenched. The road to the town was dirty and slippery to a degree that could be exceeded by nothing but the streets of Tung-chow, where the poor creatures who carried the chairs were up to the knees in water. The party finally arrived at the Heo-yuen, or Literary Hall of Tung chow. There was no anti-chamber in which a person could sit down; and the Ambassador had to stand a few minutes till our arrival was announced. Four persons were invited into the room in which the Duke was; it being small was assigned as a reason for not more going. Mr. Amherst bore his father's train.

The Che-chow, or magistrate of the town, was in waiting. He was a person who at first professed to be very civil, but who, from the trouble the public service gave him, soon changed his tone and manner; and his eyes, which at no time looked straight before him (for he squinted much) indicated the utmost aversion. He said that Sze ko jin, "four men," were to go in; old Chang, who was also of the party, corrected him, and said, Sze-wei, "four gentlemen."

A small court-yard, not defended from the rain, was to be crossed. By the aid of umbrellas this was effected, and a bam-

hoo hanging screen being raised, discovered the Duke, Muh, and Kwang, standing about three or four feet from the door, with their faces towards it. The Ambassador made an inclination of the head, which the Duke did not return in any way, but began in a loud stern tone: "We are especially sent here by the Great Emperor to see the ceremony properly performed." Mr. Morrison said, "Let the Ambassador be seated, and then converse." The Duke replied, his lip quivering with anger, "We stand, and he also may stand." This was explained to the Ambassador, who said, "Very well, we'll stand." The Duke was then desired to resume what he was about to say. He began, T'een woo leang jih; Te-woo urh Kwang; as in heaven there are not two sons, so on earth there are not two sovereigns. The great Emperor is T'een-tsze, the son of heaven; before him all kings should bow down. You know it (looking at Mr. Morrison, who had been seen reading Confucius, and which had reached the Duke's ears); the ceremony insisted on was coeval with (Kae-Kwo) the commencement of the dynasty.—Feeling this to be no great length of time, he added—it has existed from the highest antiquity, and Kang kae puh tih, cannot be altered, "Without the performance of this ceremony, the Ambassador and his tribute will be forthwith rejected and cast out;" throwing his hand from him as he pronounced the last word.

The Ambassador, instead of yielding to the impulse of feelings such as this speech was calculated to produce, took no notice of the Duke's rodomontade, but with self-command, and in a firm tone, said, "That he considered the Emperor of China as one of the greatest sovereigns in the world; and from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent also considering him in the same point of view, he had sent him to compliment his Imperial Majesty. The ceremony which he proposed to perform, was the same as was performed by the last British ambassador, Lord Macartney, and which was graciously received by the late Emperor.

The Duke's face put on a smile at the first part of this speech, and he took a purse from his side and gave it Mr. Amheist; but when he heard the close, he replied, with warmth, "The affairs of the last embassy were its own affairs; those of the present embassy alone are what we will converse about." He turned to Chang, who was standing by, and said, "Do you lead them out, and explain fully what I have said, and the reasons of it." The Ambassador being informed of this, saw plainly that nothing was to be done with the Duke then, and of course could not submit to be referred to a person of Chang's rank to discuss the subject. He,

therefore, asked the Duke if he might expect to see him again.

The Duke supposed that the Ambassador considered the meeting as partaking of the nature of a visit, and said, "This is not a visit; it is an official meeting on national affairs." He was told the Ambassador also considered it as such. He then said, "Whether you see me again or not, depends on the resolution you choose to come to." On hearing this, the Ambassador took the memorial from his pocket and presented it to the Duke, saying, "I'll trouble you to transmit that to his Imperial Majesty." The Duke, evidently disconcerted at such an unexpected occurrence, took it, looked at the address, turned it over, passed it to Muh, and said, "It is sealed!" The Duke was taken down a peg or two by this reference to his master, and walked forward a few steps to see the Ambassador out. The whole party immediately returned to the Ambassador's house. A gratuity was given to the chair-bearers and drivers of the carriages. Chang's servant, old blow-hard, undertook to distribute it; and, according to Chinese usage, first told his master, to have his permission. Chang could not sanction it, in consequence, as he said on several occasions, of the Emperor's taking the severest notice of any thing that could be construed into the receiving of money. One of the gentlemen of the Embassy distributed with his own hand the dollars to the poor men, who were thereby abundantly rewarded for the labour gone through on account of the English.

The feelings of the English were this day a good deal roused by the insolence of the Duke's manner, and the absurdity of his pretensions. At the first some were angry, at the latter all laughed.

We were now at a stand till we could hear what the decision of his Imperial Majesty was. Express after express went and came in the course of the next day. Chang came to confer; but as he could not confer with the Ambassador, Mr. Morrison was the medium for the English. Chang, no doubt, was fully instructed what to say; but at the same time, it is probable he introduced ideas of his own; and to separate what was absolutely official from what was his own is not practicable. He did not seem at heart favourable to submission; he always called it "their Tartar ceremony," and disclaimed the idea of its being Chinese. "They were," he said, "most tenacious of it; so much so, that old infirm people, who could no longer kneel nor stand, were caused to raise themselves from the seat on which they sat, and fall down again with a bump, the number of times that others knocked their head."

He urged conformity, from our coming

being voluntary; we had embarrassed them, not they us; had we not come, they would neither have sent for us, nor complained of our staying away; that what they valued was the *ceremony*, not the presents; if they dispensed with it with regard to us, what were they to do with other nations?

It was argued on the other side, that they seemed to err in applying ancient rules which were suitable enough in respect of petty states around, which were really tributary, to modern powerful nations with whom they had heretofore had no intercourse: that now they would do wisely to have different rules for different nations, according as they were or were not tributary. To apply the same rules to Russia and to Britain, which they did to Lew-kew and Siam, was injudicious. As our dress and features were different from theirs, so our forms of polite intercourse were different. A master in his own house with propriety dictated what forms he pleased to his servants; but when the servants of another master came on business common to both families, it was not incumbent on the one to enforce the ceremonies of his house on the servants of the other; it shewed an enlarged mind to pass over these slight varieties; and his Imperial Majesty, in allowing the British Ambassador to observe the ceremonies of his own court, would be still more and more admired.

He was, however, urged to bring an official reply to the note given. He finally brought in his hand the note itself; and said, that, as the name of the Ambassador was not outside, it was contrary to rule to forward it; every person sending a sealed document to the Emperor must write withoutside his name. However, the Duke had opened it. Some displeasure was expressed at this as a mere quibble, as if, though the word "Amherst" was not there, the phrase "British Ambassador" was not distinct enough. He acknowledged unofficially, that he believed it a pretence. "If a sealed document from the meanest subject was referred to the Emperor, (said he,) how would they venture to conceal a letter from a foreign minister?"

He then said, if we would alter some expressions in it, they would send it;—if, instead of saying, "the King of England had cultivated amity with Keen-lung," we would say, that "Keen-lung had treated the King of England amicably." This was conceded. Then he wanted the phrase taken away, in which our own ceremony was proposed, and to have inserted that the Ambassador would kneel on both knees. This was rejected, as a childish proposal; for if that were done, the memorial itself became useless.

After carrying it to the Duke again, he

brought it back and desired we would withdraw it, for it could not (he affirmed in the name of the Duke) be sent to his Majesty.

On the other side it was urged, that if the Ambassador could not be heard, *negotiation was at an end*. With the note returned, Chang brought formulas of the intended mode of reception at court, which were received from him, but not carefully read and translated at the time, as it still remained quite uncertain whether the Embassy would proceed to court or not.

Chang was now instructed to commence an attack on some of the persons of the Embassy, by way of intimidation. The gentlemen from Canton were considered as mere traders, and therefore the Embassy was not properly filled up. One of the Commissioners, it was said, had been appointed, according to advices from Canton, by the government of England, in consequence of his knowledge of the usages of the Celestial Empire; but he, knowing those usages, failed in his duty, inasmuch as he did not inform the Ambassador of them, and persuade him to comply with the ceremony. It was insinuated that as far as regarded his future stay in Canton, he would consult his own interest by giving the advice suggested. All the idle stories which had reached the court, of the aviaries, splendid apartments, fine horses, &c. &c. possessed by Europeans living in Macao, were now applied to the individual alluded to. Various efforts were made to stop Chang in this very improper harangue, and the Ambassador made him understand that he was much displeased at the present interference with the persons of the Embassy; that as the Emperor of China employed whom he pleased, so did the government of England. Chang mumbled a sentence, as if asking if the King of England did not trade. The general tone of the message seemed impertinent, and it was dismissed with indications of displeasure.

Finally, a paper was brought purporting to be an edict from the Viceroy of Peking. The name of one of the Commissioners was introduced into it, and an additional guard ordered to watch the Ambassador's house, that no clandestine intercourse might take place between the natives and the English. There was accordingly a great show that evening of an additional guard.

Six days had now elapsed since the interview with the Duke; and the Chinese, (or rather Tartars) appeared to be passing from one insult to another; no answer had been returned from his Majesty,—it was therefore determined to write an official note, and demand that we should be informed of his Majesty's pleasure respecting our departure.

The note was written, and carried to the Duke by Messrs. Hayne and Davis.

This note appears to have done away with the hope of our yielding, and therefore the Duke sent by Chang to ask the Ambassador to call once more, and also to request that he would introduce the subject. The Ambassador agreed to go.

On arriving at the temple at which the Duke resided, we found chairs placed on the left side of the court-yard. The Duke, Moo, Soo, and Kwang, walked forward to receive the Ambassador and Commissioners. The chairs were placed in two rows. The left-hand row was a little higher than the opposite. The Duke took the upper seat on the left-hand, and Lord Amherst on the right.

The Duke commenced by a few remarks, in the form of question, as to the distance of England from China, the time which the voyage occupied, and so on. He then asked, if Chang had explained every thing respecting the ceremony. The Ambassador, on the other hand, wished to know what answer the Duke had to give to his former note. The Duke said, it would be of no use to our cause to send it to his Majesty; and was proceeding to reason the propriety of homage from the King of England to the Emperor of China, as he did in the former interview. It was therefore thought better to waive the subject, and to ask him, what he thought could be done to justify the Ambassador to his own government; would it be given in the name of the Emperor officially, that his Majesty affirmed, on his own recollection, that Lord Macartney performed the ceremony, and so on? To a question put respecting the probable disposition of his Majesty, the Duke said, "he could give no answer; it might as well be asked him, whether he thought it would rain or thunder to-morrow. The ways of the Son of Heaven were, like those of Heaven itself, inscrutable." The Ambassador said, "he could not promise to comply; however, he would in the course of the day send him a final answer." In the afternoon an answer was sent, saying, the Ambassador could not comply with the Tartar ceremony.

The note had scarcely reached the Duke, when he and his party came to the Ambassador's house to pay a visit, and to say that it was determined the Embassy should proceed to Court, at Yuen-ming-yuen, the next day.

The Ambassador and Commissioners, apprehensive that their note had been misunderstood, asked the Duke if he were aware that they had written to say, they could *not* perform the ceremony. He seemed to say, "yes," and bowed his head; which all understood as affirming, "you are to be received according to the forms you propose." Kwang returned the same evening in order to hasten the departure of the Embassy early the next

morning. He, when asked if the Ambassador's intention was fully understood, said, "The Emperor is of an enlarged and liberal mind, and hence dispenses with your compliance."

The crisis of the negotiation now approaches; the following account of it is curious and important.

About half-way we stopped at a place intended for the refreshment of travellers; and found some food prepared. But it being an attempt at English cookery, was neither English nor Chinese. There were neither knives and forks nor yet the small ivory sticks of the Chinese.

At this place the Legate and Soo sent for a gentleman of the Embassy, and said, "his Majesty has given a gracious intimation respecting the Ambassador. He has fixed to-morrow for seeing him." This was communicated to the Ambassador, to whose apprehension it did not appear very gracious to be in such a violent haste. The Legate said, "Whether the Ambassador be introduced or not to-morrow, let us settle when we get there; but in the mean time we must endeavour to arrive."

The Embassy passed withoutside the city of Peking when it was dark, and arrived at Yuen-ming-yuen soon after day-break on the morning of the 29th. Leading down to the palace there is a paved path, along which the wheels of the carriages, which were according to usage driven fast, made a great rattling. Neither Soo nor Kwang could be permitted to ride in chairs here. Old Chang was on horse-back.

Part of the gentlemen were conducted to the Ambassador's house, about a mile from the palace. The Ambassador, the commissioners, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Abel, Mr. Griffith, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Abbot, and Mr. Somerset, were led direct to the palace gate. The road leads round the south-east corner of the court-yard before the palace. Soo and Kwang were obliged to alight before turning the corner.

Here Soo and Kwang came to the Ambassador's carriage door, and desired him to alight to take a cup of tea. The two commissioners got first out of the carriage. None of the party knew certainly where they were, but began to be apprehensive that some imposition was intended. Lord Amherst, being really fatigued by travelling all night a dangerous road, pleaded indisposition, and said, he could neither see any person nor transact any business till he had taken rest. After much importunity he alighted from his carriage, and was led round the corner to a small unfurnished dirty apartment on the right-hand side of the court-yard.

There was a bench in the room, covered with white cotton felt, and which, in the manner of the Tartars, serves for either a seat or a bed. The paper of the roof was old and torn. A crowd of persons of all ages and ranks filled the room. The English gentlemen, disappointed, vexed and weary, sat down on the bench. The Ambassador directed that the crowd should be desired to withdraw, and leave him alone. The crowd of Chinese and Tartar officers paid not the least attention, but continued to press forward to see the strangers. Chang was desired to use his influence or authority; but here he possessed neither the one nor the other: he endeavoured to apologise for them from the novelty of the occurrence.

A few minutes after entering this room, an invitation came from the Duke requesting the Ambassador, commissioners, and Mr. Morrison would go to his rooms. The Ambassador said he could not see him then, and only begged to be led to the apartments intended for him. The Duke then came himself, and said, he wanted to introduce the Ambassador to his Majesty, and added, "have you the letter?" The Ambassador without rising said, that he felt unwell, and begged his Imperial Majesty would graciously decline requiring him to attend that day. The Duke said, "You shall use your own ceremony." The Ambassador requested the Duke to supplicate his Majesty to decline requiring an audience. The Duke became very anxious. The perspiration stood on his face. He went out—came again—took the Ambassador by the arm to urge him away; and told an attendant to help him. The Ambassador shook them from him, and said, he would not go so, repeating the request to the Duke that he would report his case to the Emperor, and entreat his Majesty's acquiescence. A messenger came to the door of the room, and in a tone of high anger called away the Duke. Poor Chang struck his thigh, and called out "Ah! now they are incensed! a man who comes here should have no will of his own!" from which we augured something bad.

During the time that the Duke was going out and returning, several persons of rank came, stared at the English gentlemen, and went away. One old gentleman, with a long silver beard, came and uttered the words, Fa-lang-ke, with another Tartar-sounding word, which the writer of this did not understand. It was said to him, "We are not French, but English." Mr. Morrison requested the old gentleman to turn out the crowd; it was so rude for them to press into a small room in the way they did. He gave no answer to this, but went his way. As soon as he had gone out, a gentleman present, who knew the meaning of the

round badge which he wore on his breast, informed the party that he was a Prince of the blood. Others wearing the same badge came in, took a rude stare, and went away again.

Towards the close of this strange scene, a part of the rabble of officers left the room; the others said they could not, they were ordered to be there.

Chang now came in, and said, there was a favorable reply from his Majesty. To announce it, the Duke came and said, "His Majesty has graciously ordered his physician to wait on the Ambassador. He may now go to his apartments." The Duke was moreover ordered to see him thither. Men armed with swords then cleared a path through the crowd, and the Ambassador proceeded, walking through the court-yard and round the corner, to the carriage. In passing the court the Duke accompanied us, and himself cuffed the crowd of Mandarins of various ranks, and kicked them to open a wider path. It is probable that the Emperor himself from some part of the palace had a view of the party walking across the court, and that the Duke was showing off his activity and zeal; or that he was vexed, and spent his rage on the first he dared to strike. He took the writer of this by the arm, and squeezed it, saying something which was not heard distinctly enough to be remembered. When round the corner he took a glance at the Ambassador's carriage, got into his chair, and was never seen again.

The Ambassador, Commissioners, and Mr. Amheist, again entered the carriage and, attended by a large retinue of Chinese officers, proceeded in slow state to the house provided for his Excellency. This house belonged to Sung Tajin, the amiable friend of the last Embassy, who is now first minister of state, and was then absent in Western Tartary. It was an exceedingly handsome and spacious house.

His Majesty's physician came; felt the Ambassador's pulse, said he supposed the climate did not agree with him, and took his leave. Soo and Kwang were both present. Most of the gentlemen retired to sleep. Breakfast was served up, at which four only were present. His Lordship took something in his own room. He obtained a few of his packages, but no part of his toilet.

In about two hours, Chang brought the news that we were to leave immediately. His Majesty was greatly displeased; and had ordered our dismissal instantly. This of course was quite unlooked for; but what could be opposed to the caprice of a despot, surrounded by courtiers, who, as afterwards appeared from the Emperor's own hand, did not dare to tell him that the Ambassador had travelled all night,

and had not been at his own apartments when he was fraudulently brought to the door of the palace?

The writer of this was asleep when the message came. Major-general Yin came and awoke him, saying, "All has gone wrong! Kwang wishes to see you; you are to go away directly."

On going out half-dressed, Soo and Kwang were found together. Kwang was generally the spokesman. He said in a demure tone, "His Majesty is angry, and requires you to go from this house to-day! What is to be done?" It was replied, "His Majesty's will must be obeyed.—What do you say is to be done?" "I know not; I also am involved"—was the answer. He added, "We will send your things carefully back"—"Talk not about things!" said the other, yet suffering under excessive fatigue, "throw them into the sea, if you like; but, regard persons."

At that moment the silent Moo came in, and Kwang addressed him, "Are they to go?" He replied, "They are to go."

The decree it appears had gone forth, probably in a fit of anger, or a panic of fear, on the part of the Emperor. His courtiers, who sat by, without opposing it, or stating facts, were either afraid to risk his displeasure, or secretly hoped this very strong measure would produce intimidation and submission.

Some of the gentlemen obtained with difficulty a hand-basin and a change of linen. The Ambassador could not. The Chinese would not permit a box to be brought into the house. The carts which had not been unloaded were driven off. The Ambassador's house and court-yard were filled with officers of various ranks, and rude inferiors, who kept staring in at the window, and thrusting open the door to gaze on the foreigners.

The Ambassador did not hurry his departure, in order to give the court time to think on the very harsh and barbarous step which they had determined on. Chang was told that we must dine ere we commenced another journey. Yin said we should go but ten leagues that evening; this, however, proved untrue; perhaps he was himself misinformed.

About two o'clock a large blustering man came into the court yard, and called out, "Where is there an interpreter?" On finding a person who understood him, he began, and explained at great length from whom he was deputed; how great the person was; greater than the viceroy of Chih-le; he was the Kew mun te-tuh "Commander of (the forces of) the nine gates" of Peking. He is the first and greatest military officer in the Empire. Being informed that we knew who the Kew mun te-tuh was, he proceeded, "My

master, who commands a million of men, requires that the Ambassador leave the limits of his command immediately. The Ambassador is a rude man, who does not know how to behave himself. Your Kit g is respectful and obedient; but the Ambassador is not. He has used disrespectful language. His Majesty will write to the King to complain of him." He was interrupted, and told that the Ambassador did not use disrespectful language; that he said nothing more than beg that his Majesty would graciously defer the audience.

"The ceremonies of the celestial Empire (said the large man) are unalterably binding." It was replied, "This is not a time to talk of ceremonies."—"Well, (rejoined he) I am not sent to talk about that, but to require your departure." "Very well," said the other, "we shall go."

About three o'clock, a dinner, in the Chinese manner and in good style, was prepared in the Ambassador's hall; Major general Yin himself waited on the Ambassador at table in the most good-natured manner. Before leaving, he stepped into the room in which the Ambassador was alone, and said, "they do not mean you to go—only kneel on two knees," putting, at the same time, two knuckles on the table to represent the act of kneeling. That, of course, was out of the question then.

Chang kept urging our departure, but did not provide porters to reload the carts; a few only of his Lordship's boxes were reloaded by the exertions of our own people.

About 4 P. M. the Ambassador, commissioners and suite left the house. Four persons travelled in chairs, the rest in the Chinese two-wheeled carriages. The following night was dark and rainy. The earliest of the party arrived at Tung-chow about 4 A. M. of the 30th of August.

In an intervening passage, we are sorry to see the personal reflection conveyed in the expression: "the squinting governor of Tung-chow."

On the evening of the same day, Soo and Kwang called on the Ambassador, and said that his Majesty had sent a *Joo-e*, or emblem of prosperity, of the cornucopia stone. A string of court beads, such as are worn by the Emperor and ladies of the palace, and finally, some ornamental purses. These he wished to be conveyed to the Prince Regent; and requested, in return, the maps, the prints, and portraits of the King and Queen, which were mentioned in the list of presents.

The Ambassador complied with their request, but at the same time took occa-

sion to speak to them freely of the treatment he had received.

Six days after this violent act, the Emperor published one of his penitentiary papers, in which he said, he (Peh jin) could not bear the idea of our having come so far, and of being dismissed in the way we had been. He had, he said, now found out what he did not know when he took the harsh resolution, *viz.* that the Ambassador had travelled all night; had not been at his own apartments; nor had with him his court dress; "had I known these circumstances," said the Emperor, "I would have changed the day of audience." He then proceeded in the same official document to reflect in the strongest terms on the princes and courtiers, especially the duke; who were called to his presence that morning, to all of whom the truth was known, but to mention which none would step forward. He blamed the selfish system which each seemed to have adopted, when they sat before him and said to themselves, "The affair does not concern me."—"Thus," added he, "they ruined the affair." The duke he degraded by depriving him of the high situation he held as president of the Foreign Board. Moo and Soo, presidents of the Boards of Rites and Works, were also removed; Kwang was deprived of his situation as salt commissioner, and reduced to the low rank of a gold button. He was granted the indulgence of wearing his former one whilst with the embassy. He wrote also to the viceroys of the provinces through which the embassy had to pass on its way to Canton, to give orders to all connected with it to treat it with civility and respect. Yin gave it as his opinion that they would have recalled it, but for what they conceived the very undignified appearance of reversing the Imperial decree.

The Emperor required, in the edict just referred to, that the Ambassador should be treated civilly, and at the same time that the military should, wherever the English passed, put on an imposing appearance; have their arms and accoutrements well cleaned;—at once, said he, to soothe and to awe. Under these circumstances we had now to commence a four months' journey. Some delay was occasioned by the confusion and haste with which the baggage was brought back from Yuen-ming Yuen. A writing-table, containing papers belonging to the Ambassador, was missing. It had been left behind in the hurry, and was to be sent for the whole distance. One bundle belonging to Lieut. Cooke was lost.

Having attended the embassy to its regretted close, we forbear to pursue its movements on the journey back to Canton, stage by

stage; but refer to the work itself for a description of the track, and of the carriage of the native functionaries, which is enlivened by more frequent sketches of scenery and manners than the previous part.

The parting interview, however, between Lord Amherst and the Viceroy of Canton has too much political importance to be passed over. Besides the department of the Chinese state officers came at last to assume a soothing and friendly expression and character, the remembrance of which operates as a pleasing mitigation of the feeling of disappointment which the miscarriage of the great object of having the embassy received at the court of Peking, is calculated to induce in minds whose sympathy in whatever concerns the national honour and advantage is keenly sensible.

Dec. 26.—At Chaou chow Foo removed to larger boats, in which, on the first of January 1817, we arrived at Canton.

Capt. Maxwell in his barge, attended by about twenty ship's boats, filled with officers and gentlemen, came to meet the Ambassador. The American consul B.C. Wilcocks, Esq. joined the party in a boat carrying the American colours.

In the evening his Lordship landed in state at a temple called Hae-chang-sze, situated on an islet opposite the European factories at Canton. It had been fitted up in a most splendid manner, in a style partly Chinese and partly English, under the direction of J. B. Urnston, Esq. of the select committee of supracargoes. In the evening his Lordship took his new-year's dinner with a large party of Englishmen at the Honorable Company's factory. The gentlemen of the embassy were delighted to meet again their countrymen, who had long anxiously expected them. Every heart was glad.

January 1.—The Legate waited on the Ambassador to congratulate him on his arrival. Several days were occupied in arranging the etiquette of an interview with the viceroy.

On the 7th he, the Foo-yuen, and the Hoppo, were received by the Ambassador and two commissioners. He brought, carried by thirty-six bearers, in a little yellow sedan chair, a letter from the Emperor of China to the Prince Regent. Lord Amherst, Sir George Staunton and Mr.

Ellis, had the precedence resigned to them by the viceroy and other two officers.

The viceroy mentioned that the duties of the Hewitt had been remitted in consideration of her bringing out the presents. He next adverted to his Imperial Majesty's bounty in permitting the trade for so great a length of time. The Ambassador said, he believed it was a *mutual* benefit to both countries. The viceroy wished that obligation and dependance should be acknowledged; but when he found that such a tone was unpleasant, he said, "Well, we will not speak on subjects that may excite angry feelings—may amity long continue!" The Ambassador wished him health and prosperity, and so took his leave. An entertainment was presented in the name of the Emperor.

January 9.—The Ambassador returned the Legate's visit. The old gentleman was cheerful and chatty, as usual. A few days after, on the invitation of Sir George Staunton, he met the Ambassador at the factory, and sat down to an entertainment with a large party of officers and gentlemen.

January 19.—He waited on Lord Amherst to take his final leave, and expressed a hope that the Ambassador would represent matters to his own sovereign in a way calculated to preserve peace and goodwill between the two countries.

On the 20th the embassy left Canton. His Lordship and suite went to Whampoa in Capt. Maxwell's barge. The band and guard preceded, and two lines of boats followed. The viceroy placed himself in a boat on the river where his Lordship had to pass, in order to take leave of him. Numerous salutes were fired all the way down the river.

January 23.—The Ambassador and suite landed at Macao. Chinese troops were marched into the town to receive his Lordship on the beach.

Before he sailed an interesting document was obtained. It was a manifesto written by the Emperor's own hand, and addressed to the whole world,—to foreign nations as well as to his Tartar and Chinese subjects. In this he expresses regret and shame for what was done; to take blame to himself was all that he could suffer, but the courtiers who had deceived him he delivered to be tried by the proper tribunal; they decreed that the duke should have his title taken from him; that Moo should be laid aside entirely; that Soo should be degraded to the fifth rank, and that Kwang should be made a subordinate secretary of the 8th rank, and next spring, on his return, be sent to Tartary to officiate there. The Emperor pitied his brother-in-law the duke, and retained his title, but took from him all his important considerations. Soo, if he behaved well eight years, might be per-

mitted to supplicate restoration to his dignities. This however was like adding mockery to degradation, for Soo is now nearly seventy years of age, and will, should the grave not become his habitation ere the period of probation be expired, be unfitted by extreme old age to hold any important public situation.

The duke and Moo reported from Tungchow that the Ambassador was daily performing the Tartar ceremony with a degree of veneration and respect that merited the highest commendation; a statement founded on a positive untruth. Men who can deliberately and officially write an absolute falsehood sink very low, whatever their rank may be, in the estimation of every well-regulated mind. Their degradation can scarcely be regretted. The most ludicrous occurrence is the case of the loquacious Judge of Chih-le, who was introduced to the reader in the preceding pages. He went to court, and informed his Majesty of the lectures he had given, and the questions which he had put to the English. The answer he received was: "I did not send you to lecture, nor to ask questions, but to see the embassy safely and quietly out of the province; for your officiousness you shall suffer." My Lord Judge was forthwith degraded and sent into banishment.

The following are a few specimens of the lighter and more entertaining passages.

We went into one of the priests' rooms to take tea, and found hanging against the wall, as idol pictures do, an European print of the head of Jesus Christ, crowned with thorns, and a reed in his hand. Around on the Chinese paper, in the centre of which it was pasted, were Chinese characters. When requested to take it down, the priest declined, saying, that it was dedicated, and he could not take it down; but he shewed to Mr. Morrison a service, in mysterious Chinese phraseology, which was read when the picture was worshipped.

August 10th, 11th, and 12th, were spent in passing up the river to Teen-tsin. The boats were dragged by human effort: poor miserable looking men passed cords across their breast, over one shoulder and under the other arm, and walked forwards in a leaning posture, pulling at the end of a rope, which had its other end fastened to the mast-head of the vessel, to which they were giving motion. There are sometimes ten, twenty, or thirty men employed to drag one boat. These men thus engaged are called Tseen-foo.

They commonly have a song, called the Tseen-foo Ko, which they chaunt to inspire them, and give union to their ef-

forts. The greater part of it is merely the tone of exertion, interspersed with a few expressions alluding to the country they are passing, and the place to which they look as the end of their toils. One person repeats the sentences which have meaning, and the whole join in a chorus, *Hei-o, Wo-te hei-ho*, the import of which appears to be, "pull away, let us pull away." Mr. Morrison requested a man to write down a tracker's song, and it closed by holding out the hope of a breakfast when they reached *Teen-tsin*.

The appearance of the country was miserable; nothing but low mud huts were seen on the banks of the river. Crowds of people were every where collected to gaze on us as we passed; they were all of a more dark and swarthy complexion than a stranger, who considered the latitude in which they lived, would have expected to find them. The head-dress of the women was different from that which prevails in the southern provinces of China; the hair was put up so as to extend from a base on the top of the head, horizontally, about six or eight inches. A rosy flower generally decorated one side of the head of the poorest females. Whilst passing along, various expressions of civility passed between the attendant officer, *Chang*, and the Ambassador.

September 28. In the morning passed the river called *Wan-ho* (erroneously called *Luen-ho* in the books of the last Embassy). It is said to arise from seventy-two springs in the mountains called *Tae shan*, in *Shang-tung*. It flows from the east, and arriving at this point sends part of its waters to the north branch of the canal, and part to the south. The land is high on each side at its mouth; opposite to which on the other side of the canal stands the temple called *Lung Wang Meaon*, "the temple of the Dragon King;" or, as he is otherwise called, *Ta-wang*, "the great King;" he is the god of seas and rivers. This temple is sometimes called *Funswey Meaon*, "the temple at the division of waters;" from the circumstance already mentioned. We had now the current of the canal with us; but it flowed so gently as to be but slightly perceived. The Chinese books assert, that from *Ling-tsing* to this place there are seventy-two *Cha*, or locks.

The *Cha*, or locks, are gate-ways with stone abutments on each side, in the middle of which are grooves to receive the ends of planks, which being let down stop the water's egress or ingress. Whether placed on the sides of the canal to admit water into it, or prevent its flowing out; or whether placed across the canal where the descent is rapid; they are still called *Cha*.

The canal now passes through what are

called *Hoo*, or lakes; but they are frequently nothing more than marshy swamps, with shrubs and trees growing out of them. In dry seasons the waters retire to very narrow limits, and the land is cultivated. The present was a year of heavy rains; they fell during the fifth moon, and inundated the crops which were sown. Fishing-boats were now and then seen on these lakes, and poor people gathering the seeds of the water-lily, which occasionally covered a space of a few acres extent. A few miserable huts were scattered on the banks of the canal, with the water up to the very door; and in some cases rendered uninhabitable by the water rising to the top of the bank, and flowing into the hut. There were spots left dry in the lakes on which were houses and trees, which relieved the melancholy prospect of swamps in some points of the compass terminated only by the distant horizon. The country we had hitherto travelled through had been an entire plain. We had not seen a single hill, but the *Tartarian* hills north of *Yuen-ming Yuen*. The willow had been almost the only tree which was seen; and the only grain, the *Kaou-leang*, or *Barbadoes millet*. It was from eight to twelve feet high, and consisted of a tuft of grain on the top of a stem, about the thickness of the sugar-cane.

General Wang remarked, in the course of conversation, that the wars which preceded and accompanied the ascendancy of the reigning family, thinned the population so much, that the earth produced great abundance for the wants of the people. Since that period there has been a vast increase of population, the consequences of which are scarcity and poverty. In the general's opinion, another war to diminish the population would be a good thing.

October 6th. In the morning saw the mast and sails of boats navigating the *Yellow River*, which runs some distance nearly on a line with the canal. Our boats came to anchor within a quarter of a mile from where the canal enters the river, without our knowing it. The legate intended to remain there all night and cross the river the next morning; but a favourable breeze springing up, he changed his intention, and sent to inform the Ambassador, that he purposed getting under way immediately, and crossing the river. Knowing the great extent which the river runs, and the destructive inundations which frequently take place from the impetuosity of its current acting on the loose alluvial soil which forms its banks, the mind was worked up to expect something grand. The expectation was, like all highly excited hopes and expectations, disappointed. The *Yellow River* was here about three quarters of a mile

broad ; its waters very muddy when agitated by a pole or an oar ; its current not running more than three miles an hour : in the middle it was about five fathoms deep. It presented to the view a large sheet of water as the western sun fell on its surface. At the distance of a few miles above and below it turned aside and intercepted the view. We entered it from the canal on the N. E. side, and saw, not directly across, but in a slanting direction to the S. W., the mouth of the passage destined to receive us. Some of the boats had considerable difficulty in working up against the stream to the entrance referred to, even after they had reached the opposite shore of the Yellow River. They finally, however, all reached the mouth of the passage called by the boatmen the *Tae-ping ho*, where they anchored during the night. Several of the gentlemen supplied themselves with bottles full of the water of the Yellow River, as others had done before with bits of the wall of Peking.

October 7.—On the S. W. side of the river, the lake, called *Hung-tsze-hoo* is situated. At some distance higher up the river than where we now lay, the waters of the Yellow River are conducted into the lake, and passing through it enter, part of them, the *Hwae-ho*, “river *Hwae*,” and part of them again enter by the *Tae-ping-ho*, where we now lay, “the Yellow River.” It appears from Chinese books, that during inundations of the river, its waters forced themselves into the *Hwae-ho*, and it became an object to give strength and impetus to the current of the *Hwae-ho*, which, as they say, was effected by bringing the waters of the river through the lake, and down to the river again, at the point where its waters could not be resisted ; thus, as they express it, they made the river oppose its own violence. In books which treat of the large rivers of the empire, the Yellow River is called by way of eminence, “The River.” On the *Hwae-ho*, where the rush of water was great, a plan like the above was often adopted. A new channel was cut on one side of the river, and part of the waters carried off, to be brought in again at the distance of half a mile or a mile below.

From the *Hung-tsze-hoo* a great mass of water was rushing through a gateway made by immense earthen abutments, confined by the stem of the *Kaou-leang* and ropes. These narrow flood-gates, made of earth, are called *Pa-tsze*. The stone ones are called *Cha*, as mentioned above.

We had, on the morning of the 7th, to pass the first and most difficult flood-gate against the stream. It was a matter of some difficulty. The boats were drawn through by ropes ; a large concourse of officers

attending in case of accidents. On the bank were perpendicular windlasses, round which the end of the rope was thrown.

On the same day we had to pass round the point which divides the waters of the lake, part to enter the Yellow River, and part to swell the current of the *Hwae-ho*. We had ascended one flood-gate and had to descend another. The latter was formed of compact mason-work, and called *Téen-fei Cha*, “The Lock of the Celestial Lady.” The water of the upper part is four cubits higher than in the lower surface of the water. It had been opened some time in order to diminish the fall. Chinese gentlemen, however, deem it safe to go on shore whilst the boats pass the lock. An elegant tent was provided on shore, and the Ambassador invited by the Legate to go to it. The boats were laid on one side of the flood-gate, and gradually brought by ropes within the influence of the falling stream, when the rope was slipped and the boat shot through. It had a fine effect.

To amuse the Ambassador, General Wang caused a few of his men to go through their exercise, in shooting with bows and arrows at a target, and firing their muskets in quick succession. After the men had shot with their bows, the old General wished some of his officers to try, and, as is perhaps the usage in such cases, took a bow and arrow, and smiling, said to the Ambassador, “Do not laugh at me,” he let fly his arrow, but it missed the target. One of his officers, who performed after him, sent his arrow through the target every shot. The matchlocks performed better than was supposed they would, and eight or ten men, loading with powder only, kept up in front of their party an unremitting fire.

The Legate, treasurer, and other officers, went to the temple of the god of wind, to supplicate a favourable breeze.

One of the gentlemen took out his gun and shot a crow. The Legate sent to desire he would desist, lest he should alarm the country people, and also because the Tartars revere crows. The reason is the following :

The grandfather of the first Emperor of the present dynasty was, when a lad, left by some accident in the field of battle after the defeat of his own party. When the enemy was advancing upon him he crouched down in a hole, the mouth of which was immediately covered by a flight of crows. The victorious party, supposing there could be no human being where the crows were sitting, passed on, and the lad was saved. At the spot where this took place the Tartars annually hang meat on a pole to feed the crows, and discourage on all occasions putting them to death.

In the streets of the village, observed a

proclamation respecting the English Embassy. The purport was :

"The English Ambassador is about to pass this place on his return. His Majesty's pleasure on the subject has been received. Through the whole of the Embassy not a man of the Embassy is allowed to land. Their language is not known to natives, therefore no intercourse is permitted ; no buying or selling ; no books to be sold to them. Natives are not permitted to crowd about them, nor to make a clamorous noise. No females are permitted to shew their faces," &c.

Throughout the whole of the province of Gan-hwuy similar papers were pasted up by government, at the same time that it sent its soldiers and police officers to accompany the gentlemen who chose to walk through the towns or into the country for miles around.

November 1. Stopped at Ting-keachow, a small island. Enjoyed an agreeable walk betwixt two rows of trees, many of which were the tallow tree, of which candles are made : it was called here Peyew-kwo-tsze, and by others the La-shoo.

In this part of the country, as well as lower down, many of the soldiers were arrayed in the ancient Chinese helmets and coats of mail. They are now considered useless, but are yet occasionally worn for ornament.

From the book of a village school extracted the following couplet :

"To have good children and grandchildren constitutes happiness :

"Though large estates be not possessed, there is no occasion for sorrow."

November 27th. The Legate sent a covered boat to take the Ambassador, and any other gentleman who chose to accompany him, to see a temple called Hwa Wang Meaon, "The Temple of the King of Flowers." His Majesty is represented seated on a fantastic group of rocks, surrounded by gay divinities, male and female, for each month of the year. The figures were quite new, and painted in the most lively colours. The temple was supported by the salt merchants in the neighbourhood, who in an adjoining hall had placed an idol denominated Tsae-Shin, "The God of Wealth." Before him was a stage for theatrical exhibitions, which are blended with the service of all the temples.

Should political reasons at some future time induce the British government to send another embassy to China, notwithstanding

the little success which has attended previous attempts to open a reciprocal intercourse on the footing of equal and independent states ; it may deserve consideration, whether it would not be advisable for the embassy to take another route, and to approach China directly from British India, by the way of Thibet. The objection to this is, that it would alarm the court and nation of China to be reminded of the advancing contiguity of the British empire in India. But the government and ministry of China are active enough in instituting inquiry to collect, as the events arise, information respecting the extent of the British power in India, which is sufficient to excite as much alarm as can arise on that account. To dispel this alarm, let the history of modern Europe be read in Asia. The suspicion excited by distant rumour is often allayed by intimacy ; even intercourse with power may quiet apprehension, when the jealous and resiling nation finds in that intercourse only opportunities of knowing that the power which has excited awe in its neighbours by military successes against unprovoked aggressors, can appeal to its allies, Portugal and Spain, and Sicily, and Turkey, for accumulated testimonies to its public faith, for countries and provinces which Britain won from the enemies of her friends only to restore them. The negative advantage of going on a new route may also be mentioned ; the long established arrangements for a secret co-operation between the officers on the line of road from Canton to Peking, by which many obstacles to a direct intercourse with the court are generated, would thus be virtually defeated ; the line would be turned and its batteries eluded.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY.

A very numerous meeting of the Literary Society took place on Monday evening, the 29th of March, which was honoured by the attendance of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. The following gentlemen were admitted members:—The Hon. Sir Edmund Stanley, Sir Samuel Toller, Lieut.col. Macgregor Murray, H.S. Groeme, Esq.; John Duncan, Esq.; Peter Scott, M.D.; — Atkinson, Esq.; John Stokes, Esq.; Henry Sewell, Esq.; C. A. Thompson, Esq.; J. C. Morris, Esq.

The Hon. John Hodgson was elected a vice-president in the place of Rob Alexander, Esq. who is returned to Europe; and Wm. Oliver, Esq. and A. D. Campbell, Esq. were chosen members of the committee of management in the room of Mr. Hodgson and of the late Mr. Ellis.

Several valuable donations made to the society since the last meeting were laid upon the table; among them were the following:—three ancient Arabic gold coins, presented by T. H. Baber, Esq.; a number of antique iron instruments and earthen vessels, from Malabar, taken out of an ancient tumuli, called *Kodei-kul*, which corresponds with the *Pundookoclies* of other parts of Southern India, given by J. and B. Babington, Esqs.; a jerkin and cap, worn as a kind of armour, by the Nairs of Malabar; also, a pair of horns of the wild bull, inhabiting the Western Ghats of the Peninsula; and a number of stuffed specimens of birds and reptiles from Malabar, all by B. Babington, Esq.; and several valuable books, given by A. Scott, Esq. and Col. Mackenzie.

There was also laid before the meeting the manuscript of a translation made at the society's expense, of certain chapters of the work in Dutch of Abraham Rogers, relating to the manners and customs of the natives of Coromandel.

The following papers and communications were read:—A meteorological account of the year 1818, as kept at Anjarakandy on the Coast of Malabar, accompanied by remarks, by M. Brown, Esq. A transverse section of the Peninsula of India, in a line from Madras to Tellicherry, with Geological Remarks, by B. Babington, Esq. A paper on the inscriptions at Mahamaleipooram, illustrated by translations, and alphabets of the ancient characters, seen at that place, by B. Babington, Esq. A portion of the history of the Dhurmistul pagoda, one of the most celebrated Hindoo places of worship, in the province of Canara, with

remarks, by B. Babington, Esq. A description of the Omm feast, which is peculiar to the province of Malabar, and is the most celebrated festival throughout the year, by B. Babington, Esq.

Previously to the adjournment of the meeting the hon. the president, Sir John Newbolt, in an impressive and feeling address, adverted to the heavy loss which the cause of literature had sustained by the death of Mr. Ellis; and expressed the regret of the meeting that they were about to be deprived of the valuable aid of their secretary, Mr. Babington, to whose zealous exertions the society is so greatly indebted, and from whom they had that evening received such interesting communications. He concluded by offering to Mr. Babington the hearty thanks of the society, and their best wishes for a prosperous voyage to his native country, and for his future welfare.

ATMOSPHERICAL REGISTER IN INDIA.

Statement of the Observations on the Weather, made at the Rooms of the Literary Society, for the Month of February 1819.

Thermometer.				Barometer.			
11	1	4	11	11	4		
A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	In.	P.M.		
Degs.	Degs.	Degs.	In.	dec.	In.	dec.	
1 74½	78½	81½	30	19	30	02	
2 76½	78½	81½	30	19	30	04	
3 76½	78½	80	30	12	30	05	
4 77	80½	80	30	15	30	08	
5 76½	80	81	30	13	30	07	
6 77	79½	81	30	11	30	08	
7 75	77½	78½	30	19	30	03	
8 75½	78	79½	30	19	30	09	
9 77½	80	81½	30	06	30	09	
10 78	80½	81½	30	05	29	98	
11 78	80½	81½	30	07	29	97	
12 78½	80½	83	30	06	30	09	
13 77½	80	81½	30	19	30	03	
14 78½	79½	77½	30	08	30	01	
15 77	77½	77½	30	05	29	98	
16 76½	77½	77½	30	04	29	96	
17 75	75½	76½	30	07	30	02	
18 75½	75½	76½	30	02	30	02	
19 74½	75½	79½	30	07	30	01	
20 76½	79½	82	30	05	29	97	
21 77½	79½	83½	30	03	30	01	
22 77½	81	82	30	19	30	01	
23 78½	80½	80½	30	07	30	09	
24 77½	80	80½	30	12	30	08	
25 79½	80	81	30	08	30	01	
26 79½	81½	82½	30	07	30	01	
27 81	84	85½	30	05	30	09	
28 81½	84	85	30	07	30	05	

VARIETIES FROM THE INDIAN PRESS.

College of Fort William.—Capt. Roebuck has just published the Annals of the College of Fort William, from its foundation to the present time. This useful and interesting work contains the proceedings of the institution, during a period of nineteen years.—*Gov. Gazette, April 15.*

Antiquities in Bahar.—In a late excursion to Kurruckpoor-hills, in the neighbourhood to Mongeer, Col. Franklin, who has already thrown considerable light on oriental antiquities, by his indefatigable labours in tracing the situation of the ancient city of Palibothra, is said to have discovered a colossal Jeyn statue in the immediate neighbourhood of the ancient city of Jeynnaghur, situated at the distance of about nine miles to the south-west of Souvujgurh, a place well known to those who have frequented that part of the Ganges flowing between the towns of Bar and Mongeer. The remains of this venerable city, we believe, were first noticed by an officer belonging to the invalid establishment of Mongeer.—*Calcutta, May 12.*

The Desatir.—Several of the Calcutta papers have published critiques impugning the authenticity of the Desatir; and those received during the last week express some surprize that no notice has yet been taken of them. We are authorized to state that an answer is preparing, which will shortly appear. The learned editor, however, from his total ignorance of the English language, labours under considerable difficulties in a contest of this kind, and cannot be expected to be always prepared with his answers upon occasions like the present.—*Bombay Cour., May 15.*

STATUE TO WARREN HASTINGS.

A correspondent enquires whether the report of the late debate at the East-India House, as given in p. 407 of this volume, is accurate in the words of the resolution of the Court of Directors for a statue to the memory of Warren Hastings. In reply, we have first to state, that we are not aware of any inaccuracy therein. Our correspondent objects to the term, "Mah-rattas and Hindoos," as implying that they are distinct races of people. To this we answer, in the second place, that if "Hindoos" be applied nationally, the entire phrase must be confessed to violate the logical rule—not so to connect a species and the genus which comprises it, as if the former were a separate addition to the latter, instead of being included in the generic term. But when our corres-

pondent proceeds to affirm that the expression is equivalent to "Englishmen and Christians," we think he falls into an inconsistency, by confounding the proper national sense of the word "Hindoos" with the religious import sometimes given to it. The application of the term, as a designation for the followers of Brahma, has recently become so common, that it is difficult to disentangle it; but the large sect of the Jains, and many less conspicuous sects, descendants of the aborigines, but not followers of Brahma, are true "Hindoos." It might be better to substitute "Vedists" for "Hindoos," when the receivers of the *Vedes* are intended. Our correspondent's objection to the collocation "Mah-rattas" and "Hindoos," can only be sustained by confining the latter term to its national sense.

We cannot but think that in making the second remark, the incongruity into which his pen slides is greater than that which he impugns. We hope this notice will satisfy our correspondent, who wishes the subject to be considered, as the resolution for a public monument often governs the language of the inscription.

SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Extracts from the Daily Press.—Letters have been received at the Admiralty from the Hecla and Griper, employed on the Northern Expedition, dated from Lancaster Sound, stating, that all idea of returning to England, during the present season, had been abandoned, and that the ships would remain, in readiness to take advantage of any favourable circumstances, at the breaking up of the frost. It will be recollected, that these vessels were fitted in a very complete and peculiar manner, having separate sliding bed-places for every man, with an abundance of warm clothing, and every requisite to protect the crews from the severity of the climate.

The expedition proceeded as far as the 86th degree of latitude, which is, we believe, as far as Capt. Ross was able to penetrate. In Baffin's Bay they had fallen in with an immense mass of ice, which appeared to be formed upon a solid rock in the bay. The sea on the northern side of this huge mass presented the singular appearance of a lake perfectly free from ice. Such of the native inhabitants of those regions as they had met, did not appear to have ever seen or heard of the former expedition under Capt. Ross. It seemed to be the opinion of the present voyagers, that there is no passage out of Baffin's Bay.

It is well known that Lieut. Parry always conceived that every attempt at discovery in the polar regions was generally relinquished at the time when the greatest chance of success offered. The months of August, September, and October are considered as the most favourable in this respect, the *new* ice rarely beginning to form until December, until which time the *old* ice continues wasting. The land expedition, under Lieut. Franklyn, from Fort York, Hudson's Bay, to the Coppermine River, where Mr. Hearne started he fell in with the sea, proceeds before the close of the present year, by which he will reach the high northern latitudes in the spring, and have the summer to prosecute his researches. Lieut. Franklyn, with a surgeon, two midshipmen, and two seamen, have been some time at Fort York, making the necessary arrangements with the Indians for their journey.—*London, Nov.*

CLIMATE AT TOBOLSK.

Kotzebue, in the account of his banishment to Siberia, says, that while he resided at Tobolsk, the cold in that inhospitable region was sometimes so intense as to freeze quicksilver, and that the thermometer often fell to 40 degrees below the cipher. He had seen quicksilver when frozen, carved with a penknife into small figures, then packed in snow, and sent a considerable distance.

EGYPT AND PALESTINE.

Sieber's Travels.—Mr. F. W. Sieber, a native of Bohemia, sailed for Alexandria, in November, 1817. There he viewed Pompey's Pillar, the Obelisks of Cleopatra, the Catacombs, and other well known antiquities of that city. Thence he continued his journey to Rosetta, embarked on the Nile, and arrived at Cairo.

The peace and tranquillity which at that time prevailed, induced him to follow the advice of his friends, and undertake a journey to Nubia; he set out, accompanied by a Mameluke, in a vessel hired for that purpose. On this voyage he saw the celebrated cities of antiquity, with their still well preserved ruins in succession: Antinoë, Hermopolis, Lycopolis, Abydos, Panopolis, Tentyra, Koptos, Thebes, (Gurnu, Medinet, Abu, Kauak, and Luxor), Hermouthis, Latopolis, Appolinopolis *magna* (Etfu) Ombos, Syene, Elephantine and Philæ; passed the Cataracts, and returned to Cairo, after an absence of four months, on the 20th Apr., 1818, loaded with many curiosities.

He was not able to visit Mount Lebanon with advantage this year, because he did not land at Jaffa till the 23d June, and to be able to return to Egypt during the inundation of the Nile, he could only
Asiatic Journal.—No. 48.

visit Jerusalem; he remained at that place forty days, examined and described every thing remarkable in and near this city. To remedy the want (which has long been felt) of an accurate geometrical plan, noting all the antique remains of this important city, Mr. Sieber promises to publish a most correct topographical plan of Jerusalem and its environs. In pursuing this line of observation, he did not know that he had been anticipated by Mr. Buckingham, whose *Travels in Palestine*, of which an outline is given in p. 274 of this volume, will supply that among other *desiderata*.

On account of the continued west winds, he stopped at Cyprus, visited Amathunt and Paphos; returned at the appointed time to Damietta, and arrived at Cairo on the 23d September, when the Nile was at the highest. His acquisitions, which he had left there, he caused to be expeditiously packed up, and forwarded by way of Rosetta and Alexandria, in order to return during the particularly favorable season, November and December, to Europe, which he reached in sixteen days, and arrived safely in the harbour of Trieste on the 8th Dec.

His collection which he has brought to Vienna, and intends also to exhibit to the public, is already arranged, and contains antiquities and curiosities of many kinds; three of the most beautiful mummies in remarkable fine preservation, a number of other curiosities, and a selection of subjects for natural history, from the countries which he has visited, of some of which specimens are rare in Europe; among these a collection of Scarabees. These insects he had killed, as he imagined, in spirits of wine, to have them in perfect preservation. Yet, on unpacking these things at Vienna, one of these beetles, which in its native country finds its subsistence on the date tree, was still alive, though more than a year had elapsed since it was packed up in Egypt.

His collected plants and seeds of three *Floras*, those of Cretæ, Egypt, and Palestine: he intends to publish in *Herbaries*, and will afterwards print the physiological representations of the respective *Floras*, besides a description of the plants.

Discovery respecting the Hydrophobia.—His remarks on the leprosy and the hydrophobia will be particularly interesting. It is well known that the latter does not exist in Egypt. Coanue assisted Mr. Sieber in discovering the cause of this disorder being unknown in that country; and he has accordingly proposed a peculiar method of curing the hydrophobia, after the disorder has actually broken out; respecting which he will publish a separate Essay.

Faithful to his purpose, he designs to
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prepare within two years, after completing the account of his first travels, for a journey to Abyssinia, and will follow the route taken by Bruce to the sources of the Nile.

Speeches of the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, and the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, showing the Rates of Exchange on Hamburg, compared with the amount of Bank Notes, and the Price of Gold, and with the Foreign Expenditure, and the Value of Grain imported from the year 1793 to 1819. (Original.)

Pamphleteer, No. XXIX, contains:—1. Substance of the Speech of the Rt. Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Finance, comprising the Finance Resolutions for the year 1819.—2. Substance of the Speech of the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the Budget of the year 1819.—3. Thoughts on the Increase of Crimes, the Education of the Poor, and the National Schools; in a Letter to Sir James Mackintosh, by William Lisle Bowles, A.M., Second Edition.—4. Is it impossible to free the Atmosphere of London, in a very considerable degree, from the Smoke and Deleterious Vapours with which it is hourly impregnated? By W. Friend, Esq. Actuary of the Rock Insurance.—5. Ossiana, or Fingal ascertained and traced in Ulster, by the Analogy of the Names and Places mentioned in Ossian's Poems; by Hugh Y. Campbell, Esq., R.N., F.A.S.—6. Observations on the Phenomena of Insanity: being a Supplement to Observations on the Casual and Periodical Influence of peculiar States of the Atmosphere on Human Health and Disease; by Thomas Forster, M.B., F.L.S.—7. The Analogy of the Physical Sciences indicated; by George Field, Esq., author of Tritogenea, the Third Organon, &c. [Original].—8. A Memoir of the Principal Occurrences, during an Embassy from the British Government to the Court of China, in the year 1816; by the Rev. Dr. Robert Morrison, attached to the Embassy. [Original].—9. Observations on Parish Registers and the Marriage of Non-Conformists; with the Outlines of a Bill (humbly proposed) for establishing a more certain and general Register of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in each Parish; to which is added, the celebrated Edict of Louis XVI. King of France, in 1787, for the Verification of the Marriages, Births, and Deaths of the Non-Catholics. [Original].—10. Notes on a Visit made to some of the Prisons in Scotland, and the North of England, in company with Elizabeth Fry; with some general Observations on the subject of Prison Discipline; by Joseph John Gurney, Second Edition.—11. Remarks on the Cession of the Floridas to the United States of America, and on the necessity of acquiring the Island of Cuba by Great Britain; by J. Freeman Rattenbury, Esq., Second Edition, with considerable additions, (printed exclusively in the Pamphleteer.)—12. Two Tables, (with explanations) illustrative of the

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MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA AND NORTH INDIA.

The intelligence under this head is chiefly derived from the *Nineteenth Report of the Church Missionary Society*, where it appears amid very full details from their *Corresponding Committee at Calcutta*. The substance of that report has, however, been partly anticipated by the reports of other Missionary Societies, or by the journals in India.—See pp. 69—75, 283—287, 363 of this volume.

The Committee give the details, under the heads of Calcutta, Kidderpore, Burdwan, Chunar, Benares, Lucknow, Bareilly, Agra, Meerut, Delhi, and Titalya.

A list is given of the Tracts published during the year. These consisted of Selections from the Beauties of History, an Explanation of the Ten Commandments, a Catechism on the Principles of Christianity, Morning and Evening Prayers, the Parables of our Lord, and Scripture Dialogues. Some of these Tracts are in Bengalee, and the rest in Hindoostanee.

Of the "Scripture Dialogues," written in Bengalee, by Mr. Ellerton, of Goamaltrey, the report says:

Six of these interesting dialogues have been printed, forming as many distinct Tracts. They are part of a series, which when completed will embrace the whole Scripture History, from the Creation to the Birth of Christ. The sixth dialogue reaches down to the destruction of the cities of the plain. These dialogues were intended, by their judicious author, to convey a knowledge of scripture facts with appropriate Christian instruction,

in idiomatical language, and in a form of all others the most captivating to a native. The great interest excited by these little tracts has occasioned a demand for them which the committee have been utterly unable to satisfy. They form a seasonable and highly important supply in aid of missionary exertions; and the warmest thanks are due to Mr. Ellerton from the committee and the society at large, for his zealous and able services in this department.

One of these tracts is eminently recommended in a letter by Mr. Corrie, but at some expense to the majority of such fugitive pieces.

The third is inexpressibly well suited to do good among the Hindoos. It undermines their false notions, without shocking their prejudices. Most other tracts offend, without gaining for the truth a candid hearing.

Calcutta.—After stating the removal of Mr. Greenwood to Chunar, the report mentions another change:

The Rev. Deocar Schmid and Mrs. Schmid have removed from Madras to Calcutta. Mr. Schmid was originally destined for Calcutta, but was left together with his brother, Mr. Bernhard Schmid, at Madras, by Mr. Corrie.

One chief object of Mr. Deocar Schmid's removal to Calcutta is the superintendence of a periodical work, connected with the plans and exertions of the society. He had particularly applied his attention to this subject; and had drawn up a prospectus of the work, which induced the Calcutta Corresponding Committee to invite him to that place, that they might mature the plan. The work will embrace a variety of subjects; and

will both communicate intelligence of all the most important proceedings in India connected with religion, and will aim at informing, assisting, and stimulating all those in India who may be interested in the improvement of the natives.

A printing press, with the latest improvements, has been sent to Calcutta, and founts of types will speedily follow.

About the time of Mr. Schmid's arrival, a vacancy occurring in the situation of mistress of the Female Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Schmid was appointed to that office—a charge for which she is well qualified; thirty-four poor Orphans are committed to her care. Mr. and Mrs. Schmid reside at the Asylum, in the suburbs, which affords Mr. Schmid an opportunity of pursuing his studies without interruption, and of ready conference with the Committee.

Mr. Corrie was about to be fixed at Calcutta.

Mr. Corrie's establishment at Benares was noticed in the last report. On the death of the Chaplain at Cawnpore, Mr. Corrie was appointed to that station; but before his removal thither, he was summoned to Calcutta, as Senior Chaplain, on the expected departure to England of the then senior.

In a letter of 8th October, 1818, he speaks in the same tone as the committee of the change of scene. He is sorry to quit Benares, and glad that he is going to Calcutta.

The committee greatly regret the loss of Mr. Corrie's personal superintendence and aid at Benares; more particularly, as unexpected opportunities for exertion are opening in that immense city: but they anticipate greater advantages, on the whole, from his councils and assistance at the head-quarters of the Mission.

Kidderpore.—To the two schools before opened, others were adding when Mr. Greenwood removed to Chunar. Mr. Sandys was put in charge of these schools. He resides at Kidderpore, in the midst of them.

Burdwan.—Former accounts noticed that there were ten schools, containing one thousand scholars, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Stewart. Two more have been since added.

In a letter to the Secretary, dated 21st July, 1818, Mr. Thomason writes—

“Mr. Robertson's report is abundantly confirmed by all who have visited the *Burdwan* schools. Here then is a very important station—a nucleus, around which we have every reasonable ground

to hope that knowledge will accumulate and extend itself. Though Lieutenant Stewart does not yet formally and regularly teach the scriptures, he is continually distributing copies of the gospels and of religious tracts, which are eagerly sought after by the young people when they have learned to read. He is on the watch for every occasion of this nature.”

Another letter, dated 24th September, 1818, states:

“Lieutenant Stewart has earnestly requested that two missionaries may be sent to him at *Burdwan*. At the time of writing this Mr. Stewart is busied in selecting out of his twelve schools the best scholars for promotion to a central school, where the English language will be taught; and we are looking out for a suitable superintendent or school-master.”

Lieutenant Stewart, in a letter addressed to the secretary, dated December 3, 1818, in which he gives an encouraging view of his situation and labours, earnestly presses compliance with this request for two missionaries. The Rev. Messrs. Jetter and Deerr, after enquiring at the central school the knowledge of the National System, proceeded to Calcutta, in order to be appointed to *Burdwan*, if the corresponding committee should find the wants of that station at that time the most pressing.

Chunar.—On Mr. Greenwood's removal to this place, Mr. Thomason remarks:

21st July, 1818.—On mature consideration, we have unanimously judged, it expedient that Mr. Greenwood should fix his residence at Chunar. He will have there a regular cure of souls; with the charge of native and Christian schools, a most valuable co-adjutor in Mr. Bowley—every thing, in short, which can tend to animate and encourage the missionary. Mr. Bowley will, in the mean time, continue his usual labours; and when Mr. Greenwood becomes efficient as a teacher of native Christians, will be disposable, and perhaps go to Buxar, a station farther down the river.

The report adds—

Buxar is sixty or seventy miles down the river, from Benares. It is a station of invalids. Some native Christians there have expressed an earnest desire of religious instruction. Mr. Bowley spent a week among them, and was received with much attention. He thinks it a far more eligible situation, in respect of the heathen, than even Chunar, one or two fairs being held there annually, which are resorted to by multitudes of natives from all quarters.

31st July 1818, Mr. Corrie writes from Benares—

“ Mr. Bowley's journal will tell you how diligently he is labouring. The people seem to give him more of their confidence daily. He went this week to Shirzapore, a great mart, about twenty miles above Chunar, by invitation from some people of credit who incidentally heard him in the market-place in Chunar. The result of his visit I have not yet heard.

“ A Brahmin and a Moonshee were baptized at Chunar the beginning of this month, and others are coming forward to the sacred font.”

Benares.—It had been previously intimated by Mr. Corrie, chaplain at this station, that Jay Narain, an opulent Hindoo of Benares, wished the society to undertake the management of a school establishment which he was forming in that city. The following extract of a letter, dated 25th Feb. 1818, refers to this proposal:

I have been to day, and once before, with Jay Narain. He proposes giving a large house in the city for a school, and endowing it with 200 rupees per month, (about 300l. per annum), Mr. Adlington to be the teacher. I suggested to him to let us have the house on Mr. Adlington's arrival, to begin operations; and that for the present Mr. A. should derive his support from the Church Missionary Society, whilst he should pay for books and incidental expenses. This seemed to delight him. I proposed that he should make the Church Missionary Society's Committee trustees of his endowment; reserving the approval of their agent to himself, who, if approved of at the end of one year, should be confirmed for life, or during conformity with the rules of the endowment, which I proposed should be for general learning; our Missionary to be at liberty to receive inquirers after truth, in his private apartments, after school-hours. How far this latter part of my proposal will be acceded to, time will shew; but I hope we shall by his means get a fair opening into this vast city.

The name of this liberal native has been long known, in connexion with missionary efforts in India. Between nine and ten years since, when his mind was less under the influence of Christian truth, he addressed a letter, through Mr. Corrie, with a benefaction of 100 rupees, to the British and Foreign Bible Society. This singular letter, with some observations of Mr. Corrie, may be seen in Appendix lvi. to the *Seventh Report of the Bible Society*, and at pp. 36 to 39, of the second

volume of Mr. Owen's *History of the Society*.

To the committee of the Church Missionary Society Jay Narain has recently explained his wishes in the following letter, dated Benares, 12th Aug. 1818:—

Honourable Sirs—It is now many years since I fell very ill: and, leaving Calcutta, came to Benares, where I used every possible means known to Hindoos, in order to get well. Mr. Jonathan Duncan, who was at that time Resident of Benares, and was my particular friend, procured for me the assistance of several European surgeons who were notable either to afford me relief. At length a Hindoo, who had been very ill, obtained some medicine and advice from a merchant, Mr. Wheatly, by which he obtained a cure. On this I also sought acquaintance with Mr. G. Wheatly. Mr. W. gave me a New Testament, and I bought of him a Book of Common Prayer. He often passed much time with me, in explaining the meaning of these books; and wrote many letters to me also, on the subject of the Christian religion. In respect to my complaint, he recommended some simple medicines; but advised, above all, that I should apply myself to God in prayer, to lead my mind into the truth, and to graut me bodily healing. I complied with his advice, and obtained a perfect cure. I then asked him what I ought to do for the name of Jesus Christ. He advised me, that, as I had felt the benefit of the advice which he had given, I ought to consult the benefit of my countrymen; and, with this view, I ought to found a school for instruction in English, Bengalee, Persian, and Hindue. In compliance with this advice, I set about establishing such a school; and with the help of my friends, raised a fund to supply 200 rupees a month for the endowment of it. Afterwards, Mr. Wheatly himself, having failed in business, became the schoolmaster. His method was, first to instruct my family in Christianity, and pray with them, and then to teach the English language to the scholars who attended. He continually taught me, that, from joining in prayer, and reading the scripture with him, no loss of caste was involved; but piety would be increased.—After a short time Mr. Wheatly died; and, since then, I have had much trouble to accomplish my wish respecting the school. In 1814, when Lord Moira came up the country, I applied, through Mr. John Shakespear, to his lordship for assistance: his lordship approved of the design, and left the settlement of it to his agent at Benares, Mr. Brook. Mr. Brook told me, when all disputes were settled respecting the settlement of the estate which I intended to endow the school

with, he would report my wishes to the Governor-gen. But, till now, these differences have not been adjusted, and I became very anxious respecting the settlement of my school. Several masters whom I employed proved unsuitable, and the children who came to school received no profit. I had heard of the Rev. Mr. Corrie, through Mr. Wheatly, and through him had sent a letter to the British and Foreign Bible Society, with a small subscription. I often prayed that he might come to Benares; and, at length, he came to reside at this place. From the information communicated by him respecting the Church Missionary Society, and from a perusal of one of that society's reports which he gave me, I determined on making the Calcutta committee of the Church Missionary Society the trustees of my school, and of assigning to them the property which I had appropriated for the endowment of it. Accordingly I have requested them to accept the charge; and legal measures are in progress for transferring the school and endowment permanently into their hands. In the meantime, my house in Bengalee Tolah, in Benares, which cost me 48,000 rupees in building, has been appropriated for a school; and Mr. Adlington has begun to give instruction in the English language. Thus what I have been many years desiring, begins to be accomplished: but, as I greatly long that the most effectual means may be used for the enlightening of my countrymen, I am anxious to have a printing-press also established in Benares, by which school-books might be speedily multiplied, and treatises on different subjects might be printed and generally dispersed throughout the country. Without this, the progress of knowledge must be very slow, and the Hindoos long remain in their present very fallen state, which is very painful to a benevolent mind. I most earnestly request, therefore, the Church Missionary committee to take measures for sending out a printing press to Benares, with one or two missionaries to superintend it—men of learning, who may be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this ancient city on subjects of science and history, as well as of religion. The reception which the labours of the missionaries at Serampore, and of the School Book Society meet with, shews how welcome to my countrymen such an establishment at Benares would be. And, as the Church Missionary Society cheerfully expends its funds for the improvement of mankind, there is no place where their labours are likely to be more beneficial than in Benares; and I earnestly hope they will not be backward to assist the efforts making here.—I am, honourable sirs, your most obedient humble servant,

JAY NARAIN GHOSAUL.

On this important subject, the report adds,

"You will, I think, agree with us," Mr. Thomason writes, "in considering the request of so great a benefactor highly worthy of attention. If you could speedily send out two suitable missionaries, with a printer, press and types for Benares, you would indeed greatly promote our operations. We want only good and able men to carry on our missionary plans."

The committee are making every effort to comply, as speedily and efficiently as they may be able, with this urgent call.—By recent advices from Mr. Corrie, the committee learn that the benevolent intentions of Jay Narain have been executed. A deed of gift of the house and premises in Benares was signed at Calcutta, by Kolly Shunker Ghossaul, son of Jay Narain, on the 21st of October, the writings then standing in the name of Kolly Shunker. This deed being sent up to Benares, was signed also by Jay Narain Ghossaul. By this deed, the property is given to Messrs. Udny and Sherer, and the Reverend Messrs. Thomason, Parson, and Robertson, as the Calcutta Committee of the Church Missionary Society, and their successors, "for the purpose of a school for instruction in all kinds of science; and that, in this school, children of all descriptions may be instructed in the English, Persian, Hindee, and Bengalee languages. The appointment of the masters to be at the pleasure of the committee; the house to be appropriated as a school for ever, and the committee and their successors, to have the sole disposal of it."—At the request of Jay Narain, Mr. Corrie drew up an advertisement, detailing the plan and objects of the school. It announced, that, for the purpose of teaching the four languages before named, an English master had been engaged as superintendent of the institution, with proper assistants and learned teachers in Persian, Hindee, and Bengalee. It is intended to maintain as well as educate, a number of poor boys, who are to be accommodated in the house; and a small daily allowance will be made to such other poor boys as cannot be received into the house, to such extent as the funds may admit: the benefits of the institution will, at the same time, be opened to all who may be desirous of availing themselves of them, without regard to caste or country; and, for this purpose, teachers, paper, pens, and ink, will be provided gratis for all the scholars; it being left to the option of such parents as may be able to pay for their children's education, to contribute, at their pleasure, to the general expenses of the school, and thereby further to extend its benefits to the poor. Industrious

youths will be prepared, by the course of literary instruction afforded them, to obtain for themselves a comfortable livelihood, as they will be taught to read and write grammatically ; and will be made familiar with the most necessary rules of arithmetic, together with the government regulations on the subjects of police and ordinary affairs ; and those who may wish it, will be carried forward to general history, geography, and astronomy. Regulations are made with respect to the age of admission and the time of continuance in the school. Irregularity of attendance and immorality of conduct will exclude from the school.—This advertisement was translated into the languages current in those parts of India, and put into circulation. The Governor-general promised Jay Narain to afford assistance when his school should be established : a copy of the advertisement, with a letter from Jay Narain, was accordingly to be forwarded to his Excellency.

The school was opened on the 17th of July, 1818 ; and, in November, one hundred and sixteen scholars had been admitted ; and the school was becoming very popular among the natives. At first, none but poor boys offered themselves ; but, after a little while, some of good family attended, for the acquisition of English. The foundation boys will probably be taken from among poor Christians,* and thus the establishment will become a truly Christian institution. The particular course of education is wholly under the controul of the society's representatives ; and will be conducted on the principles, and with the views which govern them in all their proceedings.—The sum of 200 rupees per month, or £300 per annum, has been secured in perpetuity toward the support of the institution, by an endowment of 40,000 rupees, vested, in trust in the corresponding committee and their successors, by the founders of the institution, the Maha Raj Jay Narain Ghossaul, and his son, Kolly Shunker Ghossaul.

Mr. Corrie has supplied the following description of the premises thus assigned to the society :—

They contain about one thousand yards in space. The principal building is three stories high. It contains, on the second floor—an entrance—a large room, supported by two rows of pillars, excellently suited for a school room—behind that, a large room intended for a library and museum, with other apartments in the Hindoostanee fashion. In the third story, the second master and his family

reside. The second floor commands a view, to the north and east, of all the city of Benares lying in those directions ; the house being rather elevated. To the south and west, it is surrounded by the houses of wealthy natives. The lower story may be easily made convenient for a printing establishment ; and, to the south, apartments may be constructed at a comparatively small expense, for the residence of a head-master, or the space may be occupied by a noble chapel.—The chief inconvenience attending the premises, is the narrowness of the streets in the immediate neighbourhood, which will scarcely admit a palankeen with comfort ; but a road is likely to be obtained through a Fakeer's garden, which will admit a carriage.

Now (*Mr. Corrie adds*) a large field indeed opens to us ! May the Lord of the Harvest raise up and thrust forth suitable labourers into this harvest.

I have engaged as second master, a young man, country-born, but educated in England. He has lately become thoughtful on the subject of religion. His intimate acquaintance with the colloquial language and manners of the natives, renders him a valuable assistant.

To give full effect to this gift of Jay Narain, you must send us one or two men of as good education as possible, and as soon as you can find them. The disposition to hear and receive the word is increasing daily among the natives. Many of the rich and learned Hindoos, especially of this city, seem ready to welcome the Gospel.

Lucknow.—A new station was recently formed in this large and populous city. The corresponding committee observe of Mr. Hare, under whose direction the schools are placed—

He appears to be a man of zeal and application in promoting the welfare of the rising generation. The committee hope that the commencement thus made will prosper, and grow up into an enlarged system of teaching, through which an effectual door may be opened for the introduction of the Gospel. The establishment of such a system, superintended by able masters, appears a most desirable object, when it is considered that the population of Lucknow and its neighbourhood may be estimated at about 500,000 persons.

Bareilly.—The baptism at Calcutta of Fuez Messeeh, a native of this place, was mentioned in the last report, where some account of him was given.

A letter of Mr. Corrie, dated Benares, 25th Feb. 1818, gives this further information.

* Does this mean natives ? If not, it appears to be an early departure from the design of the founder.—*Edg.*

Jay Narain is greatly taken with Fuez Messeeh, and offered him thirty rupees per month to stay with him, as a part of his religious establishment. Fuez however refuses, as he would not disappoint Mrs. Law, and goes off to Bareilly tomorrow. I have desired Mrs. Law to allow him twenty rupees monthly, to be drawn upon the Church Missionary Society. He has known that he would have this, and no more, for some time; yet he refuses Jay Narain's offer, which looks well. He will send a monthly report.

Agra—Meerut—Delhi.—Some particulars respecting these stations have already been given in the pages before referred to.

Titulya.—After noticing the return of Mr. Schroeter to his Thibet Studies, the report proceeds—

The zeal of Capt. Latter, the commanding officer at the station, in promoting a Thibet Mission, and the importance of the object, were stated in the last report. He has obtained from government a salary for Mr. Schroeter, while prosecuting the Thibet language, sufficient for his support and to pay the expense of a Thibet teacher. The cultivation of this language will be subservient to the public interests; and the translations of the Scriptures into that tongue, which is the ultimate object of Mr. Schroeter's labours, will make known the way of life to a most extensive region. "It is a work," Mr. Thomson writes, "similar to the noble undertaking of Morrison in China."

The importance of the object in view, and Mr. Schroeter's comparative inaptitude for other departments of missionary labour, are both pointed out by Mr. Thomson, in a letter to the committee.

"Mr. Schroeter has very peculiar talents for this particular line of labour: he is acute in picking out a language, a thorough student, fond of his employment, and likely, if his life be spared, to clear away the difficulties which oppose the acquisition of this tongue, and to become highly useful as a linguist and translator. Very remarkable facilities, moreover, have been offered to us, such as no European ever enjoyed before, for the acquisition of the language; and the assignment to him of a stipend from government appeared to us an indication of the leadings of Providence, and is in fact so much money spared to us for our school operations."

Capt. Latter had provided one of the greatest of these aids.

"He sent to Paris to a confidential friend, a commission for a collection of books, bearing on the Chinese and Thibet subject. That friend has, at a considerable expense, and with great difficulty, actually brought together, and sent out

such a rare and curious missionary collection, as India never had before. All the rare and very scarce productions of the Jesuits and other missionaries and travellers, relating to the state of things in those quarters, are now before Mr. Schroeter."

MADRAS AND SOUTH INDIA.

The Second Annual Report of the Madras Corresponding Committee has been received. It notices the arrival of Messrs. Fenn, Baker, and Bareubruck, and the departure of Mr. Dawson for England, and of Mr. D. Schmid for Calcutta; and that the Committee have acceded to the request of the Rev. Mr. Kolhoff, sanctioned by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, for the temporary assistance of the Rev. Mr. Baker, at Tanjore. The proceedings of the year are then reported under the heads of Madras, Tranquebar, Travancore, and Chaplains' Stations.

Madras.—The number of scholars, registered as admitted into the schools, since their foundation, appears to have been, including some schools now discontinued, 1099. But there have been many scholars, as the conductors state, besides those registered, school registers not having been regularly kept, on account of a prejudice of the natives against them. The average monthly attendance throughout the year had been 364. There were, at the close of the year, twelve schools, three in Madras, and nine in the country.

The number of the schools fluctuates from local causes.

Two have been discontinued at Madras and one at Trivatore; while new ones have been founded at Panabakum and Koorookapettah. The failure of those at Madras appears to have been ultimately caused by dislike of Christianity, which was taught in them; mixed, in some instances, with an undefined apprehension of some sinister motive connected with them: the progress of their decline was slow; as they were maintained, in every instance, as long as any prospect of good remained.

The system of teaching has been found to require some reforms.

In all these schools the same class-books are taught, according to the capacity and proficiency of the scholars; and, in all, the same general regulations are in force, with such differences only in particular rules, as are required to suit the object and constitution of each, according as it is either for Tamul only, or for Tamul

and English instruction—for all classes of natives, indiscriminately; or, specifically, for Parriars, or for children of caste.—It was originally intended, that all the schools under the mission should be conducted according to Dr. Bell's, or the Madras system; but owing to the incompetency of the native teachers, and the unsuitableness of some parts of the system itself to the circumstances of a native Indian school, it had been but imperfectly observed. Mr. Bernard Schmid, having had the advantage of seeing this system in operation in the Central School in London, undertook to remodel the school in the Mission Garden, with the view of reducing it to as near a conformity with that system as circumstances would permit; and he has, at length, succeeded, to a degree that has enabled him to depute one of the elder scholars, who assisted as usher in carrying on the reformed system, to introduce the same in another of the Madras schools. In order to its general adoption in all the schools, a portion of Mr. Schmid's time is dedicated to giving extra instruction to a few of the most promising scholars, with the express view of qualifying them for a similar employment. He is also about to prepare a written plan and instructions, for the same purpose, including the requisite modifications of Dr. Bell's system.

Weekly visitations of the schools in Madras are held by the missionaries, for examining and catechizing the scholars.

On these occasions (*it is said*) many adult natives are generally present: either the parents of some of the scholars, or strangers, who are always freely admitted in all the schools, and allowed to make their observations, and propose their objections, which are answered with meekness and sobriety from the Word of God. Large audiences of Heathens are not unfrequently collected; and the school-houses become, for a time, so many little chapels, in which the name of the Saviour is proclaimed, and his Gospel publicly preached.

The country schools are superintended and visited, in like manner, by Sandappen and others; and, as circumstances permit, by the missionaries themselves.

The like opportunities occur, and are used, in the country schools as in those at Madras, by the attendance of adult auditors, for preaching the Gospel, and removing their doubts and erroneous apprehensions about the schools. In availing himself of these, Sandappen has been particularly diligent.

In the third school, at which the attendance of adult auditors was largest, and most regular, the number of chil-

dren increased, notwithstanding a determined opposition to the school; and in the surrounding district, which, when the school was founded, was remarkable for ignorance of the nature of Christianity, and ill-will towards the Christians, there is satisfactory evidence that Christianity is now both understood and approved to a degree most encouraging. Amelioration, indeed, of feeling, as well as an increase of knowledge, with regard to Christianity and Christians, is pretty generally discernible throughout Madras; and, if not to be ascribed solely to the circumstance above adverted to, has certainly been materially promoted by it. The Native Christians themselves, who, on such a subject, are certainly unexceptionable witnesses, have reported to the missionaries, that the name of Christian is now less than formerly a badge of reproach. Not long ago, a Heathen would not endure to be seated near a Christian; and, if one had entered his house, and rested himself in it, he would, on his quitting it, immediately purify the place where the Christian had sat. Now these reserves and insulting ceremonies have ceased, and the communications between Heathens and Christians are generally unrestricted and friendly.

Several Heathens have evinced a desire to study the Sacred Scriptures and other mission books; and have come to the missionaries on purpose to obtain copies of them. The parents of some of the scholars have requested of the schoolmaster, that the children might learn by heart the Gospel from the beginning, instead of portions of it only; and might also commit to memory a Tamul book, which had not yet been generally taught them, containing the principles of Christianity.—The committee would be cautious in encouraging or indulging very sanguine expectations from this change of sentiment, striking as it certainly is, for reasons which will be obvious to every person who has ever observed a community so constituted, and subject to such varying influences as the native community of India, of the great mass of whom neither knowledge nor principle regulates their sentiments, and who assume almost every tone, and admit almost every variation, dictated by passion, or recommended by outward circumstances and connections. Thus much is, however, certain, that knowledge has increased and is increasing among the natives; and it is generally true, and has been proved so in the instance cited, that, as knowledge increases, prejudice diminishes.

Of thirteen schoolmasters, nine are heathen. These have not, in every instance, maintained their faithfulness, but have shrunk from the persecution of the

Brahmins. This has, however, been rarely the case; and the corresponding committee are confirmed in their view of the effects and success of this system.—As schoolmasters, and as superintendents of schools, the duties to be performed by heathens are reduced to rules, and means are at hand to ensure the due observance of those rules: but this is not the case with respect to the employment of *heathens* as readers of the Scriptures. Various offers of this kind have, therefore, been declined by the corresponding committee, and on grounds which will entirely commend themselves to the approbation of all judicious persons.

It was urged (*the committee say*), that, by employing Brahmins as readers of the Scriptures in Sanscrit, respect to the persons and relish for the language would allure all classes of natives, and especially other Brahmins, to interest themselves in their labours; and thus, not only prejudice would be removed, but a portion of divine truth be infused into the native mind, so far as their influence extended; but the committee, though they have in no way discouraged any such forward spirit, and have cherished and employed its energies wherever they thought that nothing material would be risked, have, after mature consideration, declined to lay out any of the society's funds in maintaining such readers. Their determination rested on these simple grounds—that the object of the society, which alone they feel at liberty to recognise, is, to spread abroad pure Scripture truth, *the truth as it is in Jesus*. But this object could not be prosecuted by the means suggested, without much risk to its purity; for not only may the fidelity of a heathen, as such, in expounding the parts of Scripture he really understands, be suspected, but the positive incompetency of the natural man, which we know infallibly, to receive the things of the Spirit of God, must necessarily disqualify him from being a correct interpreter of the mysteries of God. The decision of the committee seemed to be more than justified by the very nature of the offers received; the makers of which proposed to read and expound the Scriptures, conjointly with the Hindoo sacred books; thus, by the unhallowed mixture, to adulterate and confound the glorious Gospel of Christ with the inventions and fables of men, and, as it were, to set up the image of Baal in the temple of the Living God.

Public readings of the Scriptures are carried on by several of the native assistants of this mission. By these means, and by their frequent conversations with

their countrymen, the *spirit of inquiry* has been increased. The late reader, Christian, has been suspended from his office and from the communion of the church, for proceedings inconsistent with his profession.

On the erection of the church which has been for some time in contemplation, and on the foundation of a Christian institution, the intelligence can but follow the two subjects in the stages of actual progress and happy promise.

The committee would wish to have been able to announce in their present Report, that considerable progress had been made in erecting the church, *for which such liberal subscriptions were acknowledged in their last Report*; but, though they cannot offer this satisfaction to their friends, they have the happiness to state that the attainment of their object has at length been secured, in the most efficient manner, by the government of Fort St. George having itself undertaken to erect, *at the public expense*, a church for the native Protestant Christians, and allow the use of it to the Church Missionary Society: for which act of benevolence, the committee desire here to record their most respectful and grateful acknowledgments.

To add to the value of this important benefit, government has been pleased to direct that the church shall be built on premises which the committee have succeeded in purchasing, in the course of last year, at a cost of more than £3000. The premises are most desirably situated in the principal street of Black Town, are very central, inclosed within a wall, and contain a house sufficient for the accommodation of all the Society's missionaries in Madras, and for the forming of a complete mission establishment. Here also they hope to form, without further delay, the long-meditated Christian institution, or Mission College. Of this they have never lost sight. A beginning was formerly made, in the way of education, by Mr. Rhenius, with ten of the most promising youths selected from the first school; but a heavy pressure of other business, chiefly, compelled him to desist from it. The other missionaries being now sufficiently advanced in the knowledge of the language to assist him essentially, and the occupation of premises of their own affording new facilities, the committee trust that they shall be able to report, in another year, considerable progress in this important and interesting branch of their missionary undertaking.

Mr. Rhenius had paid a visit to the Jains.

It was mentioned, in the last Report,

that a communication had been opened with the Jains, who are very numerous, and fill many villages, about 100 miles S. W. of Madras. This opening has been improved, and Mr. Rhenius's projected visit has been paid. The Testaments and tracts, distributed a year before by Appavoo, had not been given in vain. One of the Testaments had been perused by the high priest himself, who received Mr. Rhenius with the most distinguishing marks of regard; notwithstanding much pains had been taken, by the *Brahmins** about his person, to infuse into his mind prejudices against him, and suspicious of evil designs connected with his visit.

Adverting to the application of the high priest for schools, which, with many others of the same kind, have not been acceded to, the committee think it proper to state, that this apparent backwardness on their part has arisen from their uniform experience, that, without a constant and vigilant superintendence, which in the rejected cases could not be obtained, very little confidence could be placed upon the schoolmaster's adherence to his instructions, or attention to his duty. Considering, also, the levity with which many applications of this kind are made, and the transient nature of the sentiment which produces them, the committee have deemed it prudent, as a general principle, to wait a longer observation of the actual result of the schools already subsisting, before they sanction the establishment of new ones; which, beside the salary of the teachers, usually involve the expense of erecting school-buildings.

The Report very faithfully states the small measure of success yet met with in the conversion of the heathen:—

It will no doubt be expected, that, at the expiration of nearly four years, during a great part of which the Missionaries have continued in active prosecution of the Society's objects, some palpable fruits of their labours should be produced, in instances of actual conversion and the baptism of Heathens. During this time, about *twenty* of such have been admitted Catechumens; and commenced a course of preparatory instruction, the period of which was also intended as a trial of their sincerity. Only *one* individual of the whole number has abided this test; he was baptized in the month of September last; and continues, by his good conduct, to confirm the hopes with which he was baptized. The *rest* have given but too great reason to believe, that, not the salvation of their souls, but the advancement of their worldly interest, was their object, by declining their profession when they

found that object was not likely to be realized.

The truth must be disclosed by degrees to the subscribers to missions in this country, or it might rebuke too severely their misdirected profusion. For the Parent Committee in London tell us:

One case of this kind is remarkable.—The Committee at home have received the particulars, from time to time; but withheld them from the Society, while the issue seemed to be doubtful. As, unhappily, that appears no longer to be the case, the Committee will give in the Appendix, some account of the intercourse between the Missionaries and the person in question, in illustration of this part of the Report of the Corresponding Committee, and to manifest the absolute necessity of combining the wisdom of the serpent with the harmlessness of the dove, in all intercourse with the natives.

A display of this new combination on the part of the dispensers of so much treasure, may prevent any compunction in the donors for not having devoted it to the direct and certain relief of so many thousands of the neglected poor at home.

The Corresponding Committee conclude by adverting to two signal judgments, with which Madras was lately visited.

That fatal disease, which commenced the preceding year in Calcutta, and, passing from thence into the upper provinces of Bengal, extended its desolating ravages through some of the fairest portions of Hindoostan, descending downwards through the Deckan, manifested itself at length in Madras. The calamity, for a short time, threatened the severest consequences on this place; but the humane vigilance of the government, and the exertion of the European inhabitants generally, favoured by a merciful and gracious Providence, mitigated its effects; and it finally subsided, leaving fewer victims than might have been expected from the nature of the disease, the extent of its ravages elsewhere, and the crowded population of the Black Town of Madras, and the adjacent populous villages.

During the prevalence of the disorder, the idolatrous ceremonies of the Hindoos, intended to propitiate the Deity presiding over this species of disease, were, as might be expected, universal and unceasing. As in Calcutta, the most preposterous impositions were practised on the deluded multitudes. An idol, Yagatha Ummah, which had been locked up by public authority for the last forty years, on account of some serious dissensions which

* *Brahmins*? Is this term correctly applied? *Edi.*

had occurred at the celebration of one of her festivals, between the right and left-hand castes, was, by mutual consent of the contending parties, liberated, on due public securities; and, being sumptuously adorned, was led forth in tumultuous procession throughout the settlement. Pretended incarnations of the offended Deity were exhibited, and paraded abroad in the same manner. The blood of sacrifices flowed everywhere, without intermission; and the ear was stunned with the continual clang of loud instruments and cries, mingling with horrid dissonance, but forming the only species of supplication to Heaven which the infatuated people could offer.

Relating to the same subject, the following passages occur in a letter from the Corresponding Committee, dated 22d October, 1818.

Alas! it is an awful and depressing moment! *We have heard*, but is it true, that the natives, affrighted and trembling, have offered what has not been done here these many years, *a living sacrifice*!—an idiot boy, to one of their Gods: and, to-morrow, there are to be a procession and feast, which will cost 1500 pagodas, to appease a goddess, who has been neglected for many years; who, they say, has, in offended anger, sent forth this scourge.

Very different, at this period, were the proceedings at the mission-house. There, too, the visitation—heightened as it was by the occurrence, while the disease was yet in its strength, of a tremendous storm, which, in the course of a very few hours, dispersed at the extremest peril, wrecked, or sunk every vessel in the roads, and made the settlements a surprising scene of desolation, with the loss of many lives both at sea and on shore, was felt, and religiously acknowledged. A solemn service of humiliation, to which all persons were invited freely, was established in the congregation every Thursday. Of the heathen, very few were attracted to this interesting assembly. It is pleasing to add, that one only casualty happened within the mission from the epidemic, the death of the catechist Rayappen's wife,

All the school-houses of the mission, in and out of Madras, were blown down, or otherwise damaged. Most of them have since been rebuilt or repaired; but the two events together have caused a considerable interruption for the present, in the attendance of the children in the schools.

Tranquilar.—The following is a literal notation from the Madras report.

Mr. Schunard's reports of the numerous souls under his superintendence, during the last year, have been *uniformly* joyful. Some new schools, in very cit-

couraging situations, have been established; and the number of children, generally, has been materially increased—the total numbers, at the end of the year 1817, having been 958; and, at the close of this year, 1387. *The only drawback from the pleasure which Mr. Schunard's communications respecting his schools have afforded this year, arises from a notice of his having been obliged to discontinue the schools, in some villages, where they had long been carried on unavailingly.* In place of these, however, new schools have been substituted, in more promising situations; and the result has thus been finally more advantageous.

Was there ever before such a specimen of delusion? We mean of infatuation acting upon itself; for the delusion of others is not designed, but accidental. The first sentence states the reports of the schools to be “uniformly favourable.” Then comes the “only drawback from the pleasure.” Then the affront to the understanding of the reader; “and the result has thus been finally more advantageous.”

The next station is *Travancore*. We have on a previous occasion borne a willing testimony to the rational character of the Mission on this coast, as far as its object is to reform, and, above all, to protect the Syrian Church of native Christians, whose venerated establishment in the south extremity of India is doubtless a plant of which the root in the same country was coeval with apostolic times; a plant which has survived through eighteen ages, many intervals of adversity and persecution, and which may still blossom and fructify, and drop the ripened seeds of christianity in the soil, as a forest encouraged to extend by local facilities spreads itself. We must postpone some additions to the information in pp. 287 and 363, while we find room for a satisfactory detail respecting a few local incidents.

The fire at Allepie which destroyed Mr. Norton's house, the schoolroom, and furniture, began at the schoolroom, which, with all the books and apparatus in it, was quickly consumed. It commenced at the hottest time of the day, when both scholars and teachers would be absent at their meals; and favoured by the wind, spread rapidly to the house. Mr. Norton was absent on business. From scarcity of water and want of timely assistance, no part of the building, and but little of the furniture, could be saved. Of the books, belonging both to the society and to Mr.

Norton, nearly all have been saved. No lives were lost. The pecuniary loss to the society has been lessened by a handsome sum which some European gentlemen on the West coast subscribed to assist Mr. Norton in his distress, as well as by the mission having the timber for rebuilding given by her Highness the Rannee.

The endowments of the college at Cotym are so considerable as to appear to secure its permanence. The beneficence of her Highness the Rannee is guided by some consideration for her own country and people, and her transactions with the European missionaries, by an overruling share of political sagacity, by which she converts an Institution projected by the Missionaries into one of public utility.

The college at Cotym is not regarded by her government as a seminary simply for priests, but as an institution for general education, from whence any demands of the state for officers to fill all departments of its public service are to be met. This expectation will necessarily introduce several branches of instruction, which may be considered foreign to a missionary's office and objects: but the committee are at present disposed to think, that those branches of instruction not essential to the direct objects of the missionary as means to an end, are yet, in this case, so important and so inseparably connected with the great purpose of the mission, that any attempt to dissolve this connection would be attended with great risk to the benefit expected from the institution.

The 21,000 rupees, stated in p. 288 as the amount of her previous donations, consisted of 1000 rupees for erecting a chapel, and furnishing the buildings of the college, and 20,000 rupees which have been laid out in land. She has lately annexed to the foundation a tract of land in the neighbourhood of Quilon, at least seven miles in circumference, with several subsidiary grants in order to render it productive; and, lastly, has ap-

pointed a monthly allowance of 70 rupees from the state, for the support of a hospital, to be attached to the college.

A tribute by resident Munro, to the princely liberality of her highness, informs us that she is young, and terms her "uneducated." She nevertheless governs her people with clemency and wisdom. From her willingness to obtain for her native servants the advantages of European science she seems to be aware that knowledge is power.

The Rajah of Cochin, emulous of the Rannee's bounty, lately presented 5000 rupees for the benefit of the Protestant missions.

RAM MOHUN ROY.

From the statements which Mr. Deocar Schmid had read in the missionary register and in the Madras Courier respecting Rammohun Roy, he became very desirous of entering into a correspondence with that extraordinary man. He addressed, therefore, a letter to him, in April of last year, in which he urged on him, at large, and unquestionably with much vigour, the duty and advantages of embracing christianity. At the date of the last advices, no answer had been received.—*Missionary Register.*

We understand that Ram Mohun Roy, who has acquired a well founded reputation from his meritorious attempts to enlighten the minds of his bewildered countrymen, has lately published a translation of the *Moomduck Opun ishd of the Uthuree-ged* according to the gloss of Saunkara-Chargie; the object of which is to convince those whose minds may be open to conviction, that this, as well as the other books of the Vedantu, although they in some degree tolerate the introduction of idol images as an assistance to those who without material forms would be unable to raise their conceptions to the idea of impalpable spirit, yet that their main scope and tendency is evidently to inculcate the adoration of one great and invisible God of nature.—*B.C. April 17.*

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE accounts given under the head "Official—published in India," relate to some subsidiary operations in Kattyibar, required to support the authority of the Guicowar; and to a short but more important expedition into Cutch, undertaken, in confluence with the chieftains of the country, against the hostile Rao,

which Maj gen. Sir W. G. Keir has conducted to a satisfactory termination.

INDIA BRITISH TERRITORY.

Political—Official.

Fort William, 8th April.—Lieut. John Low of the Madras Establishment, Commissioner with Bajec Rao.

OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY.

*Official—Published in India.**Casualties at the Siege of Asseerghur.*

—The return inserted in the *London Gazette* (see page 296 of this volume) extends but to one operation in the siege. The following comprises the entire loss.

List of killed and wounded, during the operations against Asseerghur, in the forces under the command of Brig.-gen. J. Doveton, C. B.; Camp Asseerghur. 11th April, 1819.

Killed.—1 lieut.col., 1 sub-conductor, 1 serj., 2 drummers, 5 rank and file, 1 subadar, 2 havildars, 2 naigues, and 32 sepoy. —Total 47.

Wounded.—1 dep.qr.mast.gen., 1 maj., 2 captains, 5 lieuts., 1 lieut. fire-worker, 7 serjeants, 1 drummer, 65 rank and file, 3 jemadars, 5 havildars, 1 drummer, 134 rank and file, 2 first tindal gun lascars, 2 second tindal tent lascars, 25 gun lascars, 1 sidai, 7 dooly bearers, and 3 bamboo coolies. —Total 266.

N.B. Maj. Macleod, dep. qr. mas. gen. wounded slightly; Maj. A. Weldon, Madras artillery, do. do.; Capt. F.W. Frith, Madras artillery, do. do.; Lieut.-col. T. Fraser, H.M. Royal Scots, killed; Lieut. James Bland, do. do. wounded severely; Lieut. S. D. Esterie, Mad. Europ. regt. wounded slightly; Lieut. — Counsell, Bengal artillery, do. do.; Capt. Burman, 1st batt. 7th regt. N.I. do. do.; Lieut. Fr.Wr. Liew, Bombay artillery, do. do.; T. J. Adair, H.M. 67th regt. do. severely; John Hannah, do. do.

(Signed) J. DOVETON, Brig.-gen.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) GEO. CADELL, Assist.-adj.-gen.

Storm of Choor.—It appears that the chief of this place was in rebellion against his highness the Guicowar.

Bombay Castle, 21st April, 1819.

The refractory conduct of the Thacoor of Choor, a chieftain in Kattywar, and tributary to the Guicowar state, having rendered it necessary that he should be reduced to obedience, a small detachment, under the command of Capt. Gilkrist, of the 1st batt. 6th regt. was, on the requisition of the political agent charged with the superintendence of the Guicowar's affairs in that province, ordered on this service. The outworks of the place were carried by storm, in the first instance, by the Guicowar troops; and the Thacoor refusing the honourable terms repeatedly offered to him, the detachment moved to the storm of the fort on the 18th ult. under a heavy fire from the enemy. The fort was taken, after considerable opposition, in a manner which reflects great

credit on Capt. Gilkrist, and the officers and men employed under his command.

2d.—The Governor in Council notices, with much satisfaction, the assistance rendered on this occasion to Capt. Gilkrist by Lieut. Corker of the 1st batt. 6th regt. and Lieut. Fay of the artillery, the latter of whom was wounded early in the action. The conduct of Assist.surg. Graham, in his attendance on the wounded, and in gallantly exposing himself to the fire of the enemy, is spoken of by Capt. Gilkrist in terms of high commendation.

Expedition to Cutch.—The term of four days only elapsed between the march from Anjar of Maj.gen. Keir with a detachment from his division, and the fall of the town of Bhooj, the capital of Cutch, with the fort which protects it. The origin of the internal feuds, which called for the interference of a British force, is explained under the next section, "Unofficial—published in India." The tremendous earthquake with which the same territory has been shaken, will be found described under "Bombay Local Occurrences."

Bombay Castle, 14th April, 1819.

The right hon. the governor in council has much satisfaction in publishing in general orders the following extract of a despatch from Maj.gen. Sir William Grant Keir, K.M.T., dated the 26th ult., reporting the capture by assault of the hill fort of Bhooj, constituting the principal defence of the town of that name, the capital of the state of Cutch, by a detachment from the field force under the personal command of Capt. Digby of H.M. 65th regt. The spirited manner in which this attack was conducted was followed on the same day by the fall of the capital, and by the arrival in the British camp of his highness the Rao, where he remained a prisoner under charge of the British resident. Thus have the principal objects contemplated by government in the equipment of this force, in concurrence with the principal chieftains of the country, been carried into effect in the short period of four days from the movement of the force from Anjar, with an energy, judgment, and ability, which reflects the greatest credit on the maj.gen. and the officers and men employed under his command, and entitle them to the warmest acknowledgements of government. The maj.gen. particularly notices the zeal and ability displayed by Capt. Stannus, the assist.adj.gen., and by Lieut. Remon, the engineer, by whom the mode of attack is stated to have been suggested.—The prompt and spirited manner in which the attack was conducted by Capt. Digby is also spoken of with the

highest praise; and that officer has particularly reported the names of Capt. Wilson of H.M. 65th regt., Lieuts. Collis, Hunt, and Booth, and Ensign Newhouse and Matheson, as having merited his fullest approbation.

Extract of a Letter from Maj.gen. Sir W. Grant Kier, K.M.T., to the Adj.gen. of the Army, dated the 26th March, 1819.

I have the honour to report, for the information of the maj.gen. commanding the forces, that the hill fort of Bhoojia was this day taken by escalade by a detachment from the force under my command. On my arrival before this place yesterday morning, I considered it advisable to take up a position calculated to mislead the enemy with regard to my future operations; so that, although my dispositions indicated an attack on the town of Bhooj, my measures were taken to effect a breach in the eastern face of the fort. With a view to this object a battery was erected on a hill in front of our right flank; and I had the satisfaction to perceive, from the movements of the enemy, that my plan had produced the desired effect.—We had scarcely taken up our ground when the enemy commenced a fire from the fort, and pushed forward large bodies of cavalry and infantry, the former of which was quickly dispersed by a few rounds from the field pieces, and the latter driven under the walls of the town by a party from the flank battalion under the command of Lieut.col. Barclay, who performed this service with great spirit and celerity. In the afternoon a party was ordered for the purpose of more closely reconnoitring the town and fort, but was countermanded at the suggestion of Lieut. Remon of the engineers, who proposed that the reconnoissance should be deferred till the morning, when the party might approach the walls in the dusk without being observed, and, if circumstances appeared favourable, escalate the fort at the point where it had been intended to breach, and which his local knowledge enabled him to determine with great precision. This proposal was acted upon, and has been attended with the most complete success. The party reached the bottom of the wall just as the day broke, and before the enemy were aware of their approach. The ladders were immediately planted and ascended by the gallant assailants, and headed by Capt. Digby, of H.M. 65th regt., who commanded the storming party. The enemy, completely surprised, fled with precipitation towards the gate leading to the town, through which they effected their escape, with the loss of upwards of 100 men. Ours, I am happy to say, has been trifling, and can only be accounted for by the rapidity of the attacks and the fancied se-

curity of the enemy.—During the assault on the forts, the troops were drawn out considerably in advance of the line, to distract the attention of the enemy, and prevent the reinforcements being thrown into the fort from their camp, which was situated close to the town, whilst a sharp cannonade was kept up from a small battery thrown up in front of the encampment, and the measures contributed essentially to the success of the enterprise.

Extract G. O. by Sir W. G. Keir.—Camp before Bhooj, 26th March, 1819.—The maj.gen. offers his warmest congratulations to the force, on the brilliant issue of the attack on the strong hill fort of Bhoojia, an enterprise conducted with the greatest skill and gallantry, of which the trifling loss we have sustained forms at once the most decisive and gratifying proof.—The maj.gen. is fully sensible of the spirit which actuated the whole of the troops, and is sorry that those who, from circumstances, were only permitted to witness the exploit, had not an opportunity of emulating the gallantry of their brother soldiers.—The maj.gen. hastens to perform a most pleasing duty in recording his sentiments on the conduct of those who have distinguished themselves on this occasion.—Lieut. Remon of the engineers is entitled to the entire credit of the plan which has produced such happy results, and to the merit of having gallantly carried into execution what he suggested with such judgment and ability. Capt. Digby is deserving of the highest praise for the prompt and spirited manner in which the attack was conducted.

Unofficial—published in India.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY.

The 2d bat. 21st regt. N. I. was to march from Dwarka, near Sultaunpoure, in Oude, for Cawnpoure, on the 3d March, on the arrival of the 1st bat. of the 19th N. I. which was expected from Nagpoure on that day.

CUTCH.

“By private letters from Boogeboonge, (on the northern side of the gulph of Kutch) dated the 31st March, we learn some particulars relative to Sir W. Keir's mission to that part of the country. It appears that the Rao had barbarously put his brother to death, without the slightest provocation that could be discovered. In consequence of this act of cruelty he had been deposed, and it is expected that his late subjects will now raise to the Musnud, either the Rao's son, or that of his deceased brother. In the mean time, a subsidiary force of two battalions have been left there for the purpose of preserving tranquillity, and the authority of

the chiefs. The Rao and his brother were upon the best terms, apparently, previous to the murder of the latter; and it is added, that they had been engaged at chess only a few minutes before the perpetration of this cruel and unnatural deed.

“It appears that an expedition, commanded by Sir W. Keir, is about to proceed against the piratical states in the gulph.—*Bombay, April 24.*”

The following is a connected review of the late operations of the commander who has in so short a time conducted two expeditions, requiring both political and military talents, with entire success, in distant fields.

The rapidity with which Maj.gen. Sir W. G. Keir has accomplished the arduous duties with which he has lately been entrusted, affords a striking proof of the energy of his own character, and of the valour of those whom he commanded. The disorderly conduct of the tribes composing the state of Sawunt Warree having compelled the British government to demand reparation for the injuries which they had repeatedly committed on the peaceful inhabitants of the Hon. Company's territories, a force under the personal command of Sir W. G. Keir passed the frontier on the 1st of February, and on the 4th hoisted the British flag on the walls of the fort of Neutee. On the 13th a party of 350 grenadiers, under the command of Lieut.col. Clifford of his Majesty's 89th reg. passed the breach which had been effected in the curtain of an advanced outwork of the fort of Rairee, drove the enemy to their second lines, and established such a position as terminated in the evacuation of the fort by a large portion of the garrison during the following night, and the surrender of Sambajee Sawunt in the morning, who was permitted to march out with about 50 adherents, the poor remains of a garrison said to have consisted of 1200 men. On the 17th a treaty was concluded with the Sawunt Warree state, the seal of which might have been appropriately inscribed with the words “Veni, vidi, vici.” Upon the completion of these services, the exertions of Maj.gen. Sir W. G. Keir were required in another quarter. On his return to Bombay he was directed to proceed immediately to the command of the forces destined to the reduction of the rebellious province of Cutch. The hon. Company's cruiser *Thetis*, on the 7th of March, conveyed the Maj.gen. to the scene of his future military exploits. The Rao or Rajah of the country had been weak enough to suppose that his fortress called Booj Booj, situated at no considerable distance from the sea, would be capable of protecting him from the punishment which it was found necessary to inflict for his contempt of Bri-

tish authority. The fort was in a few hours reduced by escalade, and the Rajah a prisoner. The reduction of these states, together with the brilliant success of our troops at Asseergurh, must impress the natives with a deep sense of the resources and prudence of government. We are, however, more inclined to hope than expect that these events will entirely preclude the possibility of a return of similar conduct on the part of robbers and plunderers, or deprive our government of future opportunities of manifesting the wisdom of its plans, and the energy with which they are carried into execution.—*Bombay Courier, May 29.*

SIEGE OF ASSEERGURH.

The unofficial accounts enter into some interesting details, which when put together form a military journal relieved by local sketches.

All the detachments from Hoshungabad and Saugor having joined, the aggregate force formed a body of about 20,000 men.

The Pettah was stormed and carried on the 18th March. On the 19th the Arabs made a sortie from the Fort, in which Col. Fraser of the royals was unfortunately killed. On the night of the 30th the lower fort was stormed and taken possession of, the breach having been reported practicable on the 27th. The Kildadar continued in the upper fort, to which the Arabs, driven from the lower one, precipitately fled.

Up to the 8th of April Jeswunt Rao appears to have entertained no apprehensions from the besiegers. But when on that day the batteries began to play with vigour and effect, and the explosions within the walls to overthrow the buildings, and endanger the destruction of the whole garrison, his courage and confidence gave way. His tone and haughtiness were so much lowered, that in the evening he anxiously sought for himself, and adherents the best terms of accommodation and surrender; fully satisfied that another day's resistance would be attended with the most fatal consequences. It is probable that the recollection of Hat-trass produced a more prompt decision than his temper would have allowed, if that tremendous example of military enterprize had not been before him. But he saw the same terrible means employed, and the shells bursting within his places of refuge. On the morning of the 9th he was compelled to submit, the garrison marched out soon after day-light, and the British flag was hoisted on the ramparts at 7 a. m.

The surrender was unconditional and complete, and certainly the most auspicious termination of the struggle that could have occurred. A most obstinate, and,

where Arabs are concerned, a most sanguinary conflict was expected, but happily those ferocious mercenaries were not permitted to try their strength a second time. Many military persons, after having seen the fort, concur in saying that its strength from nature and art exceeds the idea which they had formed of it.

The greater part of the area of the upper fort, was found by our troops completely covered with the fragments of shells; there was, however, so much clear space and so much cover, that had the garrison held out, instead of being terrified by the boldness and vigour of the attack, and the incessant and destructive fire kept up, our troops in moving to the assault, must necessarily have suffered severely, from the steepness of the ascent, the broken nature of the ground, and the commanding situation of the enemy's fire. The impression made by our fire on the enemy's works, is described as extraordinary, considering the diminutive appearance of our guns and batteries as viewed from the extreme height of the rock; for, the defences of the whole of that face of the upper fort, on which the Madras artillery played, are completely destroyed. In some parts, the former defences cannot even be traced; not a stone or a brick remaining, and the solid rock alone appearing.

The roar of our batteries, says an officer present, was most tremendous, and it will fall to the lot of very few of us, again to witness a more fearfully grand and magnificent sight, than the siege of Asseerghur.

Those who expected prize money on the fall of this fortress, have been completely disappointed; no property of any kind was found, excepting military stores and grain. It had been said that there was property to the amount of five crore of rupees secreted in the fort, but we apprehend that Jeswant Rao, if he ever possessed articles of that value, or money to that amount, has taken good care that the besiegers shall have no part of the treasure. Immediately after we had taken possession, a strict search was made for Appah Sahib, but without success. It has been rumoured that he never entered the fort at all; but no satisfactory accounts have yet been received on the subject. It is probable, if he was there, that he effected his escape during the negotiations. All enquiries after the present residence of the Ex-rajah have been equally fruitless. Some of the ordnance found in Asseerghur, as objects of curiosity, are deserving of particular notice. Several of the guns are of an enormous size. The largest is described as being a 200-pounder; carrying a ball of 14 inches diameter, which, however, was never fired during the siege. Their brass guns are beautifully cast on

iron cylinders, the largest being equal to a 68-pounder. Many of these have small guns attached to the sides of their carriages, and two of them have each two 12-pounders suspended to their muzzles. These pieces of ordnance, however, were so unwieldly, that though fired during the siege, (loaded with a kind of grape shot) they did little or no execution.

COOPAUL-DROOG.

We have letters from Br. Gen. Pritzler's camp, dated Gudduh the 28th April.—They expect to move shortly towards Coopaul-droog, which is not expected to offer much resistance.—*Madras Gaz. May 8.*

On Thursday, May 20, we received accounts of the fall of the fortress of Coopaul-droog, but could not obtain the sanction of authority, to communicate the event to our readers, in the Gazette of last Saturday.—*Ibid. May 29.*

RAJPOOTANA.

Operations against the Meenahs.—By accounts from the Ajmeer district, we learn some particulars of a well conducted and successful attack on the towns of Loolooah and Jugh; situated on a ridge of hills about twenty-five miles south of our cantonment at Dilwarah, and in possession of the banditti denominated Meenahs. The detachment for this service, consisting of three troops of regular, and three rissulabs of local cavalry, two companies of pioneers, and three battalions of native infantry, together with four six-pounder field pieces, the whole under the command of Major Lawry, C. B. quitted cantonments on the 3d instant, and at two A. M. of the 5th, marched forwards to the points of attack in three columns of nearly equal strength; whereof the first was to attack Loolooah, and the other two Jugh. The first column reached the ghaut leading to Loolooah at day-break, and instantly ascended it, the guns and carriages being carried on elephants, and their ammunition on camels. The enemy fled in all directions, and the town being immediately taken possession of, Major Lawry, after leaving two companies for its security, pushed on with the remainder towards Jugh, to the assistance of the other columns. On their approach, they perceived the latter marching out of Jugh towards them, having been equally successful. At the date of these accounts, the troops were employed in levelling the towns; and it was expected they would return to cantonments as soon as that was accomplished. The enemy fled to the southward. The country in this vicinity is described as very fertile, and in high cultivation. Our loss in the two attacks was only three sepoys killed, and one severely wounded. The amount of the

enemy's loss on the occasion is not mentioned.—*Bengal Hurkara, May 24.*

A race of low-cast wretches, called Meenahs, inhabit many of the hills and jungles of Rajepootana; they are much addicted to thieving, and have been committing depredations on the Ajmere frontier lately, which rendered it necessary to send a force against them from Nusserabad. The Meenahs, however, disappeared among the jungles; and none of the detachments sent in pursuit of them were lucky enough to come up with them: but when their haunts are ascertained they will be punished, and an end put to their atrocities. The Bhattes, too, have lately been committing depredations on the Buckanere territory. They took and plundered Dadrerah and several other places, which were a few months ago given up to the Rajah's people; they have however evacuated them since, and have retired to their habitations in the desert, where they are perfectly secure until the rains set in, as at no other season of the year can troops act against them from the want of water.—These two classes of banditti, with the Bheils in the Kandeish quarter, who are a similar class of people with the Meenahs, only remain now to disturb the central provinces of India; but by a judicious distribution of the regular troops, they will all be soon suppressed. That such rabble should exist in a country which has long been a scene of anarchy and confusion is not at all extraordinary, when we consider the daring outrages of the decoits in the lower provinces, even to this day, although these provinces have enjoyed a just and vigorous government for more than half a century. Only a few years ago the upper provinces were overrun with Googers and Melwattes, so as to render travelling without a strong guard impracticable; both have been completely suppressed, and the name of neither the one nor the other, at the present time, is scarcely ever mentioned. The increase of trade, in consequence of the suppression of these freebooters, and opening the navigation of the Jumna, is immense. The increase of the customs at Agra last year was upwards of a lack and thirty thousand rupees; this year it will exceed two lacks, and it will go on progressively increasing for many years to come, as Rajpootana improves, and the wealth of the inhabitants enables them to procure luxuries of which they have been long deprived.—*Bombay Cour. May 6.*

BIHL CHIEFTAINS.

Letters from Kandeish of the 20th March mention, that General Smith having been called away to the siege of Asseerghur, the reduction of the Bihl chieftains was most successfully carried on by separate forces under Colonel Huskisson,

son, 67th regiment, and Colonel M'Dowall, and Lieutenant-colonel Jerdan, of the Company's service. The last Arab body in that part of the country surrendered in the end of December. The Bihl chiefs defended themselves in their mountainous district, covered with jungle and prickly shrubs; but their weapons—bows and arrows, stones, and a few matchlocks—were unavailing against their persevering assailants, and huttee after huttee of those who resisted was taken and destroyed. Dunsut Nack, Dhunjee Nack, Booram Khan, Meer Khan, and other independent and powerful leaders, had been either subdued or brought over; and this dreadfully harassing warfare, in which the troops were worn out with fatiguing marches, unsheltered and ill fed (their provision being carried on men's shoulders), was fast drawing to a desirable close.

SURVEY OF THE RESULTS FROM THE WAR.

To the nobleman at the head of the affairs of British India it cannot fail to be a gratifying source of heartfelt pride, when he surveys the map of our immense possessions. From the mouths of the Indus, north-east to the Sutledge; from the Sutledge south-east to Chittagong, from thence to Cape Comorin and Ceylon, an area containing thousands of miles, and embracing 25 degrees of latitude, and 22 degrees of longitude—all is now at peace, we have no public enemy to oppose. It is little more than twelve months since we were threatened by a confederacy of native powers, which had for its aim the renewal of every sort of plunder and devastation, and the reduction of the British authority where it had long been paramount. The whole is now dissolved, "like the baseless fabric of a vision." The turbulent spirits which broke forth, boasting of their strength and power, have shrunk into nothing. The hosts that assembled tumultuously to support their pretensions, are overthrown and dispersed.

Our attitude during the war was imposing and grand, and the accomplishment of the legitimate objects of the contest has now placed us in a situation to diffuse, with a liberal hand, the comforts and blessings of a wise and enlightened government. The happy effects of an impartial administration of just laws are now beginning to be felt over all the states recently overrun by robbers, and plundered by the rapacious chiefs, to whom they in vain looked up for protection.—*Madras Gazette.*

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY INSIGNIA OF MERIT.

Fort William, Feb. 27.—The most noble the Governor-general in council is

pleased to permit the 6th regt. of Bengal light cavalry, to bear embroidered on the corner of the regimental standards, in English and Persian characters, as an honourable tribute of applause from the supreme government, the words "*Seeta-buldee, 27th November, 1817,*" in commemoration of the brilliant and decisive charge made on that day by three troops of the regiment, headed by Capt. Fitzgerald, when the British troops were treacherously attacked by the forces of the Rajah of Nagpore.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Navigation of the Bhagiruttee.—The difficulty of navigating the Cossimbazar river, or more properly the Bhagiruttee, from January to May, is well known. On the 10th of April, at about four hundred yards distance from the Ganges, opposite a place called Gopazunge, an officer and his family were obliged to come to an anchor in consequence of the deficiency of water. The river a-head of them being divided by two sand-banks into three narrow streams, it occurred to the officer that if two of them could be stopped up, the depth of water would of course be increased in the third. The certainty of being compelled to proceed by the Sunderbunds if this object could not be effected, stimulated him to extraordinary exertion, and he immediately wrote to the Thanahdar of Sofee Durgah, requesting him to supply him with a certain quantity of bamboos, mats, and twine. With these, the dandies of boats, and some villagers, he in the course of five hours succeeded in making a sort of wall sufficiently strong to resist the stream, and lead the waters into the channel to the westward, which before was not above eight inches deep, but which this expedient augmented to two feet. A great number of merchant boats had been aground and detained about six weeks in the Ganges (several had actually gone round by the Sunderbunds), owing to the impossibility of making any progress, till the gentleman to whom we allude arrived and performed the important service already described.

After having accomplished this object, the officer returned to the point where the river opens from the Ganges, and cut in an angular direction two channels, for the purpose of allowing more water to enter the Bhagiruttee. By these means the passage was rendered completely open for his boats, which drew about thirty inches, and several hundred others, laden with various kinds of merchandize.

The expense of constructing the wall with bamboos, mats, and sand, did not exceed four rupees; and it is the opinion of the officer, that in during the month of

January, when the river becomes shallow, about 500 rupees were properly laid out in preventing it from dividing into different channels, and in opening an additional inlet where it branches off from the Ganges, all boats drawing not above three feet water might safely navigate the Bhagiruttee throughout the year.

Cholera Morbus.—We regret to find that the cholera morbus continues to shew itself with particular severity on board of the ships in the river. Fresh instances of its attack are daily occurring, and the promptest measures are only successful in averting its fatal consequences.—*June.*

Marine Police.—We have to notice an occurrence that took place a few days ago on board of the ship *Feuiscowles*, as she was proceeding down the river. The vessel having been weakly manned, had completed her complement of seamen through the intervention of a pimp. Four of the men procured by this character refused to do their duty about the time that the ship had reached Diamond Harbour, alledging in justification that she was not sufficiently manned; and when the officers endeavoured by alternate persuasion and threats to reduce them to order, they set upon the second officer, and maltreated him very severely. This outrage led to their being seized and sent up prisoners to Calcutta, where it was at first intended to bring them to justice; but considerations arising from the detention that the ship would undergo, and the expenses of prosecuting, induced the agents of the vessel to forego the measure, and allow them to go at large. Might it not be worthy the attention of the mercantile body in Calcutta, to consider whether in such cases prosecutions instituted and carried on by them collectively, would not have the effect of checking the many evils that may spring from such a spirit? Individuals are not to be blamed for declining to carry on proceedings that must entail much expense and inconvenience on themselves, but every such instance of unpunished misconduct has the tendency to increase the embarrassments that affect the general interests of commerce.—*June.*

The following is another case still more recent:—

The ship *Aberdeen*, Hodges, was to have dropped down from Diamond Harbour two or three days ago, on her way to sea, in prosecution of her voyage homewards, but her crew refused to weigh the anchor, assigning as a reason for their conduct that the ship was leaky, and they could not think of quitting the port in her while in that state. It appears that she makes about an inch and a half of water per hour; and because they would have the trouble of pumping occasionally, or in consequence of some other

grudge, these people avail themselves of a pretext, which might weigh with those unacquainted with nautical affairs, to refuse performing their duty. The commander arrived in towu yesteday, but we know not what steps have been yet taken in the business; we are ashamed, however, of having to notice almost daily the misconduct of European seamen, in one shape or other, at this port. While it throws disgrace upon themselves, and shews that the free traders to India have their full share of the worthless characters who have been turned adrift from the navy, it also tends to prove that these people find encouragement here to indulge in improper conduct, to the detriment of the trade in which they are employed. Whether this encouragement is to be found in their expectations of being able to misbehave with impunity, from being made acquainted with past transactions, or at the instigation of worthless characters that frequent their common haunts in the bazar, or whether it is to be traced to both these sources, we are incompetent to decide. The cause, however, ought to be ascertained, and proper steps taken for remedying the evil before it extends itself farther, and renders more serious measures necessary for its repression.—*June.*

Commercial Notices.—May 13. The quantity of cotton of the new crop which has yet come to market is very small, which may partly be accounted for by the navigation of the Matabanga river, &c. not being entirely free from interruption. It is not likely it will arrive in any considerable quantities till towards the end of July. There has been little business done in cotton yet; good new cutchorn is held at 14 or 15 rupees loose, but there is no disposition shown to purchase at these rates. The usual export purchasers still keep out of the market, in expectation of a reduction in price, and wishing to be better informed as to the probable extent of the present crop. The general opinion seems to be that this falls considerably short, compared with that of last year.

June.—All accounts from the Indigo districts continue to represent the prospects of the planters as in the highest degree cheering.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Forbes, it appears, had met with very severe weather on the 27th and 28th May, in lat. 8 to 10 N. and long. 90 to 91 East, during which three or four of the upper deck beams were started; the ship sprung a leak, and it was found necessary to throw a part of the cargo overboard.

Shipping in the Hoogly.—May 1.

	Vessels	Tons
Free traders for Great Britain - -	13	5,993
Country ships for ditto	2	1,103
Ships for the Cape of Good Hope -	3	779
Vessels employed in the country trade -	27	8,720
New ships and brigs for sale - -	6	2,189
Laid up for sale or freight - -	30	13,863
American vessels	12	3,965
French vessels -	5	2,565
Portuguese vessels	2	500
Danish vessels -	4	2,303
Dutch vessels -	1	145
Siamese vessel -	1	350
	106	42,475
Arrivals from Great Britain from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1818 -	120	56,479
Ditto, from 1st Jan. to 30th April, 1818, included in the above -	41	18,886
Ditto, from 1st Jan. to 30th April, 1819 -	25	11,133
Decrease	16	7,753

Free Traders.

On the 1st May, 1818, there were in the river	20	8,673
On the 1st May, 1819, do.	13	5,993
Decrease	7	2,680

BIRTHS.

Feb. 5.—At Sylhet, the lady of J. French, Esq. of the civil service, of a son... 8, at Midnapore, the lady of W. Adamson, Esq. civil surg. of that station, of a son... 12, at Chowringhee, the lady of R. C. Blunt, Esq. of a daughter... *March 15,* at Chowringhee, Mrs. T. Rutledge, of a son... 17, the lady of Lieut. Robins, Madras estab. of a daughter... 31, at Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. J. B. Bingley, of the artill. reg. of a son... Same day, at Tuttenghur, the lady of H. Swetenham, Esq. civil service, of a son and heir... *April 4,* the lady of S. Sivintou, Esq. civil service, of a son... Same day, the lady of W. H. Abbott, Esq. of a daughter... 8, at the presidency, the lady of the hon. C. R. Lindsay, civil service, of a son... lately, at the presidency, the lady of Mr. J. P. Harris, of a still born child... *May 12,* at Berhaupore, the lady of R. Barnes, Esq. of Purnea, of a son... 26, at Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. J. Wood, of the artill. reg. of a daughter... *June 12,* Mrs. M. D'Cruz, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 8.—Mr. W. Davis to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late J. Culloden, Esq. of Dublin, Ireland.... *10*, Mr. L. C. Marrody, of Futtu Goun, to Miss Ann Busby.... *12*, Mr. C. J. Fox to Miss Mary Coppinger.... *March 13*, Mr. J. Shirling, pilot service, to Miss Mary Woods.... *15*, Mr. T. A. Vickers to Miss Simpson.... Same day, Mr. R. Locken, pilot service, to Miss Mary Palmer.... *20*, Lieut. G. W. J. Hickman 1st N.I. to Miss M. A. Judab.... *23*, at Allahbad, Lieut. W. Burlington, adj. 4th Bengal L. C. to Anna Maria, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. S. Knipe, St. Helena estab.... *April 3*, R. Woodhouse, Esq. clerk of the crown and registrar of the ecclesiastical side of the recorder's court, to Mrs. S. Urquhart.... *June 5*, Mr. C. Stephen to Miss Anna Lopes.... *9*, Mr. J. G. Reynolds to Miss Isabella Jordon, step-daughter of Mr. Vere O'Dell.... Mr. J. M. Myers to Miss Theodora Adelaide Walthansen.

DEATHS.

Feb. 17, Mr. W. Bartholomew.... *23*, Mr. J. Bilby, pilot service.... *March 7*, at Mongeer, Mr. W. A. Scott.... *14*; at Goruckpore, Emily Agnes, infant daughter of J. Carter, Esq. civil service.... *19*, Mr. J. Arson.... Same day, Mr. T. Swais.... Same day, M. Le Chevalier F. H. Guillot.... *20*, Mrs. Agnes Ewart.... In March, Lieut. A. Stewart, H.M.'s 17th foot.... *27*, in camp before Asseerghur, Maj. W. Owen, H.M.'s 67th reg.... *April 3*, J. Benjamin, son of the Rev. J. Lawson, missionary.... *5*, in Fort William, Capt. W. M. Thomson, H.M.'s 17th reg.... Same day, at Midnapore, of the cholera morbus, Lieut. J. Fraser, 2d bat. 16th N.I. and act. adj. to a division of that corps.... *6*, Mrs. Mary Allan.... *9*, at the house of Capt. Weatheral, at Ishra, of the cholera morbus, Capt. C. H. Sheen.... *14*, at the presidency, Lieut. J. Barnett, 2d bat. 16th reg. N.I.... Same day, at the house of Mr. J. Wood, sen., on the Circular road, the lady of Capt. D. Campbell, country service.... Same day, at the presidency, Ens. J. Underwood, H.M.'s 47th reg.

MADRAS.

GENERAL MILITARY REGULATIONS.

April 23.—On the present augmentation of the army, the 25th regt. N. I., is restored to its former number and facings, and will accordingly be designated the 23d N. I. from the 30th inst.

May 8.—The regts. of native cavalry now belonging to this establishment, will in future be designated regts. of light cavalry.

The Governor-gen. in council having authorized the addition of a 4th squadron to each of the regts. of cavalry on this establishment, the following arrangements

are to be carried into effect.—A regt. of cavalry shall in future consist of eight troops of eighty privates each, formed in four squadrons.—The galloper guns shall no longer form a component part of a regt. of dragoons or cavalry; the guns and establishments attached to them to be accordingly discontinued.

The following is the future establishment of the artillery for the service of this presidency. The corps to consist of one horse brigade and three battalions of foot, two European and one Native. The horse brigade to consist of six troops, *viz.*—two of horse artillery, and one rocket troop, Europeans, and three horse artillery, natives. The designation of *bombardier* to be substituted for that of *gunner*, *gunner* for *matross*, *subadar* for *syang*, *jemadar* for 1st *tindal*, and *havildar* for 2d *tindal*. These alterations are not to affect the pay hitherto drawn by the several ranks under their former denominations. The non-commissioned staff (native and European) are to be effective in their respective ranks, and not borne on the strength of troops and companies.—Each battalion of European foot artillery is, as at present, to consist of seven companies, with seven companies of gun lascars attached.—The native battalion of foot artillery, or golundaz, will consist of ten companies, with ten companies of gun lascars attached.—The pay of all native ranks in the corps of golundaz will continue as at present, and the native commissioned and non-commissioned staff will be paid at the rates fixed for the corresponding ranks in a battalion of native infantry.—The pay of all European commissioned, non-commissioned, staff, and drummers, attached to the golundaz battalion, to be the same as fixed for the corresponding ranks in a battalion of European foot artillery. The pay and allowances not herein declared to be altered are to remain as heretofore, notwithstanding any change of designation.—The whole of the officers, to whatever branch of the corps they may be attached from time to time by the Commander-in-chief, shall continue to form one general list for promotion as heretofore.—The commandant of the golundaz battalion will, in the first instance, notwithstanding a major has been fixed to command that corps, be selected at the Commander-in-chief's option, from the general list of field officers of the corps of artillery (lieutenant-colonels and majors), and will draw annually from the off-reckoning fund two thirds of a share of off- reckonings, and the usual batta for commanding a corps, agreeably to the regulations of the service.—The rank of lieutenant-fireworker is abolished: and the European commissioned officers of the corps will in future consist of the following ranks and establishment:—

three colonels or lieutenant-colonels commandant, six lieutenant-colonels, seven majors, twenty-eight captains.

The gun lascars, attached to the foot artillery and golundaz, shall in future be equipped with light pioneer tools, for clearing roads, opening passages for the guns, and making ground for the parks, magazine, and all such duties connected with the artillery service, both in the field and cantonments, and the use of their present arms be discontinued.

In consequence of the augmentation to the artillery and infantry, the number of soobudaz majors allowed to the army are increased to sixty-four, in order to give one to the native horse artillery; one to the golundaz battalion, exclusive of the two allowed by General Orders of 2d Feb. 1819, for the golundaz and gun-lascars, which latter will in future be allowed exclusively to the Gun Lascar establishment; and one for each of the four battalions of the two new regiments.—No field officer shall be posted to or hold the command of a troop or company in the cavalry, artillery, or infantry branches of the service; and all officers employed upon the general, divisional, brigade, or garrison staff, or in general command, or detachment, whether actually appointed, or only acting or officiating, shall be considered ineligible to hold the command of a troop or company while so employed on staff duty or command; but they will continue to be returned with their troops or companies, which are to be denominated by their names as heretofore, although they may be returned, mustered and paid as on staff duty or command.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

April 23, —Engineers.—Ens. J. J. Underwood, H. C. Cotton, A. Lowe, E. Lake, cadets of 1815, to rank from 9th April 1816.—*Artillery.*—Lieut. fireworkers, R. S. Yolland, T. W. Friday, H. C. Benn, P. Hamond, cadets of 1815, will rank from 9th April 1816.—*Infantry.*—Lieut. R. Brodie, C. Evans, J. G. Harrington, cadets of 1815, will rank from 9th April 1816.—*Cavalry.*—Cornet W. Milnes, cadet of 1816, will rank from 26th June 1817.—*Artillery.*—Lieut. fireworkers, A. G. Hyslop, H. S. Foords, W. S. Catew, E. Thomas, cadets of 1816, will rank from 26th June 1817.—*Infantry.*—Lieut. A. B. Dyce, W. Prescott, C. Owen, W. C. Carruthers, Ens. S. W. Fox, Lieuts. J. S. Wyllie, J. C. Budd, T. H. Ely, R. T. Wallace, W. H. Agnew, A. Munbee, T. Thompson, Ens. G. Storey, G. Williams, J. Bell, A. Derville, E. B. Harrington, cadets of 1816, will rank as ensigns from 26th June 1817.—Ens. S. W. Fox, G. Williams, J. Bell, A. Derville,

E. B. Harrington, are promoted to lieutenants from 6th April 1818.—*Cavalry.*—Cornets J. N. R. Campbell, G. H. Thomas, C. Underwood, J. A. McDonald, W. C. Bray, C. W. Lewis, W. Lewis, R. B. Fitzgibbon, H. M. Buchanan, M. W. C. Smith, C. W. Cotton, G. Cheape, cadets of 1817, will rank from 3d June 1818.—*Artillery.*—Lieut. fireworkers D. B. Dighton, J. Prichard, cadets of 1817, will rank from 3d June 1818.—*Infantry.*—Ensigns W. J. Butterworth, P. Thomson, W. W. Baker, W. A. M'Curdy, E. A. M'Curdy, J. S. Clemous, J. N. Beaver, C. Turner, F. Dallas, C. H. Bonham, W. E. Charleton, J. Bissett, C. R. Bradstreet, W. S. Gordon, R. Bradford, W. C. Hadfield, A. T. Lindsey, H. S. Burgess, F. S. Scott, T. Stockwell, A. Agnew, T. B. Barton, S. D. Barton, (deceased 12th March 1819) E. Rogers, W. H. Hodges, T. Ruddiman, J. C. H. Campbell, H. J. Milford, T. Fullerton, E. Doveton, J. M. Boyes, T. O'Loughlin, G. T. Hamilton, C. C. Bell, A. Woodburn, J. Wyllie, T. Woodward, J. D. Sutton, R. Thorpe, C. P. Rose, E. F. Monro (dec. 29th Dec. 1818), C. E. Buckeridge, A. M'Call, T. A. H. Rawstorne, J. D. Parkin, C. G. T. Chauvel, F. Bradfield, M. H. Bainbridge, H. C. Lynch, H. W. Hudson, G. B. Greene, P. L. Harvey, W. Fleming, C. Elliott, P. P. Hodge, A. Clarke, W. Weller, G. Brady, R. Smith, R. C. Campbell, T. Rundall, F. Driver, T. D. Stokes, T. Lewis, A. Pinson, A. Chisholm, B. H. Currie, D. N. McDonald, T. C. Coffin, cadets of 1817, to rank from 3d June 1818; and Ensigns W. J. Butterworth, P. Thomson, W. W. Baker, W. A. M'Curdy, E. A. M'Curdy, J. S. Clemous, J. N. Beaver, C. Turner, T. Dallas, C. H. Bonham, W. E. Charleton, J. Bissett, C. R. Bradstreet, W. S. Gordon, R. Bradford, W. C. Hadfield, A. T. Lindsay, H. S. Burgess, F. S. Scott, T. Stockwell, A. Agnew, T. R. Barton, S. D. Barton (dec.), E. Rogers, W. H. Hodges, T. Ruddiman, J. C. H. Campbell, H. J. Milford, T. Fullerton, C. Doveton, J. M. Boyes, T. O'Loughlin, G. T. Hamilton, C. C. Bell, A. Woodburn, J. Wyllie, T. Woodward, J. D. Sutton, R. Thorpe, C. P. Rose, E. F. Monro (dec.), C. E. Buckeridge, A. M'Call, T. A. H. Rawstorne, are promoted to lieutenants from 4th June 1818; and the under-mentioned Ensigns are promoted to lieutenants from the dates against their respective names:—J. D. Parkin 6th July, C. G. T. Chauvel 10th, F. Bradfield 20th, M. H. Bainbridge 26th, H. C. Lynch 1st Aug., H. W. Hudson 5th, G. B. Greene 9th, P. L. Harvey 12th, W. Fleming 1st Sept., C. Elliott, 8th, P. P. Hodge 13th, H. Clarke 15th, W. Weller 18th, G. Brady 22d, R. Smith 1st Oct., R. C. Campbell 2d, T. Rundall 2d, F. Driver 14th, T. D. Stokes 20th, T. Lewis 27th, H. Penson 29th, A. Chis-

holm 31st, B. H. Currie 31st, D. N. McDonald 3d Nov., T. C. Coffin 9th.

The following alteration of rank is ordered in the 10th reg. N.I.—Lieut. M. Lonsdale to rank from 5th Aug. 1816, vice Burnett struck off, and Lieut. W. Bogle from 23th Nov. in succession to Bell promoted.

In consequence of the augmented establishment of officers to each reg. of cavalry, the following promotions are to take place from 1st Sept. 1818.—1st reg. Capt. brev. maj. V. Blacker, C.B., to be a major; Lieut. brev. capt. St. J. Blacker and J. Campbell to be captains; Cornets G. Faris, M. C. Chase, J. Suchanan, and J. Hunter to be lieutenants.—2d reg. Capt. P. Cameron to be major; Lieuts. E. P. Samuel and D. Allan, to be captains; Cornets J. Lockhart, J. Smith, and C. H. Bird to be lieutenants.—3d reg. Capt. H. Rainsford to be major; Lieut. brev. capt. J. K. Clubley and Lieut. T. L. Doveton to be captains; Cornets S. Bullock, W. Hyslop, and G. Biss, to be lieutenants.—4th reg. Capt. G. Gillespie to be major; Lieut. Brev. Capt. J. J. Meredith and A. E. Parullo to be captains; Cornets H. R. Doveton, R. Bridges, J. Taylor, D. Macleod, to be lieutenants.

5th reg. Capt. J. Grant to be major; Lieut. Brevet Capt. E. Huidley and J. Gorton to be captains; Cornets, G. M. Smith, R. L. Highmoor, G. Willock, and D. A. Fenning, to be lieutenants.—6th reg. Capt. Brev. Maj. W. Dickson, C. B. to be major; Lieut. Brev. Capt. A. Scott and F. N. Balmain to be captains; Cornets R. H. Russell, E. J. Bannerman, W. Babington, and J. Logan, to be lieutenants.—7th reg. Capt. J. H. Collet to be major; Lieut. Brev. Capt. W. Newmarch and Lieut. R. James to be captains; Cornets C. E. Duckenfield, A. Watkins, D. Montgomery, and A. M. Campbell, to be lieutenants.—8th reg. Capt. S. Martin to be a major; Lieut. Brev. Capt. H. Jones, and Lieut. H. B. Smith to be captains; Cornets C. C. Aveline, F. Stratton, E. G. Harris, and J. Price, to be lieutenants.

Line and regimental promotions in the corps of cavalry which have taken place since the 1st Sept. 1818, are cancelled, and the following are the promotions consequent to the casualties that have occurred since that date.—*Cavalry*.—Maj. Munt, C. B. from the 60th reg. to be lieut. colonel from 18th Oct. 1818, vice Floyer dead.—6th reg. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) T. H. S. Conway, C.B. to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Jeffries to be captain, Cornet H. Smyth to be lieutenant, in succession to Munt, 18th Oct. and Cornet W. Barlow to be lieutenant, vice Bannerman, dec. 26th Oct.—1st reg. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Chatfield to be captain; Cornet J. H. Kaye to be lieutenant from

31st Oct.—7th reg. Lieut. J. Weir to be captain from 1st Sept.

To complete the corps of artillery.—To be colonel, Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) T. Hayes, 1st Sept.—To be lieut. colonels, Majors (Brev. Lt. Cols.) J. Crossdill, C.B. and S. Dalrymple, C. B. 1st Sept.—To be majors, Capt. (Brev. Majors) P. G. Blair, J. Noble, C. B. J. D. Brown, A. Weldon, R. Taylor, and J. Nixon, 1st Sept.—To be captains, Lieuts. J. Kitchen, W. T. Brett, J. T. Paske, J. N. Abdy, J. Harrison, P. Poggenpohl, 1st Sept.—To be 1st lieutenants, J. Coull, A. M. Ley, R. G. Polwhele, T. G. Noble, E. King, G. W. Lys, J. Chisholm, C. H. Wane, F. F. Whynnyates, J. Dickinson, G. F. Symes, C. Hosmer, R. Sewell, R. S. Seton, T. Blundell, J. Wynch, W. Brook, W. S. Hele, C. Taylor, J. H. Steill, and T. J. West, 1st Sept. 1818.

The promotions in the corps of artillery which have taken place by casualty since 1st Sept. 1818, are cancelled; and the following are made, consequent to the casualties that have occurred since that date.—*Artillery*.—To be 1st lieutenants, T. Cussans, J. Low, J. Aldritt, A. Sheriff, R. S. Yolland, W. T. Friday.

The Gov. Gen. in council, having authorised and directed two regiments of Nat. Inf. to be added to the regular establishment of this army,—the formation of the 24th and 25th regs. of N. I. is ordered accordingly. The commissions of the European officers promoted for this augmentation, are to bear date from 1st Sept.—Promotions and removals applicable to the state of the army on that day, viz. To be colonels, Sen. Lieut. col. (Brev. Col.) Sir J. Malcolm, K. C. B. and K. L. S. and Sen. Lieut. col. (Brev. Col.) J. H. Symons.—To be lieut. colonels, Sen. Majors C. T. G. Bishop, A. Limond, J. D. Greenhill, J. Prendergast, E. B. Bagshaw, J. Vicq.

19th reg.—Sen. Capt. (brevet major) G. Hare, to be major, and Lieut. W. E. Fitzgerald to be capt.

15th reg.—Sen. Capt. J. Hull to be major, and Sen. Lieut. E. Bond to be capt.

17th reg.—Sen. Capt. G. L. Wahab to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. J. O'Donoghue to be capt.

18th reg.—Sen. Capt. W. J. Jones to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Donne to be capt.

23d reg.—Sen. Capt. R. Davis to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Crewe to be capt.

8th reg.—Sen. Capt. (brev. major) E. Edwards to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Rower to be capt.

Sen. 2d Major J. Moodie, from 6th N.I. to be sen. major 24th N.I.

6th reg.—Sen. Capt. (brev. major) W. C. Oliver to be major, and Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) P. Barclay to be capt.

Sen. 2d Major J. C. Stokoe, from 9th N.I., to be sen. major in 25th N.I.

9th reg.—Sen. Capt. (brev. major) T. H. Smith to be major, and Sen. Lieut. G. Field to be capt.

Sen. Capt. in line (brev. major) W. G. Waugh, from Madras European regt., to be 2d major 24th N.I.

Madras Eur. reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. S. Spankie to be capt.

Sen. Capt. in line (brev. major) C. H. Powell, from 21st N.I., to be 2d major 25th N.I.

21st reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. Leggatt to be capt.

Sen. Capt. in line (brev. major) G. Waugh, from Madras Eur. reg. to be sen. capt. 24th N.I.

Madras Eur. reg.—Sen. Lieut. Geo. Paterson to be capt., and Sen. Capt. in line (brev. major) John Lindsay, from 22d N.I., to be sen. capt. 25th N.I.

22d reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. (Baron) Kutzleben to be capt.

Sen. 2d Capt. in line H. L. Harrington, from 19th N.I., to be 2d capt. 24th N.I.

19th reg.—Sen. Lieut. G. S. Boyne to be capt.—Sen. 2d Capt. in line T. Smithwaite, from 19th N.I., to be 2d capt. 25th N.I.—Sen. Lieut. H. Wahab, to be capt.—Sen. 3d Capt. in line J. Moore, from 14th, to be 3d capt. 24th N.I.

14th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Spears to be capt.

Sen. 3d capt. in line J. T. Trewman, from 22d N.I., to be 3d capt. 25th N.I.

22d reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. H. Leith to be capt.—Sen. 4th capt. in line P. Davie, from 8th N.I., to be 4th capt. 24th N.I.

8th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. A. Miller, to be capt.

Sen. 4th Capt. in line N. H. Hatherly, from 6th N.I., to be 4th capt. 25th N.I.

6th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) M. J. Harris to be capt.

Sen. 6th Capt. in line J. Tagg, from 3d N.I., to be 5th capt. 24th N.I.

3d reg.—Sen. Lieut. A. H. Colberg, to be capt.

Sen. 5th Capt. in line G. Sydenham, from 23d N.I. to be 5th capt. 25th N.I.

23d reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. Blake to be capt.

Sen. 7th Capt. in line J. Watson, from 16th N.I., to be 6th capt. 24th N.I.

16th reg.—Sen. Lieut. A. Stewart to be capt.

Sen. 6th Capt. in line, R. Fenwick, from 8th N.I. to be 6th capt. 25th N.I.

8th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Roberts, to be capt.

Sen. 7th capt. in line, L. Cooper, from 13th N.I., to be 7th capt. 24th reg.

13th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Isaacks, to be capt.

Sen. 7th Capt. in line, W. Pickering, from 17th N.I., to be 7th capt. 25th N.I.

17th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. Drew, to be capt.

Sen. 8th Capt. in line, C. Donne, from 18th N.I., to be 8th capt. 24th N.I.

18th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Youngson, to be capt.

Sen. 8th Capt. in line, T. Youngson, from 18th N.I., to be 8th capt. 25th N.I.

18th reg.—Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. J. Blair, to be capt.

Sen. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Ardagh, from 14th, to be sen. lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) S. J. Hodgson, from 2d, to be 1st lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 3d Lieut.

(brev. capt.) W. Biss, from 5th, to be 2d lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 3d Lieut. A. Walker,

from 4th, to be 2d lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 3d Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. W. Aubrey, from

2d, to be 3d lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 3d Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. J. Foote, from 7th,

to be 3d lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 5th Lieut. W. Berrie, from 11th, to be 4th lieut.

24th N.I.—Sen. 5th Lieut. J. Crisp, from 2d, to be 4th lieut. 25th N.I.—

Sen. 5th Lieut. P. Whannell from 5th, to be 5th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 5th Lieut. J.

Hanson from 14th, to be 5th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 6th Lieut. J. Power from

23d, to be 6th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 6th Lieut. P. Snowden from 23d, to be 6th

lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 7th Lieut. P. Connor from 22d, to be 7th lieut. 24th N.I.

—Sen. 8th Lieut. T. Creighton from 20th, to be 7th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 9th Lieut.

J. Crockatt from 20th, to be 8th lieut. 24th N.I.—sen. 8th Lieut. R. Waters

from 8th, to be 8th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 9th Lieut. O. Jones from 10th, to be 9th

lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 9th Lieut. H. Moberly from 10th, to be 9th lieut. 25th N.I.

—Sen. 11th Lieut. S. Hughes from 20th, to be 10th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 10th

Lieut. G. Heath from 19th, to be 10th lieut. 25th N.I.—sen. 11th Lieut. G.

Gill from 1st, to be 11th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 11th Lieut. R. Williams from

Madras European reg., to be 11th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 13th Lieut. S. Haggard

from 14th, to be 12th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 13th Lieut. J. Anderson from Ma-

dras Euro. reg., to be 12th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 13th Lieut. W. Stokoe from

10th, to be 13th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 13th Lieut. R. Cuxton from 7th, to be

13th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 14th Lieut. L. Trotter from 15th, to be 14th lieut.

24th N.I.—Sen. 14th Lieut. J. Besley from 23d, to be 14th lieut. 25th N.I.—

Sen. 15th Lieut. M. A. Lawler from 10th, to be 15th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 15th

Lieut. T. A. Crichton from 10th, to be 15th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 16th Lieut.

T. Bell from 6th, to be 16th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 16th Lieut. A. Fraser from

23d, to be 16th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 18th Lieut. G. Gray from 11th, to be

17th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 18th Lieut. H. Ewing from 11th, to be 17th lieut.

25th N.I.—Sen. 18th Lieut. R. Brody from 6th, to be 18th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 19th Lieut. C. H. Baddeley from 16th, to be 18th lieut. 25th N.I.—Sen. 19th Lieut. D. Mansfield from 7th, to be 19th lieut. 24th N.I.—Sen. 19th Lieut. A. A. Mussita from Madras Euro. reg., to be 19th lieut. 25th N.I.

The following officers are posted to the 24th and 25th reg. N.I.

24th reg.—*Majors*. J. Moodie from 6th N.I., W. G. Waugh, Madras Euro. reg. —*Captains*. G. Waugh, from Madras Euro. reg., H. L. Harrington 19th N. I., John Moore 14th, P. Davie 8th, J. Tagg 3d, J. Watson 16th, L. Cooper 13th, C. Donne 18th.—*Lieutenants*, J. Ardagh from 14th N.I., W. Biss 5th, G. W. Aubrey 2d, W. Berrie 11th, P. Whannell 5th, J. Power 23d, P. Comer 22d, J. Crohatt 20th, C. Jones 10th, S. Hughes 20th, G. Gill 1st, S. Haggard 14th, W. Stokoe 10th, L. Trotter 15th, M. Lawler 10th, T. Bell 6th, G. Gray 11th, R. Brody 6th, D. Mansfield 7th.

25th Reg.—*Majors*, J. C. Stokoe from 9th N. I., C. H. Powell 21st.—*Captains*, J. Lindsay 22d, T. Smithwaite 19th, J. T. Trewman 22d, N. H. Hatherly 6th, G. Sydenham 23d, R. Fenwick 8th, W. Pickering 17th, T. Youngson 18th.—*Lieutenants*, S. J. Hodgson 2d N. I., A. Walker 4th, E. J. Foote 7th, J. Crisp 2d, J. Hanson 14th, P. Snowden 23d, T. Crichton 20th, R. Waters 8th, H. Moberly 10th, G. Heath 19th, R. Williams, Madras Euro. reg., J. Anderson, Madras Euro. reg., R. Cuxton, 7th reg. N. I., J. Besley 23d, T. A. Crichton 10th, A. Fraser 23d, H. Ewing 11th, C. H. Baddeley 16th, A. A. Mussita, Mad. Euro. reg.

The line and regimental promotions in the corps of infantry that have taken place since the 1st of Sept. 1818, are cancelled, and the following promotions are made consequent to the casualties since that date.—Sen. Lieut. Col. (brevet col.) N. Forbes, to be colonel. Date of commission, 22d Sept. 1818.—Sen. Lieut. Col. (brevet col.) J. G. Graham, to be colonel. Sen. Maj. E. Chitty, 16th reg. to be lieutenant colonel. 22d Sept. 1818. Sen. Maj. J. Knowles C. B. from the 3d regt. to be lieutenant colonel. Sen. Maj. A. Rothead, 6th regt. to be lieutenant colonel. Oct. 2d. Sen. Maj. J. McKenzie, C. B. 20th regt. to be lieutenant colonel, 14th Oct. Sen. Maj. J. Brodie, 11th regt. to be lieutenant colonel, 27th Jan. 1819. Sen. Maj. T. Stewart, 9th regt. to be lieutenant colonel, 19th. Feb. Sen. Maj. T. A. S. Ahmuty, 8th regt. to be lieutenant colonel, 1st March.

Madras European reg. Sen. Lieut. B. Houper to be captain, 2d Sept. Sen. Capt. J. A. Kelly to be major; Sen. Lieut. H. Kyd to be captain, 8th Sept.

3d regt. Sen. Capt. J. Carling to be

major; Sen. Lieut. C. B. Robinson to be captain.

6th regt. Sen. Lieut. J. Watson to be captain, 15th Sept. Capt. R. Parminter to be major. Sen. Lieut. E. Oldhall to be captain, 2d Oct.

8th regt. Sen. Capt. D. Carstairs to be major; Sen. Lieut. (brevet capt.) W. Hunter to be captain, 1st March.

9th regt. Sen. Capt. A. McLeod to be major; Sen. Lieut. J. Boles to be captain, 19th Feb.

11th regt. Sen. Capt. H. W. Sale to be major; Sen. Lieut. (brevet capt.) J. Gargling to be captain, 27th Jan.

13th regt. Sen. Capt. R. West. to be major; Sen. Lieut. (brevet capt.) W. Kelso to be captain, 8th April.

15th regt. Sen. Lieut. J. Noble to be captain, 6th March.

16th reg.—Sen. Capt. J. Edmonds to be major; Sen. Lieut. P. Simpson to be capt. 22d Sept. Sen. Capt. P. N. Cuffley to be major; Sen. Lieut. J. Toriano to be capt. 11th Nov. Sen. Capt. C. Hall, to be major; Sen. Lieut. J. J. A. Willows, to be capt., 15th Nov.

20th reg.—Sen. Capt. L. S. Smith to be major; Sen. Lieut. (brev. Capt.) C. O. Fothergill, to be capt. 14th Oct.

23d reg.—Sen. Capt. J. M. Coombs to be major; Sen. Lieut. W. Heude to be capt. 1st April.

24th reg.—Sen. Capt. (brev. Major) G. Waugh to be major; Sen. Lieut. and brev. Capt. J. Ardagh, to be capt. 31st Oct. Sen. Capt. H. L. Harrington to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (brev. Capt.) W. Biss, to be capt. 28th Feb.

Officers promoted on the augmentations to whom retrospective rank has been assigned, to 1st Sept. 1818, shall only draw the pay and allowances of their advanced rank, from the 1st inst.

The appointment by Brig. Gen. Doveton, C.B. commanding the Hyderabad subsidiary force, of Capt. Maitland, of the Madras European regt. to officiate as deputy judge advocate to a general court martial, of which Lieut. col. Croodill is president, is confirmed.

Lieut. J. Anthony, 2d bat. 6th regt. doing duty with the pioneers, is permitted at his own request to rejoin his corps.

May 15th.—The following removals are ordered: Lieut. R. Budd, 16th regt. from 1st to 2d bat. Surgeon R. Hunter from 10th to 15th regt. and 1st bat. assistant surgeon; W. Train from 16th regt. to 5th extra bat.; Assistant Surgeon R. H. England; from 15th to the 16th regt. and 2d bat.

Address to the Governor-general.—A meeting of the British inhabitants of Madras was held at the exchange on the 25th of May, A. Scott, Esq. in the chair, VOL. VIII. 4 I

when an address was moved and unanimously agreed to, congratulating the Marquis of Hastings upon the eminent success which had distinguished his lordship's measures since he assumed the government of British India. The address was prepared by a committee of fourteen gentlemen, among whom were Maj. gen. Lang, Sir S. Toller, J. Stavely, Esq., Lieut. col. the hon. L. Stanhope, C.B., Lieut. col. Conway, C.B., Lieut. col. Conway, C.B., Lieut. col. Macgregor Murray, C.B. &c. &c. Another address was also voted, congratulating the noble marquis on the high military honours conferred upon him by his most gracious sovereign, and requesting on their behalf his lordship's acceptance of a star of the order of the bath set in diamonds, as a token of their respect and esteem.

Loss of the Commerce by Fire.—At daybreak on the 3d of May the ship *Commerce*, Capt. Dobre, while at anchor off the port of Coring, was observed to be on fire. Before assistance was procured the flames had burst forth from every hatchway, seized the rigging and sails, and involved the whole of the ship in one sheet of flame. A quantity of powder soon took fire and blew up a part of the deck, the report of which was heard at the distance of several miles. We are glad to find that no lives were lost. The captain was on shore; those on board had no time to save the smallest article of property. The cause of this disaster has not been ascertained, nor is it even known in what part of the ship the fire first commenced. In the progress of the conflagration the ship drifted from her anchors, and having burnt down to the water's edge, disappeared.

BIRTHS.

May 12, at Bangalore, the lady of J. Stephenson, Esq. H.M.'s 22d L.D. of a son.... 22, the lady of J. Narcis, Esq. of a son.... 27, at Guntoor, the lady of Capt. W. L. Smith, of a daughter.... June 8, at the residency, Hyderabad, the lady of H. Russell, Esq. of twin boys.... 13, Mrs. Aviet Seth, relict of the late Mr. Aviet Seth, of a daughter.... 18, at the Mount, the lady of J. Burton, Esq. surg. Golandauze batt. of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

April 3, J. Arathoon, Esq. to Miss M. Baboom.... 21, at Pondicherry, Lieut. Cammiade to Mrs. Eugene Bonnefoy.... June 3, at Trichinopoly, Lieut. A. Browne, H.M.'s 53d reg. to Miss Shaw.

DEATHS.

At Donongarpoor, Lieut. 1st bat. 1st reg. Bengal N.I. at Hyderabad, Mr. R. Rae near Amolnair, Lieut. H.

Harrison, 2d reg. N.I.... Killed in a sortie of the enemy, in the Pettah of Asseerghur, on the evening of the 19th April, having bravely and successfully headed the storming party against the same place the previous day, Maj. and Brev. Lieut. col. T. Frazer, H.M.'s 1st (or royal Scots) foot. He entered the army at an early period of life, served in Portugal, the Mediterranean, Egypt, the West Indies, and the Peninsula. He fell regretted by his brother officers, and esteemed by all as a zealous, brave, determined, and gallant soldier.... 21, in Gen. Pritzler's camp near Gudduck, of the cholera morbus, Maj. R. Trench, H.M.'s 89th reg. and muster mast. to a field division.... May 5, at the cantonment of Mhow, in Malwa, Lieut. Bell, Russell brigade, and half-pay H.M.'s 50th foot.... 10, at Secunderabad, Mrs. E. Gray, wife of sub-assist. surg. T. Gray.... 11, Mrs. E. Reilly, wife of Mr. W. Webster Reilly.... 13, at Masulipatam, in the 69th year of his age, P. Alexander, Esq., upwards of forty-one years a resident at that place.... Same day, at Secunderabad, Elizabeth, the wife of S. Piper, Esq. assist. surg. 30th reg.... 19, at Trichinopoly, B. Horne, Esq. civil service.... 21, Mr. C. C. Moss.... 39, at Negapatam, Mr. C. Grenon, aged 22 years.... June 6, At St. Thomas's Mount, Mrs. J. Jones, aged 81 years.... 11, at Kilpauk, J. John, the infant son of Capt. Ormsby.

BOMBAY.

LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Earthquake in Kutch, and the adjoining Region.—We derive the five following letters, describing the local effects of this awful visitation, from the *Bombay Courier of July 7*. The shock, which burst with indescribable violence on Bhooj and its vicinity, was slightly felt at Poonah. At the date of the accounts, it was not known to have extended southward beyond this city, nor northward much beyond the tropic of Cancer. The British force mentioned in the first and second letters to have been encamped at the time in a plain near Bhooj, between the city and fort, was a detachment from Sir W. Grant Keir's division.

Letter No. 1. extract.

Camp, Bhooj, June 17.

We are at present in a shocking state of alarm. Last evening, between six and seven o'clock, we were visited by a dreadful earthquake. The wall that surrounded Bhooj is almost levelled with the ground, and the few towers which are left standing are merely broken remains; the

houses generally unroofed, others in ruins, and most of the large buildings, including the palace, greatly injured; the wall of the hill fort is down in many places, and there is a complete breach near the gateway. The right of our camp rests a short distance on the left of the latter, fronting the town, and extends along the bottom of the hill to a little beyond the large tower on the south-west point. I am happy to say that we have had none materially hurt, four Sepoys only bruised, who were on duty in the town; but I fear that a great many casualties have occurred among the poor natives; some hundreds are said to have lost their lives. There is at present so much confusion that the numbers cannot be ascertained.

We had several shocks during the night, and they have continued at intervals this day; the last one about two hours ago, when I could scarcely keep upon my legs; the sensation is horrible while it lasts. They have suffered, we understand, in the same way at Anjar.

P. S. Three P. M.—There is a slight shock at this moment. I trust in God they will cease altogether.

No. II.

Camp, near Bhooj, June 19.

At seven o'clock, on the evening of the 16th of June, an earthquake destroyed the whole district and country of Kutch; accounts that have been received mention, that, from Luckput Bauder to Butchao, the whole of the towns and villages are more or less in ruins. The towns of Mandavie, Moondria, and Anjar, have suffered extensively and severely; but the city of Bhooj, and the fort of Boojia, between which our force is encamped, are reduced, the former to ruins, and the latter so breached as to be useless as a fortification. This, however, is the least part of the evil; at the moment of the crash, it is apprehended, and I fear not any way exaggerated, that 2,000 of the inhabitants were buried in the mass.

Even now the effects of this horrible visitation are felt (though three days since the first shock) in constant and hourly vibrations of the earth. The inhabitants have been obliged to forsake what were once their halls, and encamp outside upon some small hills. Their distress cannot be well described; bruised, maimed, and agitated with fear, they go daily into the city to work upon their several houses, to try and extricate the mangled remains of wives, children, and relations, whilst in their pious labour the putrid stench inhaled nearly exhausts them; cattle, which have fallen in numbers, add greatly to the poisonous evil. The walls, from the sandy

nature of the stone, are crumbled in a mass, and the narrow street of Bhooj entirely lost, thus adding to the difficulties of the sufferers. The upper stones of the palace fell, and buried, amongst others, the mother of the deposed Rao. What houses stand are so shattered as to be liable to fall in the ruins; and the very complete wreck of the wall on the southern side, as well as the demolition of nearly all the towers and gateways, render it impossible for Bhooj to be a city again. The loss of lives cannot be confined to the city. I fear in all the towns and villages mortality has been great; I am inclined to think, from the circumstance of a volcano having opened on a hill, thirty miles from Bhooj, that the country will not experience a repetition of the evil.

From our camp being in a plain, no very material damage has been sustained; the tiles of a few temporary erected houses were knocked off, and the walls shattered.

I shall attempt to give you the sensation felt by those, both in camp and city. In the latter, I was informed by a gentleman, who nearly suffered by a house falling over him, that, riding on without an idea of what was to happen,—upon the first notice, a heavy appalling deadened noise, the motion of the earth, with walls of the houses on each side of the street tottering and falling outwards, impressed upon him an idea, and he called out, that a mine was sprung; whereas, another gentleman imagined that the bank of the tank was forced by the water; these ideas, were accompanied with an unpleasant giddiness of the head and sickness of stomach, from the heaving of the ground.

In camp a similar sickness and giddiness were experienced; and in ignorance, until the shock was over, (which lasted a minute), of the nature of the noise below the earth, some sat down instinctively, others threw themselves down. One was paying work people in a circle, and, upon seeing him squat, the whole followed the example, and sat round him,—“The very picture of despair.” The sensation I felt was a giddiness and horror at perceiving a small hillock, close to which I was riding. (a short distance from the camp,) completely agitated, and at the same time my horse plunged, from the ground moving. This was the case also with an officer I was riding with.

I have on inquiry ascertained, that, many years ago, and in the remembrance of the oldest inhabitants, an undulating motion has been felt before in Kutch, but never, I hope, will again be attended with such a horrible catastrophe; the districts of which has been so great upon the inhabitants, that I confess I fall short of ability to describe it.

No. III.

Anjar, June 17.

It is with sincere regret that I have to inform you, that this place was visited by an earthquake yesterday evening, at ten minutes before seven o'clock. The effects of the shock, which lasted nearly two minutes, have been the levelling of the fort wall to the ground; not 100 yards of the wall remain in any one spot, and guns, towers, &c. all hurled in one mass of ruin.

The destruction of the town has been distressing and awful; not a quarter of the houses are standing, and those that do remain, are all in ruins. I cannot yet state the particulars of the losses; but I may, in one word, say, that a flourishing population has been reduced in one moment to wretchedness and misery. I fear we shall have to lament the loss of upwards of 100 people, besides those hurt. Reports from the country state similar disasters in all the villages round about; and letters from Bhooj inform us, that that fort is much in the same condition as Anjar. Slight shocks still continue to be felt; and I shall, in the first leisure moment, report such particulars as I may be able to collect.

No. IV.

Baroda, June 26.—On the 16th, about seven o'clock P. M. the whole of the city and around it were thrown into the greatest consternation, by a very severe shock of an earthquake, which continued without intermission between two and three minutes. I was at a friend's at the time; we were sitting in his upper bungalow, which rocked so violently, I really thought it would have fallen before we could get below stairs. The next morning, about eleven o'clock, we experienced another, though slighter convulsion.

On the 18th we felt two more, one at eleven A. M., and the other at twelve at night; and on the 20th we also had two more shocks; God knows if it is yet all over. It appears to be going from the south to north. At Pallampore it was accompanied by a noise in the earth just like thunder.

Its ravages at Ahmedabad have been considerable. The two large minarets near the Jumab Museed, in that city, are overthrown. One of the gates of the town has fallen down, and nearly 300 houses. The fort of Rampoor, near Pallarde, is nearly demolished.

No. V.

The next is remarkable, as the writer is writing to a friend who resided at the place of the extensive desolation,

the result of his own observation and enquiries, as to the damage and alarm occasioned by the convulsion at and round the place whence he writes.

Translation of a letter from a respectable native to a correspondent at Baroda.

Isoria, June 18.—I have sent you a letter, and given you an account of every thing that has occurred here; yesterday, the 9th of Jest Vud (the 16th of June) in the evening, a noise issued from the earth like the beating of the nobut, and occasioned the trembling of all the people; it appeared most wonderful, and deprived us all of our senses, so that we could not see, every thing appearing dark before us; a dizziness came upon many people, so that they fell down. The walls of the fort of Isoria in many places were completely overturned, and the guns fell from the bastions; the inhabitants ran home to their houses, many of which fell down. For one hour this continued; the buildings in the town, some fell, and the others appeared as if falling; the walls of the fort that remained after the first shock appeared in a ruined state. For an hour and a half the inhabitants did not know each other; after that time all was hush and still, and we then returned to our houses. At night a trembling seized our bodies, and on Wednesday morning some horsemen who arrived came to me and reported, that in the fields the earth opened and threw up water; to see which I went there; such was the case, the water came up from the earth in many places, and it appeared like the rushing of water when drawn from a well; it remained all night in the fields, and in three or four places the earth had given way, and sunk 100 feet in depth, which space was filled with water. Many of the wells which had before this plenty of water were left empty, and many pools that formerly were dry were now filled with water: the like of this was never seen before. When I returned into the town, the inhabitants reported to me, that during my absence the earth again was shaken; and when I was washing my body afterwards I felt two or three violent shocks again, and the house I was in was much shaken. After this, people did not seem willing to remain in the town; I therefore left it, and encamped one coss off. I received accounts from Nowanuggar, that the forts of Balumho and Amraw have fallen down, and some people had died, and likewise some cattle; the same has occurred at Jankaria. I have received the news from the country round, for 16 coss; and beyond the Run, at Joo-mah Bunder, the same has also happened.

This is the wonderful decree of Al-

mighty God, which I do not understand. For your information I have written this small account: all that has occurred it is impossible to describe. To-day, between twelve and two o'clock, the same has happened. On Wednesday night, some people assert, that the earth was again shaken. I have this moment received accounts from Moorvee, that the same has occurred there; that some of the houses and part of the walls of the fort have fallen, and the people suffered great losses. I do not know the extent of the damage.

Miscellanies, July 7.—The despondency so proverbial amongst Englishmen in the month of November, appears to attack the natives of this part of the world at the setting in of the rains, for during this last week several inquests have been held on people who have destroyed themselves without much apparent cause.

Cotton still maintains its high prices, and some purchases have been made that will not allow of our quoting: freight to China, higher than 25 rupees per candy. — (*Bom. Gaz.* 7)

Extract of a Letter received in England:

Bombay, June 20.—We are all here in that kind of monotony, which nothing but a little news from our little island can relieve. Our grand staple, cotton, has failed, and we have twenty-four traders in the harbour who would be glad to take freight at 5 pounds per ton, but cannot procure it. Our present governor, Sir E. Nepean, is about to remove, and will be succeeded by Mr. Elphinstone, our commissioner in the Deccan. An expedition will most certainly go hence to the Persian Gulf in October, to put a finishing blow to the extermination of the pirates, or make them all honest men. That extraordinary disease, the cholera morbus, still continues its ravages, but still we are not wiser as to its causes than at first, though it appears, if remedies be administered in time, the fatal cases are few. From August 1817 to this time, the people swept off by it, in the Company's territories, are calculated at 150,000; of whom 31,000 have been Europeans or their descendants. Whole villages are completely depopulated; and such has been the terror on this side of India, that a fleet of boats laden with cotton, was totally deserted in one night by the crews. On another occasion, the inhabitants of a village in Salsette, set on a stranger and murdered him, under the impression of his being a sorcerer. The whole village was tried and found guilty to the number of 90 persons, who lay some months in prison, but were at last pardoned. — (*Plymouth and Dock Telegraph, Nov. 11.*)

PRICE CURRENT, July 7.

	Rs.
Cotton Ahmoood .. per Surat candy	230
Do. Toomil per do.....	260
Do. Bownagbur.... per do.....	245
Do. Toomil per do.....	235
Do. Limree Wudwauper do.....	206
Do. Toomil per do.....	235
Do. Kutch per do.....	200
Do. Toomil per do.....	215
Mangrole and Pore . per do.....	200
Bengal Rice, 1 sort . per bag.....	10
Do. unboiled, 2d do. per do.....	8
Do. Moongey..... per do.....	6
Sugar Bengal, real	
1 sort per do.....	30
Do. 2d do. per do.....	28
Do. Batavia in Can-	
nister..... per maund	7
Do. China in chest . per Surat maund	64
Do. 2d sort..... per do.....	6
Sugar Candy Chin-	
chu..... per do.....	104
Do. Canton per do.....	10
Do. 2d do. per do.....	9
Raw Silk, Nankeen. per pucka seer..	174
Do. Canton, 1 sort . per do.....	17
Do. 2 do. per do.....	164
Do. 3 do. per do.....	16
Saltpetre per bag	18
Gunnees..... per 100	22
Benjamin 1 sort.... per Surat maund	20
Do. Europe market . per do.....	40
Ghee Caranthy per Bom. maund	74
Wheat Jambooser.. per candy.....	28
Wheat Surat per do.....	32
Gram Surat, new.. per do.....	19
Paddy per do.....	30
Cocoanut Oil..... per Bom. maund	34
Jengely do..... per do.....	34
Pepper Tellichery .. per candy	135
Bhatcole per do.....	144
Do. Eastern per do.....	150
Ginger Bengal per Surat candy .	70
Do. Malabar per Bom. candy .	53
Turmeric Bengal .. per Surat candy	40
Hemp Concan per Bom. candy .	115
Ghaudy per do.....	105
Northern per Surat candy .	80
Cardamums 1 sort.. per do. maund..	70
Sandal Wood 1 sort per candy.....	180
Do. 2 do. per do.....	150
Do. 3 do. per do.....	120
Beetlenut white Ma-	
lay per Surat candy	60
Do. Malabar: per Bom. candy .	58
Coir Laccadavie.... per candy.....	57
Copra new..... per do.....	50
Dammer Malacca	
Raw per Surat candy	40
Do. boiled per do.....	55
Sago per maund	2
Quicksilver per Surat maund	35
Vermillion per bundle	14
Camphor China.... per maund	28
Tin in large slab .. per do.....	114

	Rs.
Tutenague..... per Surat maund	11½
Elephants' Teeth,	
Europe	per do..... 50
Nutmegs	per lb. 2½
Mace	per do. 3½
Cassia	per do..... 0½
Cloves 1 sort	per Surat maund 68
Do... 2 do.....	per do..... 55
Coffee, Mocha	per do..... 20
Do., Java	per do..... none
Do., Bourbon	per do..... none
Almonds	per do..... 4
Kismises	per do..... 4½
Hing Europe Market	per do..... 12
Brimstone	per do..... 75
Cochineal	per lb. 17
Saffron, free of Oil,	per do..... 40
Iron, Swedish	per Surat candy 55
Do., English	per do. 40
Do., Malwan	per do..... 45
Steel in Tub	per cwt. 11
Do. bundles	per do..... 14
Pig Lead.....	per do..... 9½
Copper, Sheathing	per Surat maund 22
Do. plate	per do. 22½
Copper Nails	per cwt. 60
Brass, Do.	per do..... 42
Tar	per barrel.... 30
Tin Plates.....	per chest 19
Red Lead	per cwt. 11
White Lead	per do..... 14
Brandy	per gallon.... 7
Gin.....	per large case .. 30
Arrack Columbo, in	
bond	per gallon 1½
Spanish Dollars....	per 100 217½
German Crowns ..	per do..... 212
Venetians	per do..... 490
Gubbas	per do..... 478½
Remittance to England, at six months	
2s. 4d. per rupee.	
Freight to England, nominal, £6 per ton.	
Loose Freight....	do. £5 per do.
Exchange on Calcutta, B. R. 106 per 100 S.	
Do. on Madras	par.

It may be stated that assorted investments of goods from England are selling at 30 per cent advance.

Marine stores, when purchased separately, 15 per cent. advance.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

July 7.—No arrivals nor departures during the last week. The projected departures for the present springs, are the H. C's. S's., Charles Grant, and Lowther Castle, and the Anne of this port for China; the Conde de Rio Pardo for Mocha; the England, Stakesby, Brampston, and Lady Boringdon for England, which latter will be detained a few days, lost her bowsprit by another ship on board her.

of the Leda.—The Leda, Lambe, of Liverpool, on the 29th of June, arrived at Bombay. On the 14th

of May, having passed through the Mossambique Channel, and on the look-out for the island of Johanna, the ship struck on a reef of rocks. After a full consideration of the difficulties of the situation, it was deemed prudent by the captain and crew to abandon the ship in their boats, and to make for the nearest land, which proved to be the island of Mayotta. Here they landed, and having set up some tents on the shore, were enjoying a state of comparative comfort after the dangers they had escaped. They were shortly after, however, surrounded by a party of the natives, all armed with spears, attended by the King of Mayotta's brother, and a man who could speak English, who brought a letter from the King of Mayotta, to desire them to leave that place, where they would certainly be plundered of all they possessed, and repair to the town, where every assistance they required would be afforded them. They in consequence struck their tents the next morning, and proceeded down to the town, which lay about ten miles to leeward, in their boats. Here they proposed, having little confidence in the king's profession of amity, to remain only a few hours, and then steer for Johanna. The captain meantime waited on the king in person, who received him very civilly, but finding him determined to depart, grew furious, and insisted, at all events, on his remaining three days. There was no option left, therefore, but to comply with the best grace possible. About sunset of the evening of their arrival, the King of Mayotta, with a large party of natives, went down and took out of the boats all the trunks and bags, and put them into his own house, where they remained until the evening of the 19th of May, when the king sent word they might go away. Their trunks and bags were delivered to them, but the locks of the trunks had been broken, all the bags opened, and their best clothes taken. As soon as the king departed, a new and more extensive plunder commenced on the part of the natives, who took away all the quadrants, the chronometer, two watches, and the medicine chest. The captain, irritated at the loss of articles so essential to their safety, demanded to see the king, for the purpose of reclaiming them; but the guards put their hands to their swords, and threatened that if he and his crew did not leave the island that evening, all their throats should be cut. They were compelled, therefore, to embark and set sail for Johanna, where, after encountering infinite perils, they arrived at midnight on the 21st. At the time of their landing, the King of the Island was waiting for them on the shore, and received them with the utmost kindness; he even provided them all with quarters in his

own house; and during their stay, which was ten days, treated them with the utmost hospitality. The Captain and his mates dined every day at the king's table, and the crew had a large house to themselves. On the 31st of May, the ship *Thames* of London, came into the bay, took them all on board, and carried them to Bombay. The three boats were left with the king of Johanna, as a return for his kind treatment, the captain of the *Thames* declining to bring them away. They all arrived safe at Bombay, on the 21st of June.

The Company's ships, *Charles Grant* and *Lowther Castle*, arrived on the 28th of May, and the *Inglis* on the 29th.

BIRTHS.

March 18.—At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Frederick Hickes, commanding 2d Poonah Auxiliary batt. of a daughter....

April 9.—At Kaira, the lady of Cornet Backhouse, of H.M.'s. 17th drag. of a son....*15.* The lady of Capt. Malcolm McNeil, H.M.'s. 17th drag. and brig.maj. of the King's troops, of a son....*23.* At Malwan, the lady of W. Stubbs, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter....*June 15.* At Poonah, Mary, the wife of Mr. Robert Bennett, chief clerk to the honourable commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 15. James Clow, one of the Hon. Company's chaplains, and minister of the church of Scotland, at this Presidency, to Miss Margaret Morison....*July 5.* Lieut. George William Blachley, 7th reg. N. I., to Miss Maria Ann Georgiana Parkhurst, eldest daughter of John G. Parkhurst, and the late Dowager Lady Boynton, of Catesby Abbey, Northamptonshire.

DEATHS.

April 6. At Surat, Mrs. Maria Carr, wife of Lieut. James Carr....*7.* At Aurangabad, Maj. James Macbean, of the 2d batt. 13th Madras N. I....*15.* At Colabah, L.D.M. Waddington, infant daughter of the late Lieut. H.C.S. Waddington....*30.* Joseph Arrathoon, Esq. a respectable Armenian merchant....*June 30.* Mary Flora Nightingall, infant daughter of Alexander Maxwell, Esq. M. D., aged nine months....*In July,* Lucy Furbish, infant daughter of the Rev. Horatio Bardwell, American missionary, aged twenty months.... At Mauritius, on the 16th July, Sir Alexander Austruther, Recorder of his Majesty's Court of Judicature at Bombay.

CEYLON.

REVOLT IN KANDY.

Unofficial. Published in Ceylon.

Capture of Maha Betme.—Extract from the Ceylon Government Gazette, Colom-

bo, April 10.—“The tranquillity of the Kandyan provinces is so completely restored, and the plots and hopes of the factious and discontented so thoroughly crushed, that the apprehension of a few deserted rebels lurking in the jungle may be thought of little importance, yet we have satisfaction in publishing the following extract from a letter, dated Badulla, the 5th inst.—“I have much pleasure in reporting to you the capture of the rebel Maha Betme, of Kattragam Temple, together with his uncle and the whole of the Allamulla family, by a party of Kandyans, sent by Captain Ritchie, under the direction of that active chief Dikapittia, who succeeded in this enterprise, after several days laborious search in the jungle of Nikawitte. The Kapoor Nileme has also been secured by the same party, and with the others, is in close custody at Katabowa. It is here needless for me to enter into the character of this Maha Betme, as it is doubtless well known that he was the most active and determined rebel of the three Maha Betmes. He will upon his arrival here be brought to trial, as well as the Kattakille Mohattale. With the exception of the Priest Pretender, and Andiawolle Mohattale, both of whom must ere long be in our possession, there is not a single chief at large who can disturb the tranquillity of these provinces; a circumstance that affords me infinite satisfaction, and on which I beg to offer you my sincere congratulations. The prisoner just secured is called the real Maha Betme, in allusion to a capture made some time ago of another Maha Betme, who was at first mistaken for the notorious rebel leader who bore the same rank and title.”

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.

Execution.—Jayecodie Aratchigey Samuel, a prisoner convicted of the murder of Domingo Koralegay Don Juanis Appoo, was—in conformity with the sentence of death passed upon him by the Supreme Court on the 15th of February last, and the warrant of his excellency the Governor, dated the 25th of the same month authorizing the fiscal for the town fort and district of Colombo to carry the said sentence into execution—conducted in a bullock cart escorted by an officer's guard from the gaol of Colombo on Sunday, the 22nd February, to the Rest House, at Jayelle, where he arrived about sun-set, and was there attended by the superior priest of the Roman Catholic church. And on the next day, being Monday, the 1st March, in the morning, he was conveyed from the said Rest House of Jayelle to the village of Degodde (being the place appointed by the

sentence for his execution), attended by the said priest, and was there executed between the hours of nine and ten in the forenoon. The spectators of this awful scene were numerous. From the moment he observed that he was to suffer death, he seemed in a perpetual confusion of mind, and totally cast down.

Spasmodic Cholera.—While we have the gratification to pronounce the epidemic on the decline in Colombo, that pleasure is alloyed by our recent accounts from Kandy, where this disorder has within the last few days made its appearance. Twenty-three cases are stated to have occurred in that town, a great proportion of which have terminated fatally.

Excursion to Adam's Peak.—Adam's Peak, on the island of Ceylon, is considered to be at an elevation of about 7,000 feet, and in some places very difficult of ascent; so steep, indeed, in one part, as only to be scaled by the help of chains hanging down the precipice. These obstacles, however, have lately been surmounted by three ladies from Colombo, where, according to the natives, the impression of Buddha's foot in the rock is to be traced. A letter to the editor of the *Government Gazette*, dated April 29th, describes the enterprize.—“On the 24th of March, the hon. Mrs. Twisleton, Mrs. Shuldham, and Mrs. Walker, did, upon their own tender feet, climb the rugged rocks, clamber up the chain-hung precipice, and stand upon the celebrated foot of Adam's Peak. Don't mistake me; I mean Buddha's-foot, upon the very tiptop of the mountain; not what is vulgarly called the foot of the hill, where any gentleman would be ashamed to remain after the feat of those female pedestrians.”

Monsoon.—The south-west monsoon set in on the 19th April, which is much earlier than usual at Colombo. The ships in the roads rode very heavy; two of them that were riding with chain cables, the Richmond and Prince Regent, had their winlasses broken, and the former lost 70 fathoms of her chain. Several others lost anchors.

The Wilhelmina plundered by her Javanese Crew.—From Capt. Lewis, of the Prime, we have heard the following deplorable account of the brig Wilhelmina, belonging to Ceylon. About the middle of last January, Capt. Onetto, who commanded her, sailed from Penang with a crew consisting chiefly of Javanese, whom he had picked up in that port. On the second or third day of his voyage, the Javanese, eight in number, massacred the captain, his wife, some of their relations on board, two passengers, their children, and the rest of the crew. The vessel, after perpetrating these murders, plundered the vessel, and landed in the jolly-boat

on the Pedir coast at the port of Merdoo, where they were received and protected by the chief. Here they soon quarrelled about the spoil, and one of them who had got one of Mrs. Onetto's jewels, ran away to Pedir. The king of Acheen suspecting the truth of the story which he told of his having been shipwrecked, had him searched, when the jewels were found upon him. He was ordered into confinement; and, upon being threatened, he confessed the barbarous deed. The king of Acheen, Jehan Allum Shah, demanded the other seven accomplices from the chief of Merdoo, who refused to give them up. It is the king's intention to deliver his prisoner to Sir T. S. Raffles, who was daily expected on that coast. The greater part of the Pedir coast is infested with pirates; two vessels have lately been plundered, and it is dangerous for any one that is not well manned and armed to lie in or roadstead there.—*Ceylon Gov. Gazette, March 20.*

BIRTHS.

Feb. 19.—At Colombo, the lady of Maj. Fuller, 59th regt. of a daughter.... *April 22*, at Colombo, the lady of Capt. L. De Bussche, of a son.

DEATHS.

Jan. 18.—At Matura, Mr. J. Zansz.... *April 5*, at Point de Galle, P.A. De Moore, esq.... *9*, at Colombo, Eliza Charlotte, infant daughter of Mr. J. W. De Waas, clerk of the chief secretary's office.... *12*, at Point de Galle, Lieut. Farren, of H.M. 73d regt.

PENANG.

DEATHS.

Dec. —At the governor's house, Lieut. C. Claude Nattes.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Political.—Official.

The following is an ordinance providing for the protection of Hottentot or other children.

Abstract Proclamation.—General Lord Charles Henry Somerset, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and Commander of the Forces, &c. &c.—Whereas, by a proclamation bearing date the 23d of April, 1815, the respective landdrosts of the country districts have been authorised to apprentice all Hottentot children, who have attained their eighth year, for the term of 10 years, to such of the inhabitants in whose service they may have been born, and by whom they may have been maintained during the above-mentioned term of eight years, under the restrictions and regulations therein de-

scribed.—And whereas it has been represented to me, that it would be highly advantageous to the class of poor and unprotected infants, either Hottentots or others, who may at present or hereafter be found in this colony, and whose situations are not provided for by the said proclamations, or by any other law or usage at present in observance in this colony, if some further provisions were made for their protection; I have therefore judged proper to order, that in future, in case of the death of Hottentot or other females in the service of inhabitants or otherwise, leaving behind them an infant or infants without means of subsistence, and whose cases have not been provided for in the proclamation of the 23d April, 1812, or any other law or usage at present in observance in this colony, or in case of any other accident by which such children shall have been deprived of the lawful protection they before enjoyed, the inhabitant in whose family such infant or infants, at the time of the decease of his, her, or their mother, or of such other accident may happen to be found, shall make due report of the same within three months, in Cape Town, to H.M. fiscal in the country districts, to the respective landdrosts; and in Simon's Town to the government residents, on pain of 100 rix-dollars, for every person neglecting to do so.—And H.M. fiscal, the respective landdrosts, and the resident landdrosts, and the resident of Simon's Town aforesaid, are hereby authorised and directed, in the same manner as is prescribed in the said proclamation of the 23d April, 1812, to place all such Hottentots, or other unprotected infant or infants, as by the laws and usages of this colony are not otherwise provided for, with Christian inhabitants of known and acknowledged humane disposition and good character, binding them as apprentice to such individuals, until they shall come to the age of 18 years, or, if females, until they shall come to the age of 18 years or to the time of their marriage.—*Dated 9th July, 1819.*

IRRUPTION OF THE CAFFRES.

Private, received in London.

Letters from the Cape, by the Golden Grove transport, dated Aug. 24, have been received. At that period the colony was entirely freed from their troublesome neighbours, the Caffres, who were driven or had retreated across the river that separates their territory from that of the Cape. Government, we are informed, have ordered the 21st regt. of light drag. from India to the Cape, which will completely secure the settlers from the future inroads of the Caffres. By the aid of cavalry, they may always be driven off be-

fore there has been time to effect any extensive mischief.

INFORMATION TO EMIGRANTS.

From the London Prints.

On the 18th November the Navy Board engaged eight or ten vessels to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of about 15s. per ton per month, with the option of keeping them after their arrival at the Cape, at the same rate.

Lists of settlers, to the number of 1500 men, exclusively of their families, are now before the Transport Board, which is occupied in making arrangements for their conveyance to their destination.

It appears, that the season of planting has been mistaken by those to whom the preparations for superintending the emigration were entrusted, and that instead of arriving at the planting season, the emigrants will reach their destination towards the close of summer. This circumstance, although unfortunate, may still be not destitute of advantage, as, at least, time will thus be afforded for erecting buildings, clearing lands, and performing other necessary measures, calculated for the comfort and future success of the new inhabitants. A period of seven months must be reckoned upon as likely to elapse before any return of crops can be anticipated; so that those who go at this season will have to depend solely upon their own resources for that time. To those with small capitals, or those taking with them a large body of labourers, this is a circumstance demanding serious consideration.

A gentleman of the name of Baillie, is about to take out a little colony to the Cape of Good Hope, consisting of 267 persons,—men, women, and children. It is stated that they command a capital of 25,000*l.* and have agreed to subscribe for the formation of a library, for the mutual advantages of the whole.

The following transports are preparing to receive settlers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope:—In the port of London, Chapman, 552 tons; Nautilus, 403; Agamemnon, Diadem, and Ocean. At Liverpool:—Thetis, 550 tons; Stentor, 360.

The Northampton is preparing to receive Mr. Thomas Wilson, of Chelsea, and his party. The Chapman is nearly filled by Mr. Baillie and those proceeding with him. The Nautilus to receive Messrs. Scote, Crauze, Owen, and Wm. Smith, with their respective parties. The two latter sail together, and will be the first ships that depart for the new colony. The Ocean and Northampton the two next. The West Indian and La Belle Alliance, of between 5 and 600 tons, are taken up, and go next. The Weymouth store ship is preparing to take up at Portsmouth.

An application of some importance to the settlements at the Cape, and to the agricultural interests of these countries, is about to be submitted to government, respecting the importation of corn. The aggregate average of the maritime districts, at a *minimum* published in the Gazette, prohibits the use of foreign grain for home consumption in Great Britain:—Foreign corn is prohibited, if under 80s. wheat; 40s. barley; 27s. oats. If from British North America, 67s. wheat; 33s. barley; 22s. oats.

By an omission, we believe, in the corn-bill, Cape of Good Hope wheat, &c. is put on the same footing as foreign; the application is to the effect that it may in future be imported on as favourable terms as corn from the British settlements in North America.

To Sir Byam Martin, Bart. Comptroller of the Navy, &c.—Sir: I have heard with feelings of regret, mingled with strong indignation, that some evil-disposed person had reported to you, that “the settlers proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope were used worse than convicts, that their treatment was harsh, their allowance scanty and bad, and their accommodation wretched and cramped beyond all bearing.”—I beg leave to state for your information, in the name of my party, that such report is a groundless fabrication.—My party on board this ship was the first of the description embarked. The treatment we have uniformly met with has been kind and indulgent in the extreme; our allowance is ample, and of the best of provision; and our accommodation much more convenient and roomy than I had any reason to expect, or could

have applied for. Many who now embark for the first time perhaps in their lives, may feel temporary inconvenience; but my long experience in nautical matters enables me to form a more correct judgment, and to estimate our present comforts as they deserve. From a mass of 280 men, women, and children, now on board this ship, the only complaint is against our protracted stay in the river, arising from the neglect at Apothecaries’ Hall, where an order for our medicine chest has remained unexecuted for six days.—I cannot conclude this letter without returning my most grateful thanks for the expedition and attention I have met with in the victualling and navy departments, and the interest manifested for our success. I cannot too highly praise the humanity and attention to our comforts displayed on every occasion by Capt. Young, the resident-agent at Deptford, by Lieut. Cole, the agent for transports on board, and by Capt. Milbank of this ship.—I have the honour to be with great respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant, JOHN BAILLIE.

*Chapman Transport, Blackwall,
Nov. 26, 1819.*

PERSIA.

The last letters from Persia, announce the death of his Excellency Mirza Shefei, who for above thirty years filled the high situation of prime vizier at that court. He has been succeeded in the vizaret by Haji Mohammed Hussein Khan, Nizam ad Dowlah, brother-in-law to his Excellency the Persian Ambassador in this country.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Opening of the Session.

Tuesday, Nov. 23.—At two o’clock this afternoon the Regent proceeded in state to open the session of parliament. It is not within general recollection to have seen so large a concourse of persons assembled on such an occasion. The crowd from the Palace through the Park to the House of Peers was immense. His Royal Highness was received with loud and general acclamations; he looked in excellent health.

As soon as the Prince had entered the house, preceded by the usual officers, bearing the sword of state, the cap of maintenance, the imperial crown, and the Prince of Wales’s crown, and taken his seat on the throne, the members of the House of Commons were summoned to attend. On their appearing at the bar,

accompanied by the Speaker, his Royal Highness read the following speech with energy, distinctness, and dignity:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,—It is with great concern that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty’s lamented indisposition.—I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in parliament.—They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquillity, and with the pacific habits of the industrious classes of the community, and a spirit is now fully manifested utterly hostile to the constitution of this kingdom, and aiming, not only at the change of those political insti-

tutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but at the subversion of the rights of property and of all order in society—I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you, and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you.—The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of his Majesty’s loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; but I have no doubt, you will be of opinion, that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burdensome to the country.—Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last session of parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you, that it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.—Some depress on still continues to exist in certain branches of our manufactures, and I deeply lament the distress which is in consequence felt by those who more immediately depend upon them; but this depression is in a great measure to be ascribed to the embarrassed situation of other countries, and I earnestly hope that it will be found to be of a temporary nature.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,—I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.—It is my most anxious wish that advantage should be taken of this season of peace to secure and advance our internal prosperity; but the successful prosecution of this object must essentially depend on the preservation of domestic tranquillity.—Upon the loyalty of the great body of the people, I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of treason and impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of his Majesty’s subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of religion, and from a just subordination to lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that Divine favour and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced in this kingdom.”

Lord Mansers moved the Address, which was seconded by Lord Churchill. Earl Grey moved an amendment. Lord Sidmouth spoke in reply. Lord Erskine, and Lord King, followed in support of the

amendment. Lord Carysfort, the Duke of Athol, Lord Lilford, and the Lord Chancellor vindicated the Address. The Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Liverpool, Lord Caernarvon, and the Marquis of Buckingham, alternate speakers for the Address and amendment, concluded the debate. On a division the amendment was negatived.

Non-contents 159
Contents 34

Majority, including proxies, 125

The address was then carried without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the return of the Speaker from the House of Lords, a short adjournment took place. After resuming the chair, the Speaker read a copy of the speech from the throne.—The hon. J. Somers Cocks moved the Address, which was seconded by the hon. Edward East. Mr. Tierney moved an amendment similar to that moved by Earl Grey in the upper house, which the Marquis of Tavistock seconded. Lord Castlereagh supported the Address. Mr. B. Wilbraham vindicated the grand jury of which he had been a member. Mr. S. Wortley and J. Mackintosh next spoke, the one in favour of the address, and the other of the amendment.

Mr. Plunkett made a great impression by a speech in favour of the original address. After Mr. Scalett and the Attorney General had spoken, Sir W. De Crespigny moved an adjournment, which was negatived by 453 to 65. Mr. Wilberforce supported the Address. Mr. Hume suggested the propriety of adjourning, as it was now half past two in the morning. Several members were for proceeding, but the majority, desirous that the subject should be fully discussed, agreed to adjourn.

Resumed Debate.

Nov. 20. Lord Castlereagh laid on the table copies of Communications from the Magistrates at Manchester, and depositions as to the extent of seditious associations and illegal training.

Mr. Hume opposed the address. Lord Castlereagh explained. Lord C. Churchill supported the original address; Mr. Bennett the amendment. Mr. Egerton Bridges, Sir W. Crespigny, the same. Lord Nugent and Mr. Phillips argued for a parliamentary enquiry, and Lord Temple, Mr. Warren, and the Solicitor General preferred a judicial investigation. Sir F. Biddett supported the amendment, and Mr. C. Wynn the address. Sir J. Sebright spoke in favour of the amendment; Mr. Lyttleton and Mr. Canning for the address. On a division, the amendment was negatived by 381 to 150. The original address was then carried without a division.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Nov. 17.—A Court of Directors was held, when the following captains were sworn into the command of their respective ships:—Capt. T. F. Balderston, of the Asia; Capt. F. Cresswell, of the Astell, and Capt. H. A. Drummond, of the Castle Huntly, for Bengal and China.

24.—A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. W. Majoribanks, of the ship Thomas Coutts, took leave of the Court previous to departing for Bombay and China. The following ships were thus stationed, *viz.* Dorsetshire and Winchester, for St. Helena and China.

MISCELLANIES.

Mr. Cauning arrived at the India Board Office on Saturday evening, Nov. 20, from Italy, and next morning had an audience of the Prince Regent at Carlton House.

General Munro proceeds to India *via* Bombay, in the Thomas Coutts. It is his object to have a conference with Gov. Elphinstone, previous to his assuming the government of Madras. The Coutts is expected to sail immediately.

Col. Mark Wilkes, of the Madras establishment, has retired from the service.

Nov. 19 — *Farewell Dinner to Gov. Farquhar.*—A sumptuous banquet was given at the Fountain Tavern, Canterbury, by S. R. Lushington, Esq. the worthy representative of the city, and a large portion of the most respectable freemen and inhabitants, to their highly-esteemed brother freeman, Robert Townshend Farquhar, Esq. who is now on his return to the Mauritius.

Mr. Sheriff Parkins, who now disputes the question of seniority with his colleague, and who, in eschewing the costly pageantry of a state-chariot, consults his own dignity rather than that of the city, was formerly well known to our readers in Calcutta, as a European inhabitant and coachmaker.

The court-martial on Dr. Stokoe, the surgeon of Buonaparte, closed on the 9th September, by sentencing that gentleman to be dismissed the service, and rendered incapable of ever serving again.

Calcutta, June 16.—Arrived this day the H.C.S. Waterloo, having on board the Marchioness of Hastings and suite. Her ladyship had a quick passage of 15 weeks.

COMMERCIAL NOTICE.

Cotton Wool.—The importers at Glasgow adopted on the 2d Nov. the following regulations:—That from and after the 2d Nov., the period of credit on all kinds of cotton wool shall be four months, and when cash is paid, if within ten days

from the date of sale, an allowance of two per cent. will be given. That the tare shall be four pounds per cwt. on all kinds of cotton wool.

CONTINENTAL EXTRACT.

Paris, Nov. 1.—The French ship Louise, and the Portuguese brig Espadarte, lately arrived at Havre and Marseilles, have imported tea, pepper and cloves, the produce of the Brazils. If to so many other advantages as that country already enjoys, it succeeds in naturalizing these exotic plants, and propagating their culture, Europe will provide itself with all these articles at a moderate price. The Brazilian government may expedite that period.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Company's ship Waterloo arrived at Calcutta on the 16th of June.—Passengers by the ship Norfolk, for Madras and Bengal:—Rev. H. Coxe, chaplain, and Mrs. H. Coxe; R. Lewis, Esq. advocate, and Mrs. Lewis and family; Mrs. T. Hewett; Miss Wallace; Mr. and Mrs. Langley; Mr. Dolbie; Mr. Keating; Mr. Shawe; Mr. Chauvel; Mr. Fleming; Mr. Carter; Mr. Baird; Mr. Ebhere; Mr. Griffiths, surgeon.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTICES.

The Vigo, 74, is fitting for the flag of Rear-admiral Lambert, appointed commander-in-chief at St. Helena, in the room of Rear-admiral Plampin, coming home in the Conqueror. Capt. T. Brown takes the command of the Vigo. Mr. E. Vidal is appointed secretary to the new commander-in-chief.

The Leander, Capt. Richardson, is fitting for the flag of Rear-admiral the hon. Sir H. Blackwood, appointed, as in our last, to succeed Sir R. King, who has completed the period of three years service.

Nov. 10.—Arrived at Portsmouth, the transports Sir George Osborne and Albury, from the Mauritius, with part of the 22d reg. foot (250 men), commanded by Maj. Gen. Dalrymple. This regiment giment has been 20 years in India. The above transports brought five Frenchmen, who were taken in a ship by the boats of his Majesty's ship Liverpool, and have been sent to England by the governor of the Mauritius, to be tried for a breach of the Slave Laws.

The Alfred, Wilkinson, from Calcutta, has brought part of the 25th dragoons, and 46th, 84th, and 86th reg. from India.

Nov. 15.—A division of the 22d regt. of foot landed at Gosport from the Isle of France.

TOUR OF THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.

Edinburgh, Oct. 29.—The Persian Ambassador and suite arrived at the royal hotel, Princes Street, on a visit to this city and other parts of Scotland. On his way thither from Cheltenham, he visited many seats of the nobility, and was received with what he is pleased to speak of as magnificent hospitality. On his arrival at Edinburgh, he was waited upon at his hotel by the lord provost; and about three o'clock his Exc. accompanied by his lordship and an interpreter, proceeded in his carriage to visit the Parliament House, the Writers' Library, &c. and afterwards went to the palace of Holyrood-house. On the 30th, between one and two o'clock, the ambassador, accompanied as before, rode up to the Castle, where he was joined by Sir T. Bradford, Maj. Lindsay, and others of the staff, and conducted by them through every part of the garrison, with the economy of which he expressed his satisfaction. The hazy weather prevented the view of the fine scenery around this commanding station. His Exc. seemed much interested with the dress of the Highland soldiers, and stopped several times to contemplate it; as he passed by one of them, and, in reference to their phillibegs, he repeated the words, "Cold, cold!" accompanied by a significant motion. On Tuesday, Nov. 2, he visited Heriot's-hospital, the College, and other public institutions, and rode through several of the streets on horseback, to the high gratification of the populace, who crowded round him wherever he appeared. In the afternoon he dined with the lord provost, with a select party, and in the evening visited the Pantheon, where the centre box was elegantly fitted up for his reception. On the 3d his Exc. rode out on horseback, accompanied by Maj. Lindsay, and another officer of the North British staff. From the hotel they directed their course to the Calton-hill. The ambassador stopped at various points to admire the objects round, and frequently exclaimed, "Grand!"—"Very fine!"—"Finest city in Europe!" On enquiring the meaning of the round tower raised on the tomb of Hume, and learning that it marked the spot where the ashes of the great historian of England were deposited, he expressed peculiar satisfaction at this memorial. On the morning of the 4th, his Exc. left Edinburgh, and breakfasted with the Earl of Morton at Dalma-hoy: he is to dine with his grace the Duke of Hamilton, at Hamilton palace, and afterwards proceeds to Portpatrick, from thence to embark for Ireland.

Nov. 8.—The Persian ambassador with his suite landed in Dublin, where his Exc. slept, and left that city the following day for Mount Stewart, the seat of the Marquis of Londonderry. Thence he intends to proceed on a visit to the Marquis of Downshire, at Hillsborough.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Nov. 26, 1819.

Sugar.—The demand in the week was inconsiderable, but when the news from the West Indies transpired, stating that Barbadoes and the neighbouring islands had suffered severely by a hurricane, the demand increased materially, and prices a shade higher were obtained. Foreign Sugars continue to be enquired after; the stock in this market is inconsiderable.

Coffee.—The demand for Coffee by private contract has been increasing; and as few holders appear inclined to sell, a gradual and considerable rise has taken place.

Cotton.—The accounts from Liverpool are again favourable; the demand at that market had revived, the purchases reported on Wednesday last were considerable, and had a favourable effect.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, HOME LIST.

* * * *Information respecting Births, Deaths, and Marriages, in families connected with India, if sent under cover, post paid, to Messrs Black and Co., Leadenhall Street, will be inserted in our Journal free of expense.*

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 26. At St. Marylebone, Capt. E. F. Waters, Bengal Military Establishment, to Elizabeth Stephens, daughter of Mr. T. S. Aldersey, of Lissong Grove.

30. Mr. Dobson, of Downshire-hill, Hampstead, to Maria, daughter of C. Olier, Esq. Bank of England.

Nov. 8. At Great Baddon, Essex, Thos. Francis Bolderston, Esq. Commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship Asia, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Walter Urquhart, Esq.

11. At St. Mary's Whitechapel, Mr. W. Fraser, of Demerara, to Frances, daughter of the late J. Calder, Esq. of the Company's service.

19. At Northfield, Lieut. Col. J. F. Dyson, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Emma Louisa, third daughter of the late P. F. Muntz, Esq. of Selbwick, Worcestershire.

DEATHS.

Nov. 4. R. Stuart, Esq. late President of the Medical Board at Bombay. He was the son of the late proprietor of Ballichen, near Dunkeld, in Scotland, and brother of the present Hope Stuart, Esq. of that place.

8. At the house of Robt. Smith, Esq. Leyton, Frances Henrietta Laura Sherburne, daughter of the late J. Sherburne, Esq. of Bengal.

Nov. 12. At Deal, Catherine, wife of Capt. John Paterson, of the East-India Company's service.

INDIA SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals.

Oct. 27 Gravesend, Eclipse, Cogell, from India.

28 Off Falmouth, Nov. 6 Portsmouth, Alfred, Wilkinson, from Madras and St. Helena.

Nov. 1 Deal, 2 Gravesend, Lord Suffield, Brown, from Bengal 10 May.

7 Deal, 12 Gravesend, Lady Kennaway, Meer, from Bengal 29 May, and St. Helena 1 Sept.

11 Gravesend, Stakesly, Henderson, from Bombay 9 July.

22 Cowes, Herald, Gregoran, from Batavia.

— Cowes, Lady Nugent, ———, from Madras.

23 Falmouth, Asia, Linsee, from Bombay 11 June, the Cape 11 Aug., and St. Helena 26 Aug.

24 Deal, Egfrid, Kirby, from Bengal 26 June.

24 Deal, Cerberus, Hepperstall, from Bombay.

Departures.

Oct. 26 Gravesend, 27 Deal, Henry Porcher, Austin, for Madras.

— Gravesend, 27 Deal, Cornwallis, Short, for the Cape of Good Hope.

Nov. 2 Gravesend, 3 Deal, Sarah, Theaker, for Bombay.

7 Gravesend, 8 Deal, 10 Dartmouth, McPherson, Watt, for Batavia.

12 Gravesend, 14 Deal, Traveller, Hutchinson, for Bombay.

13 Gravesend, 16 Deal, Margaret, Allen, for Madras.

14 Gravesend, 16 Deal, 24 Portsmouth, Norfolk, Lucy, for Madras and Bengal.

25 Gravesend, Thalia, Bebert,

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	5	6	10	0	6	0	Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.					
Coffee, Java.....cwt.								Turmeric, Bengal. cwt.	0	14	0	to	0 17 0
— Cheribon.....								— China.....	1	10	0	—	1 15 0
— Bourbon.....								Zedoary.....					
— Mocha.....								Galls, in Sorts.....	8	0	0		
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	7	—	0	0	10	— Blue.....	10	0	0	—	11 0 0
— Extranne.....	0	0	10	—	0	0	11	Indigo, Blue.....lb.					
— Bengal.....	0	0	7	—	0	0	9	— Blue and Violet.....	0	8	7	—	0 9 1
— Bourbon.....	0	1	4	—	0	2	3	— Purple and Violet..	0	8	0	—	0 8 6
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Good Ditto.....	0	7	9	—	0 8 0
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	5	5	0	—	7	0	0	— Fine Violet.....	0	7	6	—	0 7 9
Aniseeds, Star.....	3	10	0	—	3	15	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	6	10	—	0 7 3
Borax, Refined.....	3	10	0	—	3	15	0	— Fine Violet & Copper	0	6	6	—	0 6 9
— Un-refined, or Tincal	4	10	0	—	3	15	0	— Fine & Good Copper	0	6	3	—	0 6 6
Camphire unrefined....	2	10	0	—	11	10	0	— Middling Ditto.....	0	5	9	—	0 6 0
Cardamoms, Malabar..lb	0	2	6	—	0	5	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0	4	10	—	0 5 0
— Ceylon.....	0	2	3	—	0	2	6	— Fin Madras.....					
Cassia Buds.....cwt.								— Manilla.....					
— Liquea.....	6	10	0	—	8	5	0	Rice.....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0 18 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	1	11	—	0	5	0	Safflower.....cwt.	10	0	0	—	25 0 0
China Root.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	6	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1 0 0
Coculus Indicus.....	1	5	0	—	2	2	0	Silpore, Refined.....cwt.	2	2	0		
Columbo Root.....								Silk, Bengal Skem.....lb.	1	0	1	—	1 0 5
Dragon's Blood.....	30	0	0	—	28	0	0	— No.....	1	4	3	—	1 15 4
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	5	0	0	—	13	0	0	— Ditto White.....					
— Arabic.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0	— China.....	1	5	0	—	1 3 11
— Assafetida.....	5	0	0	—	20	0	0	— Orgazine.....	1	13	0	—	2 10 0
— Benjamin.....	6	0	0	—	65	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	7	0	—	0 9 3
— Animi.....cwt.	5	0	0	—	11	0	0	— Cloves.....	0	3	3	—	0 3 4
— Galbanum.....								— Bourbon.....					
— Gambogium.....	14	0	0	—	17	0	0	— Mac.....	0	6	4	—	0 8 0
— Myrrh.....	6	0	0	—	12	0	0	— Nutmegs.....	0	4	9	—	
— Ohbanum.....	3	0	0	—	6	0	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1 2 0
Lac Lake.....	0	1	2	—	0	5	0	— Pepper, Company's lb	0	0	7		
— Dye.....	0	5	3	—	0	6	6	— Privilege.....	0	0	7		
— Shell, Black.....								— White.....	0	0	10	—	0 0 11
— Shivered.....								Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	8	0	—	1 12 0
— Stick.....								— White.....	1	15	0	—	2 4 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	15	0	—	1	0	0	— Brown.....	1	2	0	—	1 5 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	5	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	1	8	—	0 1 10
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	1	5	—	0	1	4	— Congou.....	0	2	5	—	0 3 10
— Cinnamon.....	0	15	0					— Souehong.....	0	3	0	—	0 4 4
— Cloves.....	0	5	6					— Campoi.....					
— Mace.....								— Twankay.....	0	2	8	—	0 4 0
— Nutmegs.....	0	1	0	—	0	1	6	— Pekoe.....	0	4	9	—	0 4 11
Opium.....lb.								— Hyson Skin.....	0	2	7	—	0 4 7
Rhubarb.....	0	9	0	—	0	6	6	— Hyson.....	0	5	3	—	0 6 6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.								— Gunpowder.....	0	7	6	—	0 3 6
Senna.....lb.	0	1	9	—	0	2	0	Turquoise Shell.....	1	15	0	—	2 0 0
Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	10	0	Wood, Sanders Red, ton	5	0	0	—	6 0 0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 7 December—Prompt 3 March.

Tea.—Bohea, 400,000 lbs. — Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souehong, 4,800,000 lbs. — Twankay and Hyson Skin, 1,000,000 lbs.—Hyson, 200,000

lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 6,400,000 lbs.

For Sale 14 December—Prompt 10 March.

Company's. — Bengal, Coast, and Surat Piece Goods, Nankeen Cloth, and Goods from the Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPS LOADING FOR INDIA.

Ships' Names.	Tons.	Captains.	Where to.
Columbo	450	Richardson	Isle of France and Ceylon.
Earl St. Vincent	412	Simpson	Batavia.
Jane	478	Maughan	Batavia.
Hindustan	360	Kirkwood	Bengal, (at Liverpool).
John Bull	460	Carlett	Ditto ditto.
Perseverance	512	Mounsey	Ditto ditto.
George House	420	Telfer	Madras and Bengal.
Bulmer	454	Barclay	Ditto.
Blenden Hall	500	Greg	Bombay.
Ajax	450	Clark	Madras.
Mangles	—	—	Calcutta.
Minstrel	500	Bristol	Cape of Good Hope.
Perseverance	500	Stoker	Van Dieman's Land and New South W. les.
Mora	700	Hornblow	Madras and Bengal.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of October to the 25th of November, 1819.

1819. Oct. 27 29 30	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Imperial 5 p. Cent.	34 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuities.	New Ditto	4 per Cent. India Bonds.	2d per Dy. Eschequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	Lottery Tickets. £. s. d.	1819. Oct. 27 29 30
216½	217	66 66½	66½ 67½	83 84½	102½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	9.11p	2.3d	67½ 67½	19 18 0	
214	213½	65 66½	66½ 66½	83 83½	102½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	74½	3½ 4	206½	—	—	—	7.9p	3.2d	66½ 66½	—	
30	—	65½ 65½	66½ 66½	82½ 83½	102½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	74½	4 5½	—	72½	—	—	8.10p	1.2d	66½ 66½	—	
Nov. 2	213 214	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	83½ 83½	102½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	—	207	—	—	—	7.6p	1.3d	67½ 67½	—	Nov. 2
3	213½	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	83½ 83½	102½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	7.4p	2.3d	67½ 67½	—	3
6	—	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	83½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	207	—	—	—	6.8p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	6
8	—	66½ 67½	67½ 68½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	65½	—	1½ 1½	—	—	—	—	7.8p	par 2d	67½ 68½	—	8
10	—	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	208	—	—	—	7.9p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	10
11	216	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	76	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	6.8p	1.2d	67½ 67½	21 10 0	11
12	216	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	65½	—	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	6.8p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	12
13	—	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	7.8p	2d par	67½ 67½	—	13
15	—	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	7p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	15
16	216½	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	8p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	16
17	—	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	68½	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	17
18	216	66½ 67½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	65½	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8p	p. 1.2d	67½ 67½	—	18
19	215½ 216	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	65½	—	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	7p	p. 1.2d	67½ 67½	—	19
20	—	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	2½ 2½	—	—	—	—	7.8p	1.2d	67½ 67½	—	20
22	216½	66½ 66½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	65½	—	—	209	—	—	—	8.6p	1.3d	67½ 67½	—	22
23	216 215½	66½ 67½	67½ 67½	84½ 84½	103½ 104½	17½ 17½	—	—	75½	—	—	—	—	—	7.5p	3.1d	67½ 67½	—	23
24	—	66½ 67½	67½ 68½	84½ 84½	103½ 104½	17½ 17½	—	65½	—	—	—	—	—	—	6p	3.5d	67½ 68½	—	24
25	—	67½	67½ 68½	84½ 84½	104½ 103½	17½ 17½	—	—	76	—	—	—	—	—	4.6p	3.5d	68½	21 10 0	25

E. FYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

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